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# SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS

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# AREA.

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

The total area of the United States, June 1, 1900, may be divided for convenience of statistical treatment into continental United States and the outlying districts, the latter including Alaska and the recent insular accessions of Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, and Samoa.

The area of the United States, June 1, 1900, was 3,686,306 square miles, about one-fourteenth of the land surface of the earth.

Only three countries—the British Empire, the Russian Empire, and the Chinese Empire—have unquestionably a greater area than the United States. Whether the same is true of France depends upon the extent of territory in north Africa assigned to that country.

The five main geographic divisions of continental United States adopted by the Tenth Census—North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Central, South Central, and Western—have been subdivided, as then suggested, into 11 minor groups of states and territories.

The average size of an American state is 65,827 square miles, which is larger than England and Wales (58,324 square miles), or Scotland and Ireland (62,401 square miles).

The average size of a state in the Atlantic divisions is 23,929 square miles; of a state in the Central divisions, 64,941 square miles; and of a state in the Western division, 106,886 square miles.

The United States is divided into 2,852 counties, and the area of 2,828 was measured by the Census Office.

The smallest county is Bristol county, R. I., with 25 square miles; the largest, Custer county, Mont., with 20,490 square miles, and the average area of a county is 1,050 square miles or about the size of Rhode Island.

But half the counties are less than 615 square miles in area, and the most usual size is from 400 to 650 square miles.

There are 39,391 primary subdivisions of counties or minor civil divisions. Their average area is 69.3 square miles, but probably half of these are less than 45 square miles in area.

The country has been divided into 19 physiographic divisions, the boundary lines of which have been made to coincide with county boundaries. These divisions differ one from another in physical characteristics, and it is possible that their inhabitants differ in characteristics measured by the Census.

## DISCUSSION OF AREA.

*Definitions.*—The Twelfth Census was the first in American history at which important new territory had been added to the United States between the enactment and the execution of the census law. The law<sup>1</sup> was passed March 3, 1899. Under its terms the census extended over the whole area of the United States as it stood at that date, namely, all on the mainland of North America and Hawaii. But before June, 1900, when the fieldwork was done, the boundaries of the country were widened by the treaty between the United States and Spain,<sup>2</sup> adding the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and Guam, and the convention between the United States, Germany, and Great Britain,<sup>3</sup> adding "the island of Tutuila and all other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich."

No one of these accessions was included in the Twelfth Census. But a census was taken of Porto Rico in 1899, and of the Philippine Islands in 1903, leaving Guam and Samoa as the only parts of the United States without a census in the five-year period from 1899 to 1903. But for the wild tribes of the Philippine Islands only the total population (647,740) was reported by the census, giving, with the estimates for Guam and Samoa, 662,840 as the entire population for which no detailed information is available. This is less than 1 per cent of the population of the United States. In the present volume the phrase "United States" as generally used, refers either to the entire population under the American flag, June 1, 1900, or all that population except the wild tribes in the Philippine Islands, and the inhabitants of Guam and Samoa. The former meaning is used only in the sections on area, population, and density of population; the latter is used in other parts of the report.

The United States in either sense is divisible, for statistical purposes, into two parts—that part lying on the mainland of North America south of 50° north latitude, and the remainder. The former will be termed in this report continental United States, the latter the outlying districts. Alaska is strictly both outlying and continental, but the important statistical differences between it and the rest of continental United States have turned the balance in favor of classing it with the outlying districts. These districts—namely, Alaska,

<sup>1</sup> 30 Stat. L., 1014.

<sup>2</sup> Proclaimed April 11, 1899. 30 Stat. L., 1754.

<sup>3</sup> Proclaimed February 16, 1900. 31 Stat. L., 1878.

Guam, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and Samoa—differ widely one from another and from continental United States in location and climate, and in history, language, and religion; in fact, in nearly all the diverse elements of civilization. In comparison with their populations that of continental United States is homogeneous in history, language, traditions, and social customs. Even the physical surroundings and race characteristics of the people of continental United States are much less diverse than those of the people of the outlying districts. For these reasons the difference between continental United States and the outlying districts will be emphasized, and little attention paid to the United States as a whole, for which there is almost no trustworthy statistical information, or to the area of enumeration, which includes two of the outlying districts—Alaska and Hawaii—and persons stationed abroad in the military and naval service of the United States. The statistical information presented regarding continental United States will be supplemented by similar information regarding the outlying districts, as far as such information is available.

To grasp the full meaning of census figures regarding area, it is necessary to understand the somewhat technical definition of that term, and the way in which area is measured. Area means, not the number of square miles or other units of surface actually open to the air, but the number that would be open if the surface measured were smooth and even and lay at the level of the sea. It is not affected by the presence of ranges of mountains or by the mean elevation of the region. When Mr. Kipling describes a kingdom in the Himalayas, which was "four miles square, but most of the miles stood on end, owing to the nature of the country," he was writing popularly rather than by the card.

To measure the area of any large part of the earth's surface, such as a country, recourse is had to what is known to special students as the geoid, that is, an assumed mathematical body of the same shape and dimensions as those of the earth measured to the mean level of the ocean, and of a smooth or regular surface. The area of a square degree, or of that portion included between any adjacent parallels and meridians, on the surface of such a body may be computed with great accuracy by the aid of a mathematical formula.<sup>1</sup> In this way the area of each square degree lying entirely within a country may be obtained. The parts of degrees

<sup>1</sup>The formula used both by the Census Office and by the General Land Office was "Area =  $\frac{R^2}{4} (M' - M) N R m \sin \frac{1}{2} (L' - L) \cos \frac{1}{2} (L' + L)$ , in which  $M'$  and  $M$  are the longitudes of the limiting meridians,  $M' - M$  being in degrees or fractions of a degree;  $N$  is the normal to the middle latitude in miles;  $R$  the radius of curvature of the meridian at the middle latitude in miles;  $L'$  and  $L$  the limiting latitudes; and  $m = 1.004285$ . The resulting area is in square miles." The formula was derived by F. De Y. Carpenter, and is discussed by him in an article on "The Area of the Square Degree" in *Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine*, vol. 23, page 457, f. (Dec., 1880). See also Tenth Census, Extra Census Bulletin, "The Areas of the United States," by Henry Gannett.

along the border are measured by aid of a planimeter. The sum of these square degrees and parts gives the total area of the country.

The area of the United States might be defined as all that part of the earth's surface over which the United States has jurisdiction. But the line over the ocean, delimiting the jurisdiction of the United States from the high seas, is one that can not be accurately defined, and therefore the area included between that line and the shore can not be measured. No authority attempts to determine the area of the United States to its jurisdictional limit on the side of the high seas. The area of a country bordering on the ocean means either the land surface and internal waters, or that area plus a certain part of the adjacent waters over which the country has jurisdiction. For statistical purposes the former is the only sound definition, because only the land surface is defined by natural boundaries, thus excluding the uncertain factor of personal judgment. The area of the United States, then, may be defined as the amount of land surface and internal waters subject to its jurisdiction, or, more accurately, as the area of the land and water included within the boundary where it runs over land or along narrow water courses which accurately fix its location, and within the water line, or line of mean high tide, where the jurisdictional boundary runs over large bodies of water.

*United States.*—Two measurements of the area of continental United States have been made and are still in use by different branches of the Government. One was made by the Census Office in 1881, and accepted with slight changes by the Eleventh and Twelfth censuses.<sup>2</sup> The other was made by the General Land Office in 1898.<sup>3</sup> According to the Census Office measurement, the land surface of continental United States is 2,970,230 square miles; according to the Land Office measurement, it is 2,972,584 square miles. The difference between the two results is 2,354 square miles, or less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. This shows the closeness with which results of independent measurements may agree when the boundaries in question have been accurately surveyed and mapped, and is an indication of the probable error of the maps used, or of either measurement. It is doubtful whether any census measurement, except, perhaps, certain ratios such as those of males to females, attains a higher degree of accuracy. But the Census Office states the water surface of continental United States as 55,370 square miles, while the Land Office states it as 120,095 square miles. The wide difference is witness merely, or mainly, to a difference between the two authorities regarding what

<sup>2</sup>Tenth Census, Extra Census Bulletin, "The Areas of the United States," by Henry Gannett. Eleventh Census, Report on Population, Part I, page xxxiv, and Bulletin No. 23. Twelfth Census, Vol. I, page xxxii, and Bulletin No. 57.

<sup>3</sup>Department of the Interior, General Land Office, Annual Report, 1899, page 289. Annual Report, 1903, pages 197 and 198.

should be measured. Long Island sound, Nantucket sound, and the American portion of the Great Lakes are excluded by the Census Office but included by the Land Office. This difference of judgment accounts almost entirely for the difference in result.

The foregoing figures, it will be noticed, are for the area of continental United States. To find the total area of the United States as it stood June 1, 1900, the area of the outlying districts must be added. These have not yet been surveyed and mapped so accurately as to warrant division of their gross area into land surface and water surface and exclusion of the latter. No measurement of the area of the outlying districts has been published heretofore by the Census Office, except for Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands. The areas of Guam and Samoa, contained in the following table, have been measured in the Census Office for this report; for Porto Rico the measurements made by the Coast and Geodetic Survey have been accepted as most trustworthy.

TABLE I.—Area of the United States about 1900.

DIVISION.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES ACCORDING TO—	
	Census Office.	Land Office. <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	3,686,306	3,725,618
Continental United States <sup>2</sup> .....	<sup>3</sup> 2,970,230	2,972,564
Alaska <sup>4</sup> .....	5790,844	599,446
Hawaii <sup>4</sup> .....	6,449	6,740
Philippine Islands <sup>4</sup> .....	<sup>5</sup> 115,026	143,000
Porto Rico <sup>4</sup> .....	<sup>7</sup> 3,435	3,600
Guam <sup>4</sup> .....	<sup>8</sup> 201	175
Samoa <sup>4</sup> .....	<sup>8</sup> 81	73

<sup>1</sup> Department of the Interior, General Land Office, Annual Report, 1903, pages 197 and 198.

<sup>2</sup> Land surface only.

<sup>3</sup> This area is somewhat greater than that given in earlier publications. The difference is due to receipt of information that Lake Tulare in California, formerly assigned an area of 192 square miles, was dry at the date of the Twelfth Census.

<sup>4</sup> Land and water surface.

<sup>5</sup> Twelfth Census, Vol. I, Table XI, page xxxii.

<sup>6</sup> Census of the Philippine Islands, 1903, Vol. I, page 58.

<sup>7</sup> Following unpublished measurement of Coast and Geodetic Survey, reported to Census Office under date of January 18, 1902, and giving provisional results from the survey of the coast line now in progress.

<sup>8</sup> Measured in Census Office from Hydrographic Office Charts, No. 87 and No. 1748.

The area of the United States, therefore, is more than three and two-thirds million square miles, or about one-fourteenth of the entire land surface of the earth. Its extent may be better appreciated on comparing it with other countries of great size. As many of them include much unsurveyed and ill-defined territory in Africa, Asia, or South America, the total area can seldom, if ever, be stated with accuracy—a fact that explains the wide divergencies between the two authorities quoted in the following table.<sup>1</sup> It includes all

<sup>1</sup> In presenting these or other figures regarding foreign countries, the best secondary authorities have been followed, with no attempt to verify their statements, but two or more authorities are sometimes cited in order to indicate the variation between them and so the probable error of their results.

independent states assigned, by either authority, at least 1,000,000 square miles of land surface. The countries are arranged in order of size, as given in the English work.

TABLE II.—Area of countries having at least 1,000,000 square miles.

COUNTRY.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES AC- CORDING TO—	
	Statesman's Yearbook, 1904.	Hübner's Geographisch- Statistische Tabellen, 1904.
British Empire.....	11,516,821	11,813,820
Russian Empire.....	8,660,395	8,589,120
France.....	4,286,130	3,355,628
Chinese Empire.....	4,277,170	4,300,892
United States.....	3,686,306	3,740,492
Brazil.....	3,218,130	3,228,445
Ottoman Empire.....	1,622,080	2,352,707
German Empire.....	1,286,650	1,234,551
Argentina.....	1,135,840	1,114,182
Total.....	39,656,664	39,729,897

These countries include between two-thirds and three-fourths of the entire land surface of the earth. The table shows that three of them—the British Empire, the Russian Empire, and the Chinese Empire—are larger than the United States. The two authorities differ regarding the comparative size of France and this country, the Yearbook making the former decidedly larger and the Tabellen making it slightly smaller. The difference is due mainly to the fact that the Yearbook includes among the possessions of France 1,544,000 square miles in the Sahara region of Africa not so included in the Tabellen.

The gross area (land and water surface) of the United States in 1790 and 1800 was 843,799 square miles.<sup>2</sup> In 1900 it was 3,741,676,<sup>3</sup> or four and one-half times as great.

*States and territories.*—Continental United States includes, as primary political subdivisions, 45 states, 4 territories, and 1 district. In order to have a brief phrase under which to embrace these divisions and also the several outlying districts, "states and territories" or "state or territory" will at times be applied to them collectively, although neither word, in its narrowest meaning, was applicable to the District of Columbia, Indian Territory, or any of the outlying districts at the date of the Twelfth Census.

In the following table the land surface of each state and territory in continental United States is given and the gross area of each outlying district, the states and territories being arranged in order of size from Alaska to the District of Columbia.

<sup>2</sup> Twelfth Census, Statistical Atlas, Table 2.

<sup>3</sup> Table 1 and text preceding.



TABLE III.—Area of states and territories arranged in order of size: 1900.<sup>1</sup>

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Area in square miles.	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Area in square miles.
United States .....	3,686,306	Alabama .....	51,540
Alaska .....	2,590,884	North Carolina .....	48,580
Texas .....	262,200	New York .....	47,620
California .....	156,172	Mississippi .....	46,340
Montana .....	145,310	Louisiana .....	45,420
New Mexico .....	122,400	Pennsylvania .....	44,985
Philippine Islands .....	2,115,026	Tennessee .....	41,750
Arizona .....	112,920	Ohio .....	40,760
Nevada .....	109,740	Virginia .....	40,125
Colorado .....	103,645	Kentucky .....	40,000
Wyoming .....	97,575	Oklahoma .....	38,830
Oregon .....	94,560	Indiana .....	35,910
Idaho .....	84,290	Indian Territory .....	31,000
Utah .....	82,190	South Carolina .....	30,170
Kansas .....	81,700	Maine .....	29,895
Minnesota .....	79,205	West Virginia .....	24,645
South Dakota .....	76,850	Maryland .....	9,860
Nebraska .....	76,840	Vermont .....	9,135
North Dakota .....	70,195	New Hampshire .....	9,005
Missouri .....	68,785	Massachusetts .....	8,040
Washington .....	66,880	New Jersey .....	7,525
Georgia .....	58,980	Hawaii .....	2,644 <sup>2</sup>
Michigan .....	57,430	Connecticut .....	4,845
Illinois .....	56,000	Porto Rico .....	2,335
Iowa .....	55,475	Delaware .....	1,960
Wisconsin .....	54,450	Rhode Island .....	1,053
Florida .....	54,240	Guam .....	201
Arkansas .....	53,045	Samoa .....	81
		District of Columbia .....	60

<sup>1</sup> For a similar table with alphabetical arrangement, see Twelfth Census, Vol. I, page xxxii.

<sup>2</sup> Gross area.

The average area of these 56 states and territories is 65,827 square miles, or larger than England and Wales (58,324 square miles) or Scotland and Ireland (62,401 square miles). There are 20 larger and 36 smaller than the average. Perhaps the most noticeable break in the series is found between West Virginia and Maryland. There is no other point, except near the upper and lower limits, where a state or territory is more than double the area of the one next below it in size. Accordingly, the 56 states and territories fall naturally into three groups—20 large, comprising all above the average and all above 60,000 square miles; 13 small, comprising all with less than 10,000 square miles; and 23 of medium size, comprising those with an area of from 24,000 to 60,000 square miles.

The 13 small states and territories are either divisions close to the Atlantic coast north of the Potomac river, or islands; the 23 of medium size lie between the Atlantic ocean and the Mississippi river, or not far west of that river; the 20 large, except two outlying districts, Alaska and the Philippine Islands, lie in continental United States west of the Mississippi. As population has spread across the continent, the political units formed have been of greater average extent. If the area of each great physiographic division be divided by the number of states and territories it contains, the following results appear:

TABLE IV.—Average area of a state or territory in the great physiographic divisions of continental United States: 1900.

DIVISION.	Land surface in square miles.	Number of states and territories.	Average area of a state or territory.
Continental United States .....	2,970,230	50	59,405
Atlantic .....	430,723	18	23,929
Central .....	1,363,765	21	64,941
Western .....	1,175,742	11	106,886

The average area of a state or territory in the Central division is more than two and one-half times that on the Atlantic slope. The average area of a state or territory in the Western division is two-thirds greater than that in the Mississippi valley, and the excess would be more marked were it not that the largest state in the country, Texas, lies in the Central division as defined by the Census, and raises the average size in that group by nearly 10,000 square miles. The larger area of the Central and Western states is further illustrated in the following table:

TABLE V.—Average area of a state or territory in the minor geographic divisions of continental United States: 1900.

DIVISION.	Land surface in square miles.	Number of states and territories.	Average area of a state or territory.
Rocky Mountain .....	553,280	5	110,656
Pacific .....	317,612	3	105,871
Basin and Plateau .....	304,850	3	101,617
Western South Central .....	430,585	5	86,117
Western North Central .....	509,000	7	72,714
Eastern North Central .....	244,550	5	48,910
Southern South Atlantic .....	191,970	4	47,993
Eastern South Central .....	179,630	4	44,908
Southern North Atlantic .....	100,180	3	33,377
Northern South Atlantic .....	76,650	5	15,330
New England .....	61,973	6	10,329

In each of the three subdivisions of the Western group the average area of a state or territory is a little over 100,000 square miles. In the two Central groups west of the Mississippi the average area is between 70,000 and 90,000 square miles. In the two Central divisions east of the Mississippi, and also in the Southern South Atlantic, the average area of a state is between 40,000 and 50,000 square miles, while in New England the average area is but little more than 10,000 square miles.

The greater area of the Central and Western states may be connected with the larger scale on which the physical characteristics of the country in the valley and Cordilleran regions are built, and with the rapid improvement in means of communication during the nineteenth century, whereby a single government over large areas has been facilitated. It also registers, probably, a gradual growth away from that idea of local autonomy for small areas which was common and natural under the conditions preceding the American Revolution.

*Counties.*—In continental United States each state or territory is organized into a number of political divisions called in most states counties, but in Louisiana parishes, in Indian Territory nations, and in a few cases Indian reservations. There are a few independent cities of rank coordinate with counties. But as more than 95 per cent of these secondary political divisions are counties, this word will be used as a general designation for them all.

The number of counties in continental United States, June 1, 1900, was 2,852.<sup>1</sup> But the areas of only 2,828

<sup>1</sup> This number differs from the 2,867 given in Twelfth Census, Vol. I, Table xiv, page xxxvii, in the following particulars: It omits 9 in the outlying districts of Alaska and Hawaii, and 7 Indian reservations, 4 in South Dakota and 1 in each of the 3 divisions, Arizona, Minnesota, and North Dakota. On the other hand it treats the District of Columbia as a county. The differences are due primarily to the fact that the present count is made from the point of view of political divisions, while that in the first volume of the Twelfth Census is made from the point of view of population.

are given by the census.<sup>1</sup> The difference of 24 includes the 18 independent cities of Virginia, the area of which is not separately reported, and the 7 reservations in Indian Territory, which are given as a single area.

The counties of measured area range in size from Bristol county, R. I., with 25 square miles, to Custer county, Mont., with 20,490 square miles, or more than New Hampshire and Vermont combined. The average area is 1,050 square miles, or almost exactly the size of Rhode Island. But this average is greatly raised by the existence in the sparsely settled districts of 128 counties each having an area of more than 4,000 square miles. To minimize the influence of these abnormally large counties, the median area of the counties may be found, that is, the area of a county of such a size that the number larger is equal to the number smaller. The median area is 615 square miles. The average area is greater than the median by 435 square miles, or 70.7 per cent.

The following table gives the number of counties in the United States within specified limits of size:

TABLE VI.—Number of counties within specified limits of size: 1900.

LIMITS OF SIZE IN SQUARE MILES.	Number of counties within the limits.	LIMITS OF SIZE IN SQUARE MILES.	Number of counties within the limits.
0 to 50.....	5	700 to 750.....	139
50 to 100.....	16	750 to 800.....	85
100 to 150.....	23	800 to 850.....	93
150 to 200.....	54	850 to 900.....	111
200 to 250.....	72	900 to 950.....	82
250 to 300.....	98	950 to 1,000.....	73
300 to 350.....	107	1,000 to 1,050.....	54
350 to 400.....	153	1,050 to 1,100.....	46
400 to 450.....	240	1,100 to 1,150.....	42
450 to 500.....	165	1,150 to 1,200.....	27
500 to 550.....	184	1,200 and over.....	420
550 to 600.....	242		
600 to 650.....	168	Total.....	2,828
650 to 700.....	129		

The preceding table shows that the most usual or the typical area of a county is 400 to 650 square miles. Each

<sup>1</sup> Twelfth Census, Vol. I, Table xv, pages xxxviii-lvii, and Bulletin No. 57.

of the five groups within those limits embraces more counties than any of the other groups of equal range, and together they include 999, or over a third (35.3 per cent) of the counties in the United States. The table shows that several groups separated by 150 square miles are unusually large, a reason for which may be found in the methods of county survey and county organization in the United States.

*Minor civil divisions.*—The 2,852 counties into which continental United States is divided are themselves subdivided, with few exceptions, into political divisions, to which collectively the Census Office has given the name of minor civil divisions in contrast to the major civil divisions, namely, the states or territories and the counties. These minor civil divisions in the different parts of the country pass under different names, such as towns, townships, hundreds, beats, precincts, districts, or plantations, and have widely different powers and duties. To the Census Office they are territorial divisions, and their population is reported separately.<sup>2</sup> At the date of the Twelfth Census there were 39,391 minor civil divisions in continental United States. The area of these divisions has not been measured by the Census Office, but their average area can be computed. It is 69.3 square miles. If the states are arranged in order of average size of a minor civil division, it will be found that more than half of these 39,391 minor civil divisions lie in states in which the average size of a minor civil division is less than 45 square miles. It seems probable that more than half the minor civil divisions in the United States are less than 45 square miles in area.

Table VII shows the number and average area of these minor civil divisions in the several states and territories. The average areas have been found by making of the numbers of minor civil divisions in the following table a series of divisors, and of the land surfaces given in Table III, diminished in a few cases by the area not returned by minor civil divisions, a series of dividends.

<sup>2</sup> Compare Twelfth Census, Vol. I, Table 5, pages 54-427.

## SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE VII.—NUMBER AND AVERAGE AREA OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number.	Average area in square miles.	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number.	Average area in square miles.
Continental United States .....	39,391	69.3	North Central division—Continued.		
North Atlantic division .....	5,467	29.7	Western North Central—Continued.		
New England .....	1,687	36.7	Iowa .....	1,654	33.5
Maine .....	631	47.4	Missouri .....	1,240	55.4
New Hampshire .....	245	36.8	North Dakota .....	1,407	45.5
Vermont .....	252	36.3	South Dakota .....	1,311	46.8
Massachusetts .....	353	22.8	Nebraska .....	1,357	56.6
Rhode Island .....	38	27.7	Kansas .....	1,605	50.9
Connecticut .....	168	28.8	South Central division .....	7,228	74.6
Southern North Atlantic .....	3,780	26.5	Eastern South Central .....	3,835	46.8
New York .....	974	48.9	Kentucky .....	693	57.7
New Jersey .....	424	17.7	Tennessee .....	1,551	26.9
Pennsylvania .....	2,382	18.9	Alabama .....	1,216	42.4
South Atlantic division .....	4,575	58.7	Mississippi .....	375	123.6
Northern South Atlantic .....	1,107	69.2	Western South Central .....	3,393	106.1
Delaware .....	33	59.4	Louisiana .....	455	99.8
Maryland .....	272	36.3	Arkansas .....	1,246	42.6
District of Columbia .....	1	60.0	Oklahoma .....	844	89.3
Virginia .....	458	87.6	Texas .....	1,348	171.1
West Virginia .....	343	71.9	Western division .....	4,740	216.6
Southern South Atlantic .....	3,468	55.4	Rocky Mountain .....	2,106	245.6
North Carolina .....	958	50.7	Montana .....	271	413.8
South Carolina .....	434	69.5	Idaho .....	361	233.5
Georgia .....	1,457	40.5	Wyoming .....	225	420.7
Florida .....	619	87.6	Colorado .....	880	124.9
North Central division .....	17,381	42.1	New Mexico .....	419	292.3
Eastern North Central .....	6,602	37.0	Basin and Plateau .....	526	364.9
Ohio .....	1,382	29.5	Utah .....	348	236.2
Indiana .....	1,016	35.3	Nevada .....	178	616.5
Illinois .....	1,609	34.8	Pacific .....	2,108	150.7
Michigan .....	1,288	44.6	Washington .....	872	76.7
Wisconsin .....	1,307	41.7	Oregon .....	699	135.3
Western North Central .....	7,779	45.2	California .....	587	290.8
Minnesota .....	2,205	35.9			

The preceding table shows that the average size of the minor civil division is least in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the three southern New England states, and Tennessee. Next in order come five states of the North Central group. The Northern states as a rule have smaller minor civil divisions than those in the South and the densely settled states smaller than the sparsely settled. Exceptional states are New York, where the minor civil division averages larger than in any of the New England states, even Maine, and much larger than in the states to the south of it; Delaware, where the minor civil division is over three times its average area in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; Virginia, where the minor civil division averages much larger than in any other Atlantic coast state except Florida; Mississippi, where the minor civil division is about three times its area in any adjoining state except Louisiana; and Washington, where it averages much smaller than in any other state or territory of the Western division.

The minor civil divisions in each state and territory of the Western division except Arizona, where they have not been returned, are larger than the average for the country. The same is true of Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana,

Oklahoma, and Texas. The average area of these minor civil divisions depends in part upon whether the village, city, or borough is a direct subdivision of a county or a subdivision of a subdivision. For example, in New York villages are not direct subdivisions of counties, but rather subdivisions of towns from which they were carved out on receiving their charter; but in Pennsylvania and New Jersey boroughs having the same statistical significance are subdivisions of the counties in which they lie. This accounts in a measure for the fact that the minor civil division in New York is more than two and a half times as large as it is in Pennsylvania or New Jersey.

## GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS BY STATES.

*Main geographic divisions.*—Continental United States is too great to be treated as a unit; the states and territories too numerous and too diverse in size, population, and characteristics to meet all the requirements of statistics. This fact was recognized by the Census twenty years ago, and a plan for grouping the states and territories into five main divisions—North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Central, South Central, and Western—reported in 1881 by the geographer

of the census, Mr. Henry Gannett, was adopted<sup>1</sup> and has been used ever since. The sketch map of continental United States given at the front of this volume shows the boundaries of these five divisions.

As the bulletin giving the reasons for this classification never was included in the census volumes, and is now out of print and difficult to find, its explanation is quoted at length. All statements of fact in the quotation refer to the conditions shown in 1880 by the Tenth Census.

As will be noticed, the country is divided primarily into three great divisions: the Atlantic region, the region of the Great Valley, and the Western or Cordilleran region, corresponding to the three primary topographical divisions of the country. Each of the two eastern divisions is divided by a line approximately east and west. This line between the two sections of the Atlantic division follows Mason and Dixon's line; that between the two sections of the Great Valley follows the Ohio river and the south boundary of Missouri.

This east and west line separates districts that are very sharply distinguished from one another by population, social conditions, and interests, as well as climate. The different conditions of rainfall and temperature upon the two sides of this line are too well known to require explanation.

From a historical point of view the divisions are characteristically different. The two Atlantic sections comprise the original thirteen states, with those formed from them, namely, Maine, Vermont, and West Virginia, with the single addition of Florida. They were settled during the colonial period, and may be said to represent that stage of our progress. The two divisions of the Great Valley have been settled almost entirely since the country became independent of Great Britain, and may properly be regarded as representing the stage of our progress from the time of our independence up to the present day; while the West is still, as far as development is concerned, in its infancy, and may properly represent the development of the future.

The North Atlantic and Northern Central sections are sharply distinguished from the two southern sections by the character of the population. The two former contain not less than 85.8 per cent of the foreign population, while, on the other hand, the two latter contain 90.5 per cent of the negro element.

In regard to material interests, similar marked differences exist. The North Atlantic section comprises, as its primary interest, a large proportion of the manufactures of the country. The Northern Central section, although also comprising a considerable portion of the manufactures, especially in its eastern part, still is dependent upon agriculture as its primary interest; and, among the various branches of agriculture, mainly upon the culture of cereals, not less than 71 per cent of the cereals of the country being produced in this section. The two southern sections are almost purely agricultural, and of the various branches of agriculture 99.6 per cent of the cotton and all the sugar cane and rice produced in the country are grown here. In the distribution of urban and rural population similar marked differences are to be observed. In the North Atlantic section the urban population forms a very large and powerful class, and evidently soon will be the governing element. In the Northern Central section, while the urban population still forms a considerable proportion, it is by no means a controlling element; and in the two southern sections the controlling interests are almost entirely those of the rural population. Out of a total number of 580 cities and towns of 4,000 population and over in the United States, comprising 12,936,110 population, 266, comprising 6,960,776 population, are found in the North Atlantic section, and 213, comprising 3,663,843 population, in the

Northern Central section, while in the two southern sections combined there are but 78 cities and towns, comprising only 1,825,832 population.

In respect to civil organization, there are also very decided differences between the two northern and the two southern sections. In the two northern sections the township system of government obtains, with the exception of the state of Nebraska and a few counties in southern Illinois, while in the two southern sections, without an exception, the county system of government is the one in use. The Western section is distinguished from the others by its topography, comprising as it does the great western plateau, with the accompanying arid climate, light rainfall, and great extremes of temperature; by its present sparse settlement; and by the occupations of the inhabitants, which are mainly confined to mining and stock raising.

The area of these five main divisions of continental United States, and the per cent that each makes of the total, are stated in the following table:

TABLE VIII.—Area of the main geographic divisions of continental United States: 1900.

DIVISION.	Land surface in square miles.	Per cent of total.
Continental United States.....	2,970,230	100.0
North Atlantic.....	162,103	5.5
South Atlantic.....	268,620	9.0
North Central.....	753,550	25.4
South Central.....	610,215	20.5
Western.....	1,175,742	39.6

The preceding table shows that the Western division includes nearly two-fifths, the North Central about one-fourth, the South Central about one-fifth, the South Atlantic about one-tenth, and the North Atlantic about one-twentieth of the area of continental United States. By combining the two Atlantic and the two Central groups three divisions are obtained, which correspond about as closely as state lines admit to the great physiographic divisions, namely, Atlantic, Central or Mississippi valley, and Western or Cordilleran. The area of each and its proportion of the total are stated in the following table:

TABLE IX.—Area of the great physiographic divisions of continental United States: 1900.

DIVISION.	Land surface in square miles.	Per cent of total.
Continental United States.....	2,970,230	100.0
Atlantic.....	430,723	14.5
Central.....	1,363,765	45.9
Western.....	1,175,742	39.6

The Atlantic group is about one-seventh, the Central group about four-ninths, and the Western group nearly two-fifths of the area of continental United States.

From Table VIII, by combining the two northern and the two southern groups, one obtains the area of the two sections, the antagonism between which was a conspicuous feature of American history during the nineteenth

<sup>1</sup> Tenth Census Bulletin No. 277.

## SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

century. The Northern states have a land surface of 915,653 square miles, the Southern of 878,835, the former exceeding the latter by 4.2 per cent. Together they embrace at present rather less than half the area of the United States, including the outlying districts.

*Minor geographic divisions.*—Bulletin No. 277 of the Tenth Census, already quoted, closes with the following paragraph:

This scheme is susceptible of still further subdivision, as may be required for various purposes. New England will undoubtedly remain a distinct subdivision, while at the same time regarded as a portion of the North Atlantic section. The Northern and Southern Central divisions might properly be separated along the line of the Mississippi river. On some accounts a subdivision of the West is advisable, separating it, perhaps, into what might be denominated the Rocky Mountain region, the Plateau region, the Great Basin region, and the region of the Pacific.

For the present report the foregoing suggestion has been adopted, and after conference with the geographer the five main divisions of continental United States have been subdivided into 11 minor divisions by breaking the Atlantic and Central divisions each into two and the Western division into three. In the map forming the frontispiece of this volume the boundaries of the main divisions are indicated by heavy lines, and the subdivision of the main divisions into minor divisions is indicated by lighter lines. In most cases the minor division has been so named as to indicate the larger division of which it forms a part. The states falling into each division, main and minor, appear in the following list:

*Main and minor geographic divisions of continental United States, with states and territories included in each.*

## NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.

New England.	Southern North Atlantic.
Maine.	New York.
New Hampshire.	New Jersey.
Vermont.	Pennsylvania.
Massachusetts.	
Rhode Island.	
Connecticut.	

## SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Northern South Atlantic.	Southern South Atlantic.
Delaware.	North Carolina.
Maryland.	South Carolina.
District of Columbia.	Georgia.
Virginia.	Florida.
West Virginia.	

## NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastern North Central.	Western North Central.
Ohio.	Minnesota.
Indiana.	Iowa.
Illinois.	Missouri.
Michigan.	North Dakota.
Wisconsin.	South Dakota.
	Nebraska.
	Kansas.

## SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastern South Central.	Western South Central.
Kentucky.	Louisiana.
Tennessee.	Arkansas.
Alabama.	Indian Territory.
Mississippi.	Oklahoma.
	Texas.

## WESTERN DIVISION.

Rocky Mountain.	Basin and Plateau.	Pacific.
Montana.	Arizona.	Washington.
Idaho.	Utah.	Oregon.
Wyoming.	Nevada.	California.
Colorado.		
New Mexico.		

The area of these minor divisions, and the per cent that each makes of the total for continental United States, are stated in the following table:

TABLE X.—Area of the minor geographic divisions of continental United States: 1900.

DIVISION.	Land surface in square miles.	Per cent of total.
Continental United States .....	2,970,230	100.0
New England .....	61,973	2.1
Southern North Atlantic .....	100,130	3.4
Northern South Atlantic .....	76,650	2.6
Southern South Atlantic .....	191,970	6.4
Eastern North Central .....	244,550	8.2
Western North Central .....	509,000	17.2
Eastern South Central .....	179,630	6.0
Western South Central .....	430,585	14.5
Rocky Mountain .....	553,280	18.6
Basin and Plateau .....	304,850	10.3
Pacific .....	317,612	10.7

Of these 11 groups, New England is the smallest, containing about one-fiftieth, and the Rocky Mountain group the largest, containing one-sixth, of the whole. Of the six divisions lying east of the Mississippi every one contains less, and of the five divisions lying west of the Mississippi every one contains more, than one-tenth of continental United States. From the preceding table it appears that the divisions between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic ocean have 854,903 square miles of land surface, and the divisions between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean have 2,115,327 square miles of land surface. The former is nearly three-tenths (28.8 per cent) and the latter is seven-tenths (71.2 per cent) of continental United States.

## GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS BY COUNTIES.

Continental United States is divided by geographers into regions each having somewhat uniform physiographic features. In some cases the dividing lines are clear and well recognized, and in places have industrial importance. A good illustration is the "Fall line" between the Piedmont region and the Coastal plain. At the intersections of this line with rivers, rapids or falls commonly occur, and many such points have become centers of population. This line probably exerted an influence upon the location of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Augusta, and other cities. Usually, however, the several physiographic divisions pass one into another by insensible gradations, making it impossible to fix accurately the dividing line. A number of different criteria must be applied, and their results are more or less diverse. The location of the line depends upon the balance of these results, and there can be no complete agreement regarding the weight to be

assigned the several tests in the final decision. For these reasons geographers are not agreed regarding the number or the boundaries of the divisions. Under the circumstances any list must be somewhat arbitrary and tentative. Still, geographic differences exert a profound and continuous influence upon the people subject to them, and even in their present ill-defined condition furnish what is probably the best basis for a natural classification of the population of continental United States. The oldest and shortest list is that long ago adopted by the Census Office—Appalachian mountain or Atlantic, Mississippi valley or Central, and Rocky mountain or Western (page 9). But each of these three divisions includes areas so diverse that they should not be grouped together.

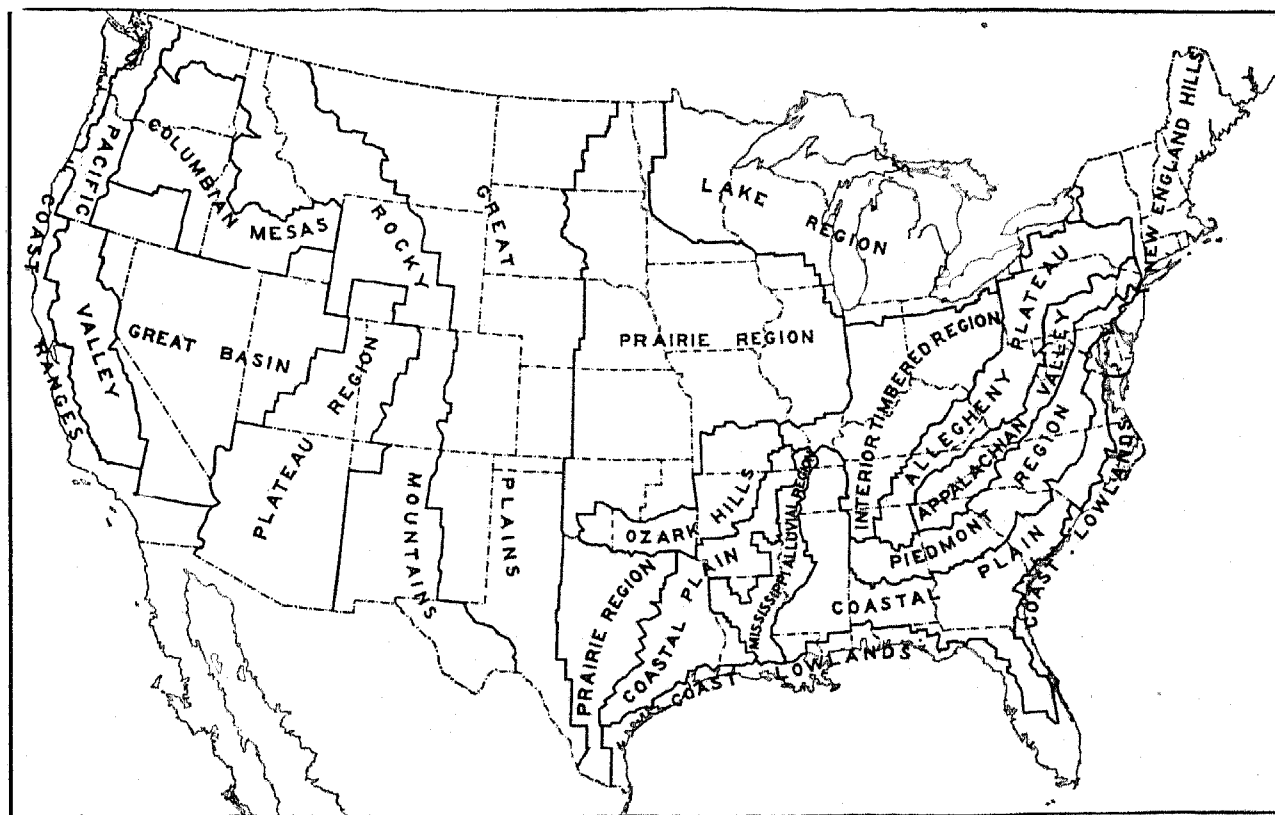
In order that physiographic divisions may subserve statistical purposes, the lines between them must coincide with the boundaries of areas for which statistics are given separately by the Census. The smallest available area is the county. Accordingly the geographer of the Twelfth Census, Mr. Henry Gannett, has sketched 19 *physiographic divisions* of continental United States, and adjusted their boundaries to coincide with county lines. In making the division it was found desirable to consider geology, topography, altitude, rainfall, and

temperature, and in many cases a result could be reached only by a compromise between opposing considerations, or where the indications were negative or indecisive, by an arbitrary determination.

The 19 physiographic divisions finally adopted were as follows:

1. New England hills.
2. Coast lowlands.
3. Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river).
4. Piedmont region.
5. Appalachian valley.
6. Allegheny plateau.
7. Lake region.
8. Interior timbered region.
9. Mississippi alluvial region.
10. Prairie region.
11. Ozark hills.
12. Coastal plain (west of the Mississippi river).
13. Great plains.
14. Rocky mountains.
15. Columbian mesas.
16. Great basin.
17. Plateau region.
18. Pacific valley.
19. Coast ranges.

MAP 2.—PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.



The situation and boundaries of these regions are indicated on the above map, and Mr. Gannett has prepared for this report the following description of their characteristic features:

*Coast lowlands.*—This marshy area stretches along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from New Jersey to the Rio Grande, with few breaks in its continuity. North of Virginia, however, it is narrow, and as the coast



counties of New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland stretch inland for considerable distances, the greater part of their area being beyond the swamps, it has been judged best not to represent this region north of the eastern shore of Virginia. South of this limit it extends inland for varying distances, in some places being narrow, in others, as in North Carolina and Louisiana, having a breadth of a hundred miles or more. Upon the Atlantic coast the surface of the swamps, although generally level, has sufficient slope for drainage, and accordingly, as the land becomes valuable, the borders of the swamps are being drained and converted into farms. In the Carolinas a considerable area is utilized for rice plantations. In the main the Coast lowlands are well timbered, principally with cypress and juniper, among which is a luxuriant growth of cane.

*Coastal plain.*—This comprises a strip of land lying along the Atlantic and the Gulf between the Coast lowlands and the Piedmont region. It stretches from New York bay southwest nearly to the Mississippi river. There it turns northward to the Ohio river, partly girdling the Appalachian mountain system. Westward it is divided by the Mississippi alluvial region, but reappears on the west side of the Mississippi, in the uplands of southern Missouri and Arkansas south of the Ozark hills, and in the timbered region of eastern Texas. The Coastal plain consists of soft tertiary rocks, has a level surface with little elevation above the sea, and either has, or had before the advent of the white man, a covering of pine forests. Being cut into two parts by the Mississippi alluvial region, it has been treated in the maps and tables as two physiographic divisions.

*Piedmont region.*—This division extends from New York bay southwest to the western boundary of Alabama. It is bordered on the southeast by the Coastal plain, the limit between the two being set by the Fall line, where the streams, in passing off the hard granite rocks of the Piedmont region to the soft tertiary rocks of the Coastal plain, have rapids or falls, marking the limit of navigation from the sea.

The Piedmont region is underlain by metamorphic rocks, mainly granitic, and was originally covered with forests of mixed hard wood and conifers. The lower portion is comparatively level, being broken only by stream beds, but the higher portion is intersected by many ridges parallel to the Appalachian system, that is, running nearly northeast and southwest.

*Appalachian valley.*—The name Appalachian is often given by geographers to the entire eastern mountain system of the country, but here it is applied to a narrow region extending from the Hudson to northeastern Alabama, and lying between the Piedmont region on the southeast and the Allegheny plateau on the northwest. This region has been greatly folded, faulted, and eroded, resulting in the formation of alternate and parallel, narrow, sinuous ridges and valleys; the former consisting of sandstone and quartzite, the latter of softer and more

soluble limestones. The eastern of these ridges, from Maryland southwest, is known as the Blue ridge, and other ridges have received various names. Most of this region forms a depression known as the Appalachian valley, drained in different parts by different streams: The Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and James cross it flowing eastward; the New river, heading in western North Carolina, crosses it, flowing to the Ohio; and the Tennessee drains it throughout east Tennessee and southwest Virginia.

*New England hills.*—This region is properly part of the Appalachian mountain system, but is here distinguished on account of its difference in character. The mountains, instead of being disposed in parallel ridges, are mainly isolated, irregular groups, such as the hills of Maine, the White mountains of New Hampshire, and the Adirondacks of New York, while the Green mountains of Vermont and the Berkshire hills of Massachusetts show some signs of a regular north and south trend.

This region was invaded by the ice sheet of the Laurentian glacier, traces of which are seen to-day in glacial deposits and lake basins, the latter occurring so frequently as to make this a characteristic lacustrine region.

*Allegheny plateau.*—Rising from the northwestern border of the Appalachian valley is an escarpment extending more or less continuously from the Hudson river southwestward to Alabama. From its summit stretches a plateau with a general northwestern slope, everywhere deeply scored into canyons by streams, whose general direction is that of the slope. These streams have cut the plateau into very irregular ridges and gorges, making it one of the most intricate mountain regions on the globe. The entire plateau is densely forested.

*Interior timbered region.*—West of this plateau, comprising most of Ohio, Indiana, southern Illinois, western Kentucky, and western central Tennessee, is a region possessing few distinctive characteristics beyond the fact that it is, or was when entered by the white man, pretty generally covered with forests.

*Lake region.*—The country bordering the Great Lakes has been segregated under this name. It is a lacustrine region, heavily forested, mainly by conifers. Owing to the proximity of large bodies of water, this region has many of the characteristics of a coast climate, the atmosphere being moist, the winters abnormally warm, and the summers abnormally cool.

*Prairie region.*—This is a region of transition from the forested country on the east to the barren plains on the west. On the east it merges by insensible degrees into the forest-clad regions, and on the west by equally insensible degrees into the Great plains. As its rainfall is rather light, ranging between 20 and 30 inches a year, most species of trees can not thrive. Its surface is level or slightly undulating, and in its natural state is covered with luxuriant grasses. The natural growth

of timber is sparse, and confined almost entirely to the bluffs and borders of streams, but with the protection afforded by man the growth of forests has increased, and now the region presents a landscape diversified by a tree growth the extent of which is constantly widening.

*Mississippi alluvial region.*—This region lies mainly below the high-water mark of the rivers traversing it. They have built up along their courses low, flat ridges which serve to protect the lower country except in times of extraordinary floods. Prior to the additional protection afforded by the system of levees the only parts not exposed to disastrous floods were these river ridges, but as the levees have extended of recent years they have made most of the region habitable and led to its being brought rapidly under tillage, and to the building of railroads. This region is well cultivated, in Louisiana mainly with sugar, and higher up on the rivers almost exclusively with cotton, which is here produced in great abundance and with an unusually long fiber, giving it a greater value than the cotton of the uplands. The soil is extremely fertile.

*Ozark hills.*—The southern part of this region, the portion in central Arkansas and Indian Territory, is composed of crooked, winding, octopus-like ridges of quartzite, separated by limestone valleys. The northern portion, in northern Arkansas and southern Missouri, is a plateau sloping gently northward and deeply scored by stream canyons.

*Great plains.*—Merging insensibly with the Prairie region are the Great plains. The line of demarcation between them, although not capable of sharp distinction, has been set at the line of normal annual rainfall of 20 inches. These plains or plateaus extend westward to the foot of the Rocky mountains, and from the Canadian to the Mexican border. They are without forests, and are sparsely covered with various species of bunch grass, changing in the more arid portions to sagebrush, cactus, and yucca. The surface is a monotonous billowy expanse, broken here and there by buttes and lines of cliffs.

Throughout this region the rainfall is insufficient for agriculture, and irrigation is necessary. The water in the streams can irrigate only a small part of the land. The plains are now occupied mainly by cattle and sheep.

*Cordilleran region.*—The Great plains form the long eastern slope of a plateau, the summit of which extends to the Cascade range and the Sierra Nevada. It bears upon its slopes and summit a vast number of mountain ranges, great plateaus, and elevated valleys. At the head of the slope the elevation ranges from 2,000 feet above the sea level up to 8,000 feet or more. Except in the western part of Oregon and Washington the climate is arid, and irrigation is, as a rule, necessary for the production of crops. The rainfall is least in the southwest, particularly in southern Nevada and southeast California, where it is almost entirely wanting. Forests are found, as a rule, only upon mountain

ranges and the highest of the plateaus, the plains being treeless. This region has been subdivided into several areas.

*Rocky mountains.*—This region includes the easternmost of the mountain systems in the Cordillera. It is composed of a series of ranges separated by valleys of differing breadth, trending parallel to one another, a little west of north and east of south. It is naturally subdivided into two parts, the northern, including Montana, Idaho, and northern Wyoming, being separated from the southern by a broad belt of plateaus 100 miles or more in width. The northern part ranges in altitude from 9,000 to 13,000 feet or more, rising from a base of 4,000 or 5,000 feet. In the southern part the base is much higher, rising in Colorado to 6,000 or 8,000 feet, while many of the ranges exceed 14,000 feet in altitude. Both the general level of the country and the mountain ranges diminish in altitude in New Mexico and Texas.

*Plateau region.*—This region comprises most of the drainage basin of the Colorado river. It consists of great plateaus, whose surfaces are level or slightly inclined, and which terminate in great lines of cliffs, in some cases thousands of feet in height. From the mountains which border this area on the east and west, the plateaus descend by a succession of gigantic steps, from an elevation of 12,000 feet down to near sea level. Every stream is in a canyon, and as the rainfall is light and spasmodic, most of these canyons are dry during the greater part of the year. In some regions these canyons are so numerous as to have shredded the plateau to a mere skeleton, or the process of erosion may have gone even further, so that the only remains of the plateau consist of buttes and mesas. The higher plateaus, having ample rainfall, are green and forested, while the lower plateaus are covered with sparse vegetation or are absolutely sterile.

*Great basin.*—In the interior of the Cordilleran region is a large area which has no drainage to the sea. The only outlet for its waters is by sinking into the thirsty soil or by evaporation into the atmosphere. With the exception of the country along the lower Colorado and Gila rivers, this is the most desert part of the United States. The rainfall is scanty, even upon the mountains; so scanty, indeed, that very few flowing streams originate within it. The surface is diversified by mountain ranges trending nearly north and south, separated by level valleys, floored with alluvium washed down from the mountains and deposited by the sinking of the streams. These ranges divide the basin into numerous minor basins, in each of which water collects and sinks. In the eastern part the largest of these basins is that occupied by Great Salt Lake, into which flow several small streams from the Wasatch range. In the western part the principal basin is that of the Humboldt and Truckee rivers. The elevation of the floor of the basin ranges from 6,000 feet, near its



middle line, to 200 feet below sea level in Death Valley, in the western part.

*Columbian mesas.*—The area drained by Snake river, and most of that drained by the Columbia above its passage through the Cascade range, has been in great part covered by eruptions of basalt, which, bursting through the overlying rock, spread over the country, forming for many thousands of square miles great tablelands.

*Pacific valley.*—Lying parallel to the Pacific coast, a short distance inland, is a great depression extending from British Columbia southward into southern California. This depression is occupied in part by various streams and other bodies of water, Puget sound in the north, Willamette river and other streams of Oregon, and in California by the Sacramento and its branch, the San Joaquin. The east boundary of this region is drawn upon the crest of the Cascade range and the Sierra Nevada, partly because it is necessary in order to avoid dividing counties, and partly because the amount of settlement within the mountains is not sufficiently great to warrant the separation of these ranges as a distinct physiographic feature.

*Coast ranges.*—Separating this valley from the Pacific is a succession of ranges trending parallel with the coast. In Oregon, Washington, and northern California they are heavily timbered, but in southern California they are almost devoid of forests. The valleys among these ranges, especially in southern California, possess the highest degree of fertility, and produce a great variety of fruits, many of which are tropical in character.

*Area of physiographic divisions.*—The following table shows the area of each of the foregoing physiographic divisions:

TABLE XI.—Area of physiographic divisions: 1900.

DIVISION.	Land surface in square miles.	Per cent of total.
Continental United States.....	2,970,230	100.0
New England hills.....	82,696	2.8
Coast lowlands.....	82,807	2.8
Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river).....	167,097	5.6
Piedmont region.....	89,920	3.0
Appalachian valley.....	54,519	1.8
Allegheny plateau.....	99,539	3.4
Lake region.....	178,302	5.8
Interior timbered region.....	118,326	4.0
Mississippi alluvial region.....	41,713	1.4
Prairie region.....	454,991	15.3
Ozark hills.....	62,195	2.1
Coastal plain (west of the Mississippi river).....	87,726	3.0
Great plains.....	460,994	15.5
Rocky mountains.....	296,220	10.0
Columbian mesas.....	112,525	3.8
Great basin.....	229,869	7.7
Plateau region.....	188,422	6.3
Pacific valley.....	106,549	3.6
Coast ranges.....	60,820	2.1

The Great plains is the most extensive physiographic division, followed closely by the Prairie region, the two together including nearly one-third (30.8 per cent) of continental United States. There are 5 other divi-

sions each embracing over 5 per cent of the entire area of continental United States, and these 7 together include two-thirds (66.2 per cent) of it, leaving one-third for the remaining 12 divisions. The eastern boundary of the Great plains about bisects the country, 1,455,399 square miles, or 49.0 per cent of the area of continental United States, lying in the 7 physiographic divisions west of that north and south line, and 1,514,831 square miles, or 51.0 per cent, lying in the 12 east of it.

The following table shows the number of counties and the average area of a county in each physiographic division. The divisions are arranged in the order of increasing size of counties.

TABLE XII.—Number and average area of counties in physiographic divisions: 1900.

DIVISION.	Number of counties.	Average area in square miles.
Continental United States.....	2,828	1,050
Interior timbered region.....	293	404
Appalachian valley.....	129	423
Piedmont region.....	169	476
Allegheny plateau.....	181	550
Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river).....	278	601
Mississippi alluvial region.....	60	695
Prairie region.....	614	741
Lake region.....	223	777
Coastal plain (west of the Mississippi river).....	110	798
Coast lowlands.....	99	836
New England hills.....	91	909
Ozark hills.....	59	1,054
Pacific valley.....	57	1,860
Coast ranges.....	31	1,962
Great plains.....	227	2,081
Columbian mesas.....	37	3,041
Rocky mountains.....	73	4,058
Great basin.....	45	5,108
Plateau region.....	32	5,888

The 7 physiographic divisions west of the eastern boundary of the Great plains have counties much above the average in area. Of the 12 physiographic divisions east of that line all but the Ozark hills have counties below average size. Treating the halves of continental United States as units, the average area of a county in what may fairly be called the upland half is 2,899 square miles; in the eastern or lowland half it is 651 square miles.

It will be seen that the smallest average size of a county is found in the Interior timbered region, including most of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky. Next to these are the three upland regions between the Interior timbered belt and the Atlantic Coastal plain. The largest average size of a county east of the Mississippi is found in the New England hills, a region where this unit has little historical or political importance. The size of a county in the Pacific valley and the Coast ranges is smaller than it is in the Great plains, or in any of the four regions lying between the plains and the Pacific valley.

It has already been shown that the Central and Western states are larger than the Eastern. This table shows that the same is in some degree, but not so uniformly, true of the counties.

# POPULATION.

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

The total population of the United States about 1900 was 84,907,156.

This sum is reached by adding to the population enumerated by the Twelfth Census the results of the censuses of Porto Rico in 1899 and of the Philippine Islands in 1903 and estimates for Guam and Samoa.

Only three countries, the Chinese Empire, the British Empire, and the Russian Empire, have unquestionably a greater population than the United States. France, with its various possessions, has only about the same population as this country.

The North, as defined by the Census, has about the same area as the South and almost twice the population.

The average population of a state or territory in the Atlantic and Central divisions (1,843,672) is about five times the average population of a state or territory in the Western division (371,941).

Fifteen-sixteenths of the population of continental United States is east of a line which almost bisects the area, namely, the eastern boundary of the Great plains.

The most usual or the typical population of a county is from 16,000 to 18,000—these figures differing widely from those of the average population (26,646).

The population of places called cities ranges from New York city with 3,437,202 to Rainy Lake city with 7. The arbitrary definition of cities, adopted by the Census Office, is all incorporated places having at least 2,500 inhabitants and also all unincorporated New England towns of like size and not containing an incorporated place.

In continental United States two-fifths of the population live in cities and three-fifths in the country. In the North Atlantic division the former class is more than two-thirds of the total population, in the North Central and Western divisions more than one-third, and in the South more than one-sixth.

## DISCUSSION OF POPULATION.

*Definition.*—Population means the number of living persons. But that number is constantly being increased by births and decreased by deaths. To exclude these variations and make the word serviceable for census purposes, the definition must include reference to a certain date, which is called the census day. Population, as a

census term, means the number of persons living on the census day. At the Twelfth Census of the United States each enumerator was instructed to obtain the required information "as of date June first," 1900; births and deaths occurring between June 1 and the time of the enumerator's visit were to be disregarded, and a return made of the persons living on that day, and of no others.<sup>1</sup> Some countries specify not merely the day but also the moment for which the census speaks,<sup>2</sup> a refinement which in view of the imperfections inseparable from all census work is of theoretical rather than of practical value.

If population means the number of persons living, the population of a country must mean the number of persons living in a country. "Living in" is naturally understood as residing in or inhabiting, and that is the meaning given the phrase by Congress and the Census Office. The population of the United States, therefore, means the number of persons whose usual place of abode, on the census day, is within the United States.

If any such persons are absent from the country when the census is taken, they are included. If persons whose usual place of abode is elsewhere are present in the country when the census is taken, they are excluded. The same is true of each enumeration district. The persons to be reported from it are not the persons found in it by the enumerator, but the persons whose usual place of abode is within it, whether they are in fact present or absent.

The Census Office does not define the phrase of the law, "usual place of abode."<sup>3</sup> In some cases it is difficult for the conscientious enumerator to decide where a person has his usual place of abode. A similar question is often a puzzle even to the courts, turning mainly upon a careful balance of probabilities regarding intent. Such considerations have led to an alternative definition of population for census purposes, as the people present in a country or a district on the census day, no matter where the usual place of abode may be.

<sup>1</sup> 30 Stat. L., 1018. Twelfth Census, Instructions to Enumerators, secs. 94, 109, and 110.

<sup>2</sup> For example, the instructions issued in connection with the Canadian census of 1901 state: "The decisive hour of reckoning is made 12 o'clock or midnight on the night of 31st March to 1st April, so that every one born before that hour and every one dying after it are to be counted in the population."

<sup>3</sup> Twelfth Census, Instructions to Enumerators, secs. 111-119.

In the census usage of the world, therefore, the word population has two main meanings—the number of persons present in a country at a fixed moment or day, and the number of persons resident in a country at a fixed moment or day. The former is called the *de facto* population, the latter the *de jure* population. In the census practice of the United States and Canada, population means *de jure* population; in the practice of most other countries it means *de facto* population.

*Area of enumeration.*—The population of the area of enumeration, June 1, 1900, according to the Twelfth Census was 76,303,387.<sup>1</sup> A careful census is like a decision by a court of last resort—there is no higher or equal authority to which to appeal.<sup>2</sup> Hence there is no trustworthy means of determining the degree of error to which a census count of population is exposed, or the accuracy with which any particular census is taken. But no well-informed person believes that the figures of a census, however carefully taken, may be relied upon as accurate to the last figures. There being no test available, the opinions of competent experts may be put in evidence in support of this conclusion. Thus Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Ninth and Tenth censuses, testified in 1892 to a select committee of the House: "I should consider that a man who did not come within half of 1 per cent of the population had made a great mistake and a culpable mistake."<sup>3</sup> Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, who completed the work of the Eleventh Census, wrote in July, 1897: "I think that the Eleventh Census came within less than 1 per cent of the true enumeration of the inhabitants," and authorized the publication of this opinion.

In the light of these expressions of opinion, and in view of the serious difficulties in the way of accurately determining the population of the United States, I doubt that one is warranted in assuming that the population was determined by the Twelfth Census with greater accuracy than the area of continental United States. It has been shown (page 4) that two independent measurements of the land surface of continental United States differ by about one-tenth of 1 per cent. If we assume that the population figure misses the goal of perfect accuracy by at least the same amount, or that the minimum probable error was one-tenth of 1 per cent, then the true population of the area of enumeration, June 1, 1900, lay between 76,227,000 and 76,380,000. If the round number 76,300,000 be taken to express everything between 76,250,000 and 76,350,000, then perhaps that number may be deemed trustworthy, the probable error being

well within the limits required for any scientific use likely to be made of the results.

*United States.*—In the discussion of area (page 3) it was shown that the United States includes some territory not embraced in the area of enumeration. To get an approximation to the total population, figures for the territory outside the area of enumeration—those for Guam and Samoa being subject to a large probable error—have been added to the population reported by the Twelfth Census. The result is stated in the following table:

TABLE I.—Population of the United States about 1900.

DIVISION.	Date of census or estimate.	Population.
United States.....		84,907,156
Area of enumeration.....	1900	76,303,387
Philippine Islands <sup>1</sup> .....	1903	7,635,426
Porto Rico <sup>2</sup> .....	1899	953,243
Guam <sup>3</sup> .....	1900	49,000
Samoa <sup>4</sup> .....	1901	46,100

<sup>1</sup> Census of the Philippine Islands, 1903, Vol. II, page 15.

<sup>2</sup> War Department, Census of Porto Rico, 1899, page 40.

<sup>3</sup> War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, No. XXVIII, Report on the island of Guam, page 20.

<sup>4</sup> Estimate.

The estimate for American Samoa was reported to the Census Office by the Navy Department in the following letter, which the Census Office has been authorized to print:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, D. C., June 4, 1901.

To the DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS.

SIR: The Department is in receipt of a letter from the Commandant of the United States Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoan Islands, in which he reports the population of the islands under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department as follows: Tutuila, 4,000; Manua group, 2,000; total, 6,000. The above figures represent the census taken during the past year, and include the adults and children (native Samoans). In addition to the native population, there are approximately 100 whites.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) F. W. HACKETT,  
Acting Secretary.

With these figures for the United States may be compared Table II, compiled from the most recent English and German sources. The differences between the two authorities furnish some indication of the margin of error to which the figures are subject. The table includes all countries to which either authority assigns a population of at least 25,000,000. The names of the countries are to be taken in a legal sense, as sovereign powers, rather than in a geographical sense—France, the German Empire, and the Netherlands, for example, like the British Empire, including populous territory in other parts of the world than Europe.

<sup>1</sup> Twelfth Census, Vol. I, page 2.

<sup>2</sup> Appendix, Methods of Estimating Population.

<sup>3</sup> House Report No. 2393, page 73, Fifty-second Congress, second session.

TABLE II.—Population of each country having at least 25,000,000 inhabitants.

COUNTRY.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO—	
	State-Birth's Yearbook, 1901.	Hübner's Tabellen, 1901.
Chinese Empire .....	426,047,325	330,130,000
British Empire .....	394,136,111	398,730,145
Russian Empire .....	129,004,620	130,311,254
France .....	92,374,285	89,318,528
German Empire .....	69,875,178	70,003,124
Austria-Hungary .....	47,405,267	48,141,961
Japan .....	44,805,937	48,351,723
Netherlands .....	41,104,137	43,215,509
Ottoman Empire .....	39,787,640	49,792,825
Italy .....	32,475,253	32,901,247
Total .....	1,315,315,653	1,241,556,376

These ten countries, with the United States, include, according to the best authorities, at least five-sixths of the total population of the earth.

*Main geographic divisions.*—The following table gives the population of the main geographic divisions of continental United States, and the per cent each makes of the whole population:

TABLE III.—Population of main geographic divisions: 1900.

DIVISION.	Population.	Per cent of total.
Continental United States .....	75,994,575	100.0
North Atlantic .....	21,046,595	27.7
South Atlantic .....	10,413,480	13.7
North Central .....	26,333,904	34.7
South Central .....	14,080,047	18.5
Western .....	4,091,349	5.4

To these figures for continental United States there must be added for Alaska 63,592, for Hawaii 154,001, for the other outlying districts the figures given in Table I, and for the persons in the military and naval service outside of continental United States 91,219, in order to reach the total already stated for the entire United States, namely, 84,907,156.

From the preceding table it appears that the most populous divisions are the North Central and the North Atlantic, the former containing one-third and the latter over one-fourth of the entire population. Each northern division contains about twice as many inhabitants as the corresponding southern division, the entire population of the Northern states being 47,379,699, and of the Southern states, 24,523,527. The North, while exceeding the South in area by only 4.2 per cent (page 10) exceeds it in population by 93.2 per cent. The Atlantic divisions have 41.4 per cent, the Central divisions 53.2 per cent, and the Western division 5.4 per cent of the population.

*Minor geographic divisions.*—The following table gives the population of the 11 minor geographic divisions into which the 5 main divisions have been broken:

TABLE IV.—Population of minor geographic divisions: 1900.

DIVISION.	Population.	Per cent of total.
Continental United States .....	75,994,575	100.0
New England .....	5,592,617	7.4
Southern North Atlantic .....	15,454,378	20.3
Northern South Atlantic .....	4,464,481	5.9
Southern South Atlantic .....	5,978,999	7.8
Eastern North Central .....	15,985,581	21.1
Western North Central .....	10,347,423	13.6
Eastern South Central .....	7,547,757	9.9
Western South Central .....	6,532,290	8.6
Rocky Mountain .....	1,232,642	1.6
Basin and Plateau .....	442,015	0.6
Pacific .....	2,416,692	3.2

The preceding table shows that the most populous divisions are the Eastern North Central, the Southern North Atlantic, and the Western North Central, which together include more than one-half (55.0 per cent) of the population of continental United States, although they include little more than one-fourth (28.8 per cent) of the area (Table x, page 10). The country east of the Mississippi has nearly three-fourths (72.4 per cent), that west of the Mississippi rather more than one-fourth (27.6 per cent), of the population of continental United States.

*States and territories.*—In the following table the states and territories are arranged in order of population, and the number of inhabitants in each is given:

TABLE V.—Population of states and territories arranged in order of population: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Population.	Per cent of total.
United States .....	84,907,156	100.0
Philippine Islands .....	7,635,426	9.0
New York .....	7,268,994	8.6
Pennsylvania .....	6,302,115	7.4
Illinois .....	4,821,650	5.7
Ohio .....	4,157,545	4.9
Missouri .....	3,196,665	3.7
Texas .....	3,048,710	3.6
Massachusetts .....	2,805,346	3.3
Indiana .....	2,516,462	3.0
Michigan .....	2,420,982	2.9
Iowa .....	2,231,853	2.6
Georgia .....	2,216,331	2.6
Kentucky .....	2,147,174	2.5
Wisconsin .....	2,060,042	2.4
Tennessee .....	2,020,616	2.4
North Carolina .....	1,893,810	2.2
New Jersey .....	1,883,669	2.2
Virginia .....	1,854,184	2.2
Alabama .....	1,828,697	2.2
Minnesota .....	1,751,394	2.1
Mississippi .....	1,551,270	1.8
California .....	1,485,063	1.7
Kansas .....	1,470,495	1.7
Louisiana .....	1,381,625	1.6
South Carolina .....	1,340,316	1.6
Arkansas .....	1,311,564	1.5
Maryland .....	1,188,644	1.4
Nebraska .....	1,066,300	1.3
West Virginia .....	958,800	1.1
Porto Rico .....	953,243	1.1
Connecticut .....	908,420	1.1
Maine .....	694,466	0.8
Colorado .....	539,700	0.6
Florida .....	528,542	0.6
Washington .....	518,102	0.6

TABLE V.—Population of states and territories arranged in order of population: 1900—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Population.	Percent of total.
Rhode Island.....	428,556	0.5
Oregon.....	413,536	0.5
New Hampshire.....	411,588	0.5
South Dakota.....	401,570	0.5
Oklahoma.....	398,331	0.5
Indian Territory.....	392,060	0.5
Vermont.....	343,641	0.4
North Dakota.....	319,146	0.4
District of Columbia.....	278,718	0.3
Utah.....	276,749	0.3
Montana.....	243,329	0.3
New Mexico.....	195,310	0.2
Delaware.....	184,735	0.2
Idaho.....	161,772	0.2
Hawaii.....	154,001	0.2
Arizona.....	122,931	0.1
Wyoming.....	92,531	0.1
Alaska.....	63,592	0.1
Nevada.....	42,385	0.1
Guam.....	9,000	(1)
Samoa.....	6,100	(1)
Not specified <sup>2</sup> .....	91,219	0.1

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.<sup>2</sup> Persons in the military and naval service outside continental United States.

The inhabitants of the Philippine Islands are more numerous than those of New York, and those of Porto Rico almost as numerous as those of West Virginia. Each of the other outlying districts has a comparatively small population. The 8 leading states extend across the country from Massachusetts to Texas, with only one break, the large area of the Western states, already noted, compensating in some degree for their smaller population per unit of area. If Michigan and Iowa be included with these 8 states, the group of 10 contains more than half the inhabitants of continental United States.

Of the 39 states and territories in the Atlantic and Central divisions two-thirds (26) have each more than 1,000,000 inhabitants; of the 11 states and territories in the Western division only 1 has more than 1,000,000 inhabitants. The average population of the 18 states on the Atlantic coast, including the District of Columbia, is 1,749,454; of the 21 states and territories in the Central divisions, 1,934,431; of the 11 states and territories in the Western division, 371,941. In the Western division, in other words, the mean population of a state

or territory is about one-fifth of what it is in the Mississippi valley or on the Atlantic coast. The greater area of the Western states and territories does not at present offset their much smaller population per unit of area.

By dividing the population of each minor division (Table iv) by the number of states and territories therein (Table v) the following results are reached:

TABLE VI.—Average population of a state or territory in each minor geographic division: 1900.

DIVISION.	Average population of a state or territory.
New England.....	982,008
Southern North Atlantic.....	5,151,569
Northern North Atlantic.....	892,896
Southern South Atlantic.....	1,494,750
Eastern North Central.....	3,197,116
Western North Central.....	1,478,203
Eastern South Central.....	1,886,939
Western South Central.....	1,306,458
Rocky Mountain.....	246,528
Basin and Plateau.....	147,838
Pacific.....	805,564

The preceding table shows that the states in the Southern North Atlantic and Eastern North Central groups have by far the greatest average population. In those two regions the average population of the eight states is nearly four million (3,930,032). In each of the eight Atlantic and Central divisions and in the Pacific division the average is above 800,000. The average population of a state or territory in the Rocky Mountain or Basin and Plateau divisions is notably less than in the Pacific division. From Table v, page 6, it will be seen that in average area there is no such difference between them. It must be due, therefore, to the greater proportion of well-settled area in the Pacific coast states.

*Physiographic divisions.*—Table vii shows the population of each of the 19 physiographic divisions described on pages 11 to 14 and sketched on page 11. The per cent of the total population of continental United States residing in each division is given, and the introduction of the last column from Table xi, page 14, permits a rough comparison to be made between the population and area of each. The divisions are arranged in order of population.

TABLE VII.—*Distribution of population and area of continental United States by physiographic divisions: 1900.*

DIVISION.	Popula- tion.	PERCENT OF TOTAL.	
		Popula- tion.	Area.
Continental United States.....	75,994,575	100.0	100.0
Prairie region.....	13,300,970	17.5	15.3
New England hills.....	10,290,153	13.5	2.8
Lake region.....	9,571,215	12.6	5.8
Interior timbered region.....	8,129,760	10.7	4.0
Piedmont region.....	6,809,103	9.0	3.0
Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river)....	6,427,635	8.4	5.6
Allegheny plateau.....	6,070,246	8.0	3.4
Appalachian valley.....	4,499,072	5.9	1.8
Coastal plain (west of the Mississippi river)....	1,974,677	2.6	3.0
Coast lowlands.....	1,865,952	2.4	2.8
Mississippi alluvial region.....	1,227,094	1.6	1.4
Ozark hills.....	1,203,880	1.6	2.1
Coast ranges.....	1,079,992	1.4	2.1
Great plains.....	1,052,719	1.4	15.5
Pacific valley.....	965,363	1.3	3.6
Rocky mountains.....	592,972	0.8	10.0
Great basin.....	375,345	0.5	7.7
Columbian mesas.....	356,758	0.5	3.8
Plateau region.....	201,669	0.3	6.3

The preceding table shows that the Prairie region and the New England hills include over three-tenths (31.0 per cent), and with the Lake region and the Interior timbered region over one-half (54.3 per cent) of the population of the country. The table, when carefully examined, also shows that each of the 12 physiographic divisions east of the eastern boundary of the Great plains except the Ozark hills, the Coast lowlands, and the western part of the Coastal plain, has a larger proportion of the population than it has of the area of the country, while in each of the 7 physiographic divisions west of that line, the reverse is true. It has already been shown that this line almost exactly bisects the country; from this table it is clear that it separates the relatively well settled from the sparsely settled parts. East of this line lies 51.0 per cent of the area, with 93.9 per cent of the population; west of it lies 49.0 per cent of the area, with 6.1 per cent of the population.

*Counties.*—There are 2,852 counties or equivalent divisions in continental United States, from each of which some population was returned. The population of these divisions was 75,994,575. The average population of a county was, therefore, 26,646. But as these

2,852 counties vary in population from 4 in Bailey county, Tex., to 2,050,600 for New York county, N. Y., the average of a series within which the range is so wide has little importance. To show what is the most usual population of a county in continental United States and the 5 divisions, the following table has been prepared:

TABLE VIII.—*Counties grouped according to population, for continental United States and for main geographic divisions: 1900.*

LIMITS OF POPU- LATION.	NUMBER OF COUNTIES WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF POPU- LATION IS—					
	Conti- nental United States.	North Atlantic division.	South Atlantic division.	North Central division.	South Central division.	Western division.
Total.....	2,852	216	520	1,029	772	315
Less than 5,000.....	394	4	28	115	124	123
5,000 to 10,000.....	425	4	107	131	106	77
10,000 to 15,000.....	455	6	103	151	148	47
15,000 to 20,000.....	484	14	105	193	141	31
20,000 to 25,000.....	317	12	63	137	95	10
25,000 to 30,000.....	226	14	46	99	59	8
30,000 to 35,000.....	153	23	27	65	35	3
35,000 to 40,000.....	73	11	11	26	21	4
40,000 to 45,000.....	54	13	4	26	11	.....
45,000 to 50,000.....	46	14	5	20	5	2
50,000 and over.....	225	101	21	66	27	10

The most usual population of a county in continental United States is between 15,000 and 20,000, but this statement holds for only one of the five geographic divisions, the North Central. In the Western division the counties of less than 5,000 inhabitants are most numerous, and the number in each class decreases regularly therefrom. In the South Atlantic division the counties of 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants are in excess, but the numbers in the two following classes, 10,000 to 15,000 and 15,000 to 20,000, are almost as great. In the South Central division the largest class is that of counties of 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants. In the North Atlantic division among classes having a range of 5,000 the largest is that of counties with a population of 30,000 to 35,000. But the class of counties with 50,000 inhabitants and over is quadruple any other class, witnessing primarily to the great number of cities in that division, and also to the great area of the counties, which average fully one-third larger than those in the Eastern North Central group.

The preceding table shows that when the counties of continental United States are grouped by population, the largest class is that with 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, about one county in six falling within that group. To ascertain more accurately what is the prevailing population of a county in the United States as a whole, the number falling in groups with a range of only 1,000 has been found. Without giving this table in full, the following figures show more exactly what population of a county occurs most commonly in the United States:

LIMITS OF POPULATION.	Number of counties.
15,000 to 16,000 .....	97
16,000 to 17,000 .....	109
17,000 to 18,000 .....	109
18,000 to 19,000 .....	85
19,000 to 20,000 .....	84

These figures show that the most usual population of a county in continental United States is from 16,000 to 18,000, about one-thirteenth of the counties in the country falling within these limits.

*City and country.*—The population of the United States is classified by the Census Office not only by states and territories, counties, and minor civil divisions, but also into the groups of urban and rural. In both classifications the boundary lines of the areas by which the population is returned must be carefully ascertained and rigidly followed or irreparable confusion and error result. In classifying people as urban and rural it is necessary also to define carefully the line between these classes. The meaning popularly attached to urban, namely, pertaining to a city, has been found inapplicable to census purposes, owing to the different meanings

of "city" in the different parts of the United States. The dictionary definition, "an incorporated municipality," might be thought adequate. But this country contains New York city with 3,437,202 inhabitants and Rainy Lake city with 7 inhabitants. There are 10,601 incorporated places in continental United States, of which 4,318 have less than 500 inhabitants, 8,949 have less than 2,500, and 9,553, or over nine-tenths of the entire number, less than 4,000.<sup>1</sup> The treatment accorded small incorporated places varies somewhat with the object in view and somewhat with individual judgment. No one classifies them as urban. In the first volume of the Twelfth Census (page lxxxix) all incorporated places having less than 4,000 inhabitants have been assigned to an intermediate class as semiurban. For the purposes of the present analysis all having less than 2,500 inhabitants have been classed with the rural population, and all with more than 2,500 with the urban.

What is perhaps a more serious difficulty arises in the proper classification of populous but unincorporated New England towns, some of which possess well-defined urban characteristics. In this difficulty the general rule of the population division<sup>2</sup> has been followed, and all New England towns which have a population of 2,500 or more and do not contain an incorporated place have been classed as urban. Accordingly, the definition of city population here adopted is, the population living in incorporated places having at least 2,500 inhabitants, and, in addition, the population of New England towns of like size and not containing an incorporated place. The population of country districts includes all persons not living in cities as just defined.

<sup>1</sup> Twelfth Census, Vol. I, Table xvi, page lviii; Table xvii, page lx; and Table 8, pages 438-480.

<sup>2</sup> Twelfth Census, Vol. I, page lxxxi.

TABLE IX.—POPULATION AND PER CENT OF POPULATION IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 2,500 INHABITANTS AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS, FOR MAIN AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1900.

DIVISION.	POPULATION.			PER CENT OF POPULATION—	
	Total.	Of cities.	Of country districts.	In cities.	In country districts.
Continental United States.....	75,994,575	30,583,411	45,411,164	40.2	59.8
North Atlantic division.....	21,046,635	14,352,647	6,694,048	68.2	31.8
New England.....	5,592,017	4,276,764	1,315,253	76.5	23.5
Southern North Atlantic.....	15,454,678	10,075,883	5,378,795	65.2	34.8
South Atlantic division.....	10,443,480	2,232,632	8,210,848	21.4	78.6
Northern South Atlantic.....	4,464,481	1,421,173	3,043,308	31.8	68.2
Southern South Atlantic.....	5,978,999	811,459	5,167,540	13.6	86.4
North Central division.....	26,333,004	10,148,927	16,184,077	38.5	61.5
Eastern North Central.....	15,985,581	7,202,383	8,783,198	45.1	54.9
Western North Central.....	10,347,423	2,946,544	7,400,879	28.5	71.5
South Central division.....	14,080,047	2,188,233	11,891,794	15.5	84.5
Eastern South Central.....	7,547,757	1,131,056	6,416,701	15.0	85.0
Western South Central.....	6,532,290	1,057,197	5,475,093	16.2	83.8
Western division.....	4,001,349	1,660,952	2,340,397	40.6	59.4
Rocky Mountain.....	1,232,642	406,479	826,163	33.0	67.0
Basin and Plateau.....	442,015	132,117	309,898	29.9	70.1
Pacific.....	2,416,692	1,122,356	1,294,336	46.4	53.6



The preceding table shows that in continental United States two-fifths of the population live in cities and three-fifths in the country. The main geographic divisions fall roughly into three classes—the North Atlantic, with more than two-thirds of its population in cities; the North Central and Western, with more than one-third (38.8 per cent); and the two southern divisions, with more than one-sixth (18.0 per cent). When the 11 minor groups are considered, it appears that next to the two divisions of the North Atlantic group, with more than three-fifths of their population in cities, comes the Pacific group, with a per cent of population in cities slightly higher than that for the Eastern North Central (45.1). The Northern South Atlantic, Western North Central, Rocky Mountain, and Basin and Plateau groups all have about three-tenths of their population in cities, while the two South Central groups and the Southern South Atlantic have in the vicinity of one-seventh.

In the following table the number and per cent of population in cities and in country districts is given for every state and territory of continental United States. The divisions are arranged in order of decreasing per cent of urban population, from the District of Columbia to Indian Territory.

TABLE X.—Population and per cent of population in cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants and in country districts, for states and territories: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION.			PER CENT OF POPULATION—	
	Total.	Of cities.	Of country districts.	In cities.	In country districts.
District of Columbia.....	278,718	278,718	.....	100.0	.....
Rhode Island.....	428,556	407,240	21,316	95.0	5.0
Massachusetts.....	2,805,346	2,567,098	238,248	91.5	8.5
Connecticut.....	908,420	680,476	227,942	74.9	25.1
New York.....	7,268,894	5,298,111	1,970,783	72.9	27.1
New Jersey.....	1,883,669	1,329,162	554,507	70.6	29.4
New Hampshire.....	411,588	226,269	185,319	55.0	45.0
Pennsylvania.....	6,302,115	3,448,610	2,853,505	54.7	45.3
Illinois.....	4,821,550	2,600,058	2,221,492	53.9	46.1
California.....	1,485,053	777,699	707,354	52.4	47.6
Maryland.....	1,188,044	591,206	596,838	49.8	50.2
Colorado.....	259,700	260,651	279,049	48.3	51.7
Ohio.....	4,157,545	1,997,100	2,160,445	48.0	52.0
Delaware.....	184,735	85,717	99,018	46.4	53.6
Maine.....	694,466	303,904	390,562	43.8	56.2
Washington.....	518,103	211,477	306,626	40.8	59.2
Michigan.....	2,420,982	952,323	1,468,659	39.3	60.7
Wisconsin.....	2,069,042	790,213	1,278,829	38.2	61.8
Utah.....	276,749	105,427	171,322	38.1	61.9
Missouri.....	3,106,665	1,128,104	1,978,561	36.3	63.7
Montana.....	243,329	84,554	158,775	34.7	65.3
Indiana.....	2,516,462	862,689	1,653,773	34.3	65.7
Minnesota.....	1,751,394	598,100	1,153,294	34.1	65.9
Oregon.....	413,586	133,180	280,356	32.2	67.8
Wyoming.....	92,531	26,657	65,874	28.8	71.2
Vermont.....	343,641	91,775	251,866	26.7	73.3
Louisiana.....	1,381,625	366,288	1,015,337	26.5	73.5
Iowa.....	2,231,853	572,386	1,659,467	25.6	74.4
Nebraska.....	1,066,300	252,702	813,598	23.7	76.3
Kansas.....	1,470,495	330,903	1,139,592	22.5	77.5
Kentucky.....	2,147,174	467,668	1,679,506	21.8	78.2
Florida.....	528,542	107,031	421,511	20.3	79.7
Virginia.....	1,854,184	340,067	1,514,117	18.3	81.7
Texas.....	3,048,710	520,759	2,527,951	17.1	82.9
Nevada.....	42,335	7,195	35,140	17.0	83.0
Tennessee.....	2,020,616	326,639	1,693,977	16.2	83.8
Arizona.....	122,931	19,495	103,436	15.9	84.1
Georgia.....	2,216,331	346,382	1,869,949	15.6	84.4
West Virginia.....	958,800	125,465	833,335	13.1	86.9
South Carolina.....	1,340,316	171,256	1,169,060	12.8	87.2

TABLE X.—Population and per cent of population in cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants and in country districts, for states and territories: 1900—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION.			PER CENT OF POPULATION—	
	Total.	Of cities.	Of country districts.	In cities.	In country districts.
New Mexico.....	195,310	24,614	170,696	12.6	87.4
Alabama.....	1,828,697	216,714	1,611,983	11.9	88.1
South Dakota.....	401,570	40,936	360,634	10.2	89.8
North Carolina.....	1,893,810	186,790	1,707,020	9.9	90.1
Oklahoma.....	398,331	36,211	362,120	9.1	90.9
Arkansas.....	1,311,564	111,733	1,199,831	8.5	91.5
Mississippi.....	1,551,270	120,035	1,431,235	7.7	92.3
North Dakota.....	319,146	23,413	295,733	7.3	92.7
Idaho.....	161,772	10,003	151,769	6.2	93.8
Indian Territory.....	392,060	22,206	369,854	5.7	94.3

The main results of the foregoing table may be made clearer to the eye through a shaded map. For this purpose the scale from 0 to 100 per cent has been divided into five parts of equal range, 0 to 19, 20 to 39, 40 to 59, 60 to 79, and 80 and over, and the states and territories falling into each part have been given the same shading on an outline map. The results appear in the map on page 22.

The map shows that the states with a large city population include New York, New Jersey, and those in southern New England; that the states and territories with a small city population include, along with the Dakotas, Idaho, Nevada, and the Virginias, all except Florida and Louisiana lying south of the state boundary lines nearest the parallel of 37° and between the Atlantic ocean and California; and that the states with a medium amount of city population (20 to 59 per cent) include Florida and Louisiana, the Pacific states, and all lying mainly north of the parallel just mentioned except those in the vicinity of New York harbor, the Virginias, the Dakotas, Idaho, and Nevada. The influence of commercial facilities is suggested by the high proportion of urban population about New York harbor, in Louisiana, and in the Pacific states; but perhaps the main inference from the map is a precise and emphatic indication of the contrast between the South on the one hand and the North and West on the other. Disregarding the border states of Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky, every Southern state but Florida and Louisiana has less than one-fifth of its population in cities. In every Northern state as far west as the Great plains more than one-fifth of the population live in cities. To find a statistical generalization holding true so uniformly of each member of the class is rather unusual.

The definition of urban population here employed differs slightly from those given by the population division and the division of vital statistics. The former makes the population limit 4,000,<sup>1</sup> the latter makes it 8,000.<sup>2</sup> But the social and economic characteristics of

<sup>1</sup>Twelfth Census, Vol. I, page lxxxiii.

<sup>2</sup>Twelfth Census Bulletin No. 83, page 2.

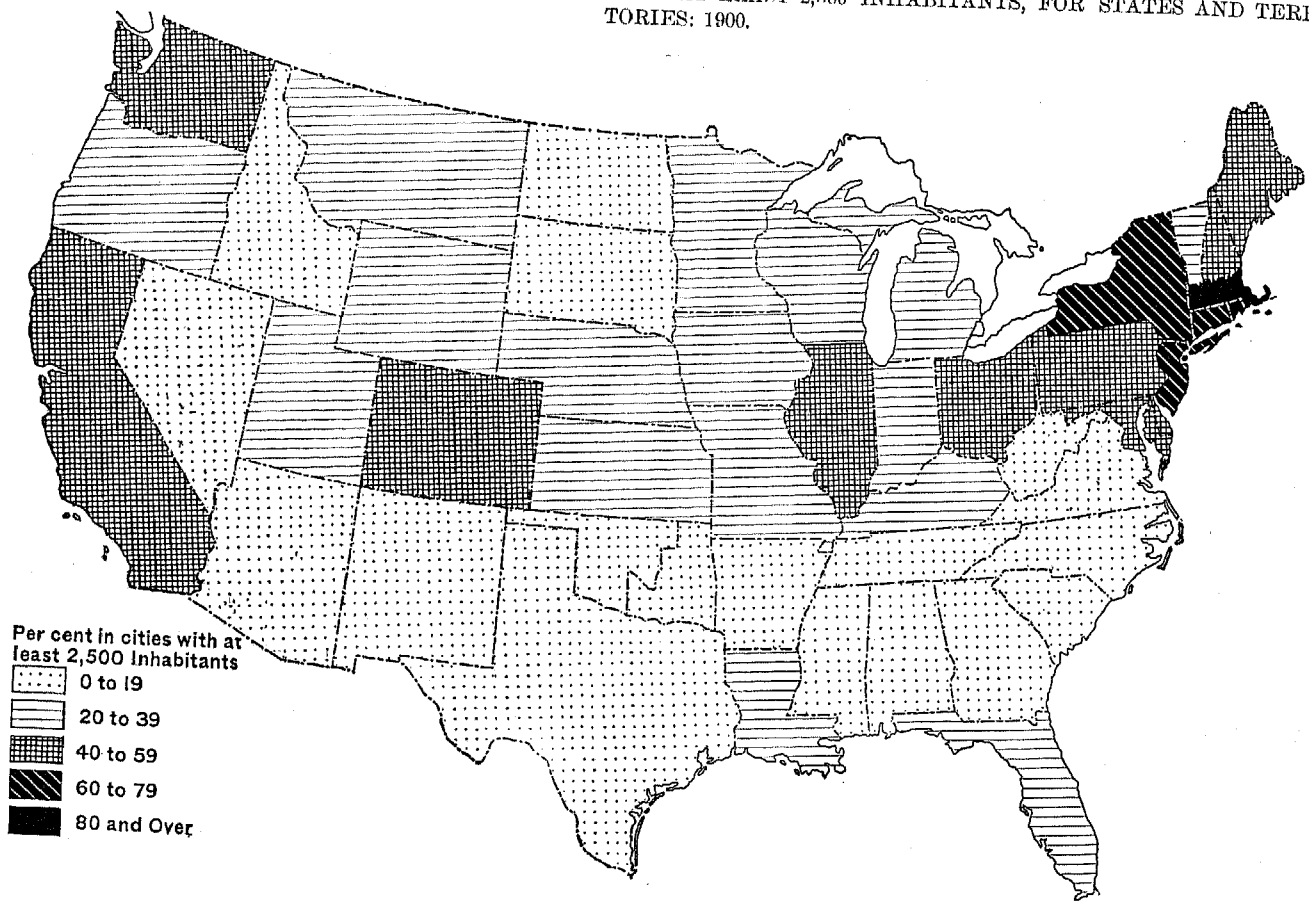


## SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

urban places, however defined, vary greatly according to the number of inhabitants. The differences between cities of over 100,000 people and towns of 4,000 to 8,000 people are probably almost equal to those separating the latter class from the population of country districts, and the several classes pass into each other by imperceptible gradations. In view of this fact and of the uncertainty regarding the best population limit, it seems best to divide the urban population into groups, the limits between the lower groups being so fixed as to conform to those recognized in prior publications of

the present census. Accordingly, the following groups have been adopted: (1) Places having at least 100,000 inhabitants; (2) places having 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants; (3) places having 8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants; (4) places having 4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants; (5) places having 2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants. Table XI gives for each state and territory, and for the main and minor geographic divisions of continental United States, the per cent of population living in cities of these several classes and in the country districts.

MAP 3.—PER CENT OF POPULATION IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 2,500 INHABITANTS, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.



## POPULATION.

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TABLE XI.—PER CENT OF POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.<sup>1</sup>

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT OF POPULATION: 1900.					
	In cities having—					In country districts.
	At least 100,000 inhabitants.	25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.	8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.	4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants.	2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants.	
Continental United States.....	18.7	7.3	6.9	4.4	2.9	59.8
North Atlantic division.....	25.8	12.2	10.6	6.1	3.5	31.8
New England.....	19.1	22.4	18.0	11.0	6.0	23.5
Maine.....		7.2	10.5	12.6	7.5	56.2
New Hampshire.....		13.8	24.8	8.1	8.3	45.0
Vermont.....			11.2	9.7	5.8	73.3
Massachusetts.....	27.9	30.4	17.7	10.9	4.6	8.5
Rhode Island.....	41.0	15.7	24.5	10.4	3.4	5.0
Connecticut.....	11.9	24.5	16.8	12.3	9.4	25.1
Southern North Atlantic.....	41.8	8.5	7.9	4.4	2.6	34.8
New York.....	55.9	5.4	7.2	2.7	1.7	27.1
New Jersey.....	29.6	18.6	13.1	6.3	3.0	29.4
Pennsylvania.....	29.3	9.0	7.1	5.7	3.6	45.3
South Atlantic division.....	7.5	4.9	4.6	2.6	1.8	78.6
Northern South Atlantic.....	17.7	5.5	5.0	1.9	1.7	68.2
Delaware.....		41.4			5.0	53.6
Maryland.....	42.8		4.1	1.3	1.6	50.2
District of Columbia.....	100.0					
Virginia.....		7.1	7.5	1.8	1.9	81.7
West Virginia.....		4.1	3.6	3.9	1.5	86.9
Southern South Atlantic.....		4.5	4.2	3.1	1.8	86.4
North Carolina.....			5.1	2.9	1.9	90.1
South Carolina.....		4.2	3.5	4.2	1.1	87.2
Georgia.....		8.3	2.7	2.9	1.7	84.4
Florida.....		5.4	9.6	1.6	3.7	79.7
North Central division.....	17.9	5.2	7.4	4.9	3.1	61.5
Eastern North Central.....	21.3	5.9	9.5	5.3	3.1	54.9
Ohio.....	23.2	5.8	9.4	6.4	3.2	52.0
Indiana.....	6.7	7.0	10.4	6.5	3.7	65.7
Illinois.....	35.2	4.5	7.4	3.9	2.9	46.1
Michigan.....	11.8	7.6	11.5	6.3	2.1	60.7
Wisconsin.....	13.8	5.7	11.2	3.9	3.6	61.8
Western North Central.....	12.7	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.0	71.5
Minnesota.....	20.9	3.0	2.9	4.1	3.2	65.9
Iowa.....		9.8	7.0	3.6	5.2	74.4
Missouri.....	27.1	0.9	2.8	4.1	1.4	63.7
North Dakota.....			3.0	2.4	1.9	91.7
South Dakota.....			2.6	4.6	3.0	89.8
Nebraska.....	9.6	6.2		5.0	2.9	76.3
Kansas.....		5.8	8.2	5.2	3.3	77.5
South Central division.....	4.2	4.2	2.6	2.4	2.1	84.5
Eastern South Central.....	4.1	4.6	2.0	2.2	2.1	85.0
Kentucky.....		4.6	2.8	2.8	2.1	78.2
Tennessee.....	9.5		1.2	0.8	2.0	83.8
Alabama.....	5.1	5.9	1.4	2.7	1.9	88.1
Mississippi.....			2.7	2.6	2.4	92.3
Western South Central.....	4.4	3.7	3.4	2.6	2.1	83.8
Louisiana.....	20.8		1.9	2.1	1.4	73.5
Arkansas.....		2.9	2.5	1.5	1.6	91.5
Indian Territory.....				2.6	3.1	94.3
Oklahoma.....			5.0		4.1	90.9
Texas.....		6.7	4.6	3.6	2.2	82.9
Western division.....	14.1	11.1	6.0	4.7	4.7	59.4
Rocky Mountain.....	10.9	4.8	8.2	3.8	5.3	67.0
Montana.....		12.5	14.4	1.8	6.0	65.3
Idaho.....				6.2		93.8
Wyoming.....			24.1	4.7		71.2
Colorado.....	24.8	5.2	8.1	3.1	7.1	51.7
New Mexico.....				6.1	6.5	87.4
Basin and Plateau.....		12.1	3.7	6.6	7.5	70.1
Arizona.....				10.7	5.2	84.1
Utah.....		19.3	5.9	4.2	8.7	61.9
Nevada.....				10.6	6.4	83.0
Pacific.....	18.4	14.2	5.2	4.8	3.8	53.6
Washington.....		30.0	1.9	4.3	4.4	59.2
Oregon.....		21.9	2.0	3.7	4.6	67.8
California.....	30.0	6.5	7.3	5.2	3.4	47.6

<sup>1</sup>These per cents are derived from figures given in Table XII, page 25.

The first line of Table XI shows that the population of cities of at least 100,000 inhabitants (38 in number) is about equal to that of cities of 4,000 to 100,000 inhabitants (1,119 in number), each group containing between 18 and 19 per cent of the population of continental United States. More than half the population of New York state, more than two-fifths that of Maryland and Rhode Island, and more than one-third that of Illinois live in cities of at least 100,000 inhabitants.

The second column shows that in New England, cities of 25,000 to 100,000 include over one-fifth of the whole population, a much larger proportion than in any other division. Next to New England in this particular are the Pacific, and Basin and Plateau divisions. Among the several states, Delaware has the largest proportion of its population—over four-tenths—in cities of 25,000 to 100,000; Massachusetts and Washington follow with three-tenths, and Connecticut and Oregon with over two-tenths. Georgia is the only state south of the Potomac or Ohio in which the per cent of its population living in cities of 25,000 to 100,000 is above the average for continental United States.

In New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Wyoming, nearly one-fourth of the population live in cities of 8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, a proportion more than three times the average of continental United States. For every state in the North Atlantic and Eastern North Central groups the proportion in cities of this class is above the average for the country. The same is true of Virginia, Florida, and 6 states west of the Mississippi.

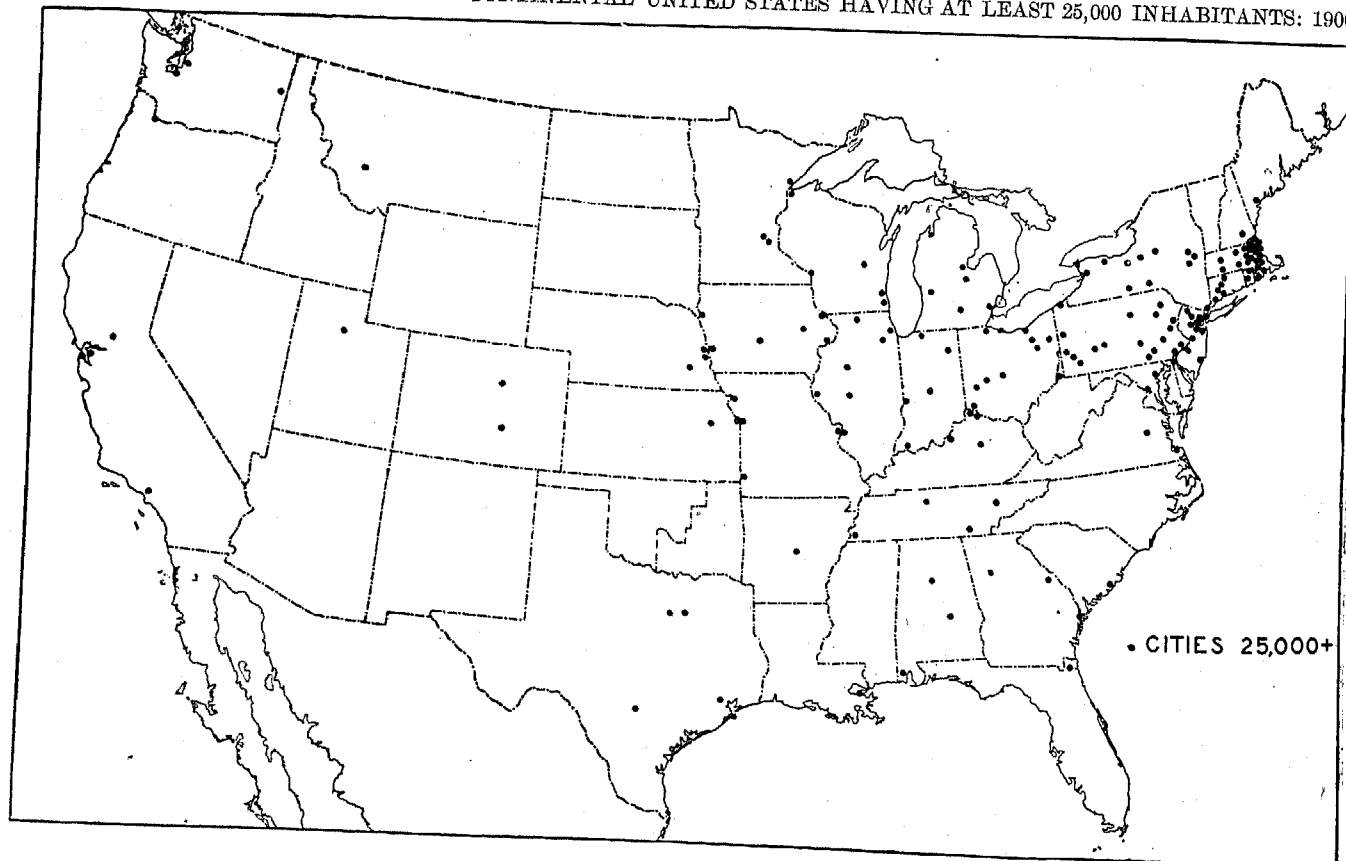
The per cent of population living in cities of 4,000 to

8,000 is considerably smaller than in either of the preceding classes. This class of population is largest proportionately in Maine, southern New England, Arizona, and Nevada. The per cent of population living in cities of 2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants is larger in the Western division than in any other of the 5 main divisions. The leading states in this respect are Connecticut, Utah, New Hampshire, Maine, and Colorado. But in none does one-tenth of the population live in cities of this class.

In the proportion of their urban population the rank of the states varies with the population limit adopted. When it is 100,000 the states with most urban population are New York, Maryland, and Rhode Island; when it is 25,000 the leading states are New York (61.3 per cent), Massachusetts (58.3 per cent), and Rhode Island (56.7 per cent). At this limit Delaware has a larger proportion of urban population than Pennsylvania. Only when the limit is lowered to 8,000 do Rhode Island and Massachusetts rise to the leading position, the per cents then running, Rhode Island, 81.2; Massachusetts, 76.0; and New York, 68.5.

The location of the 160 cities of continental United States each having at least 25,000 inhabitants in 1900 is indicated, as accurately as the scale admits, on the following map. It shows a cluster in eastern Massachusetts—that state having 20 cities of this class—another cluster about New York harbor, many cities in the mining and manufacturing regions of Pennsylvania, 12 along the Great Lakes, 10 on the Mississippi river, 7 on the Ohio, and 7 on the Missouri.

MAP 4.—LOCATION OF 160 CITIES OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS: 1900.



## POPULATION.

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TABLE XII.—POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.<sup>1</sup>

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION: 1900.						In country districts.
	Total.	At least 100,000 inhabitants.	25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.	8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.	4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants.	2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants.	
Continental United States.....	75,994,575	14,208,317	5,509,965	5,273,887	3,380,193	2,211,019	45,411,164
North Atlantic division.....	21,046,695	7,533,280	2,565,416	2,226,013	1,289,027	738,911	6,694,048
New England.....	5,592,017	1,067,830	1,250,258	1,007,671	615,997	335,038	1,315,253
Maine.....	694,466		50,145	114,494	87,646	52,219	390,562
New Hampshire.....	411,588		56,987	101,933	33,329	34,629	185,319
Vermont.....	343,641			39,597	33,461	19,727	251,866
Massachusetts.....	2,806,346	784,176	852,288	489,459	305,371	129,104	238,248
Rhode Island.....	428,556	175,597	67,435	104,860	44,617	14,731	21,316
Connecticut.....	908,420	108,027	222,703	152,338	112,182	85,228	227,942
Southern North Atlantic.....	15,454,678	6,465,480	1,315,158	1,218,342	673,030	408,873	5,378,795
New York.....	7,268,894	4,060,571	396,462	523,009	196,372	121,687	1,970,783
New Jersey.....	1,893,669	557,674	349,073	246,254	119,258	56,903	554,507
Pennsylvania.....	6,302,115	1,847,236	569,623	449,079	357,400	225,273	2,853,505
South Atlantic division.....	10,443,480	787,675	514,853	475,098	271,894	183,112	8,210,848
Northern South Atlantic.....	4,464,481	787,675	247,060	223,286	86,268	76,884	3,043,308
Delaware.....	184,735		76,508			9,239	99,018
Maryland.....	1,188,044	508,957		48,540	15,208	18,411	596,898
District of Columbia.....	278,718	278,718					
Virginia.....	1,854,184		131,674	140,021	33,534	34,838	1,514,117
West Virginia.....	958,800		38,878	34,725	37,436	14,426	839,335
Southern South Atlantic.....	5,978,999		267,793	251,812	185,626	106,228	5,167,540
North Carolina.....	1,893,810			96,537	55,482	34,771	1,707,020
South Carolina.....	1,340,316		55,807	44,363	56,941	14,145	1,169,060
Georgia.....	2,216,331		183,557	69,212	64,918	37,695	1,869,949
Florida.....	528,542		28,429	50,700	8,285	19,617	421,511
North Central division.....	26,333,004	4,714,117	1,383,767	1,957,622	1,287,707	805,714	16,184,077
Eastern North Central.....	15,985,581	3,403,810	935,320	1,522,255	848,796	492,202	8,783,198
Ohio.....	4,157,545	965,052	241,866	392,922	264,679	132,581	2,160,445
Indiana.....	2,516,462	169,164	176,794	261,875	182,573	92,282	1,653,773
Illinois.....	4,821,550	1,698,573	216,570	356,795	188,305	109,915	2,231,452
Michigan.....	2,420,982	285,704	182,718	278,912	153,222	51,767	1,468,659
Wisconsin.....	2,069,042	285,315	117,372	231,750	89,119	76,657	1,278,829
Western North Central.....	10,347,423	1,310,307	448,447	435,367	438,911	313,512	7,400,879
Minnesota.....	1,751,394	365,783	52,969	51,294	72,205	55,849	1,153,294
Iowa.....	2,231,853		218,259	156,466	81,754	115,907	1,659,467
Missouri.....	3,106,665	841,969	26,023	87,571	128,451	44,090	1,978,561
North Dakota.....	319,146			9,589	6,172	296,733	
South Dakota.....	401,570			10,266	18,477	12,193	360,634
Nebraska.....	1,066,300	102,555	66,170		52,968	31,069	813,598
Kansas.....	1,479,495		85,026	120,181	77,404	48,292	1,139,592
South Central division.....	14,080,047	594,155	591,870	371,306	339,324	291,598	11,891,794
Eastern South Central.....	7,547,757	307,051	348,494	152,132	166,402	156,977	6,416,701
Kentucky.....	2,147,174		204,731	97,608	60,620	44,622	1,679,506
Tennessee.....	2,020,616		102,320	143,656	15,968	40,753	1,693,977
Alabama.....	1,828,697		107,230	26,476	48,742	34,266	1,611,983
Mississippi.....	1,551,270			41,094	41,005	37,996	1,431,235
Western South Central.....	6,532,290	287,104	243,376	219,174	172,922	134,621	5,475,093
Louisiana.....	1,381,625	287,104		27,282	32,890	19,012	1,015,337
Arkansas.....	1,311,564		38,307	33,656	19,033	21,337	1,199,831
Indian Territory.....	332,060				9,935	12,271	309,854
Oklahoma.....	398,331			20,643		16,188	362,120
Texas.....	3,048,710		205,069	138,793	111,064	65,833	2,527,951
Western division.....	4,091,349	579,120	454,059	243,848	192,241	191,684	2,430,397
Rocky Mountain.....	1,232,612	133,859	58,627	101,134	47,054	65,803	826,163
Montana.....	243,329		30,470	35,153	4,366	14,565	158,775
Idaho.....	161,772				10,003		151,769
Wyoming.....	92,531				4,363		65,874
Colorado.....	539,700	133,859	28,157	43,687	16,481	38,467	279,049
New Mexico.....	195,310				11,841	12,773	170,696
Basin and Plateau.....	442,015		53,531	16,313	29,211	33,062	309,898
Arizona.....	122,931				13,075	6,420	103,436
Utah.....	276,749		53,531	16,313	11,636	23,947	171,322
Nevada.....	42,335				4,500	2,695	35,140
Pacific.....	2,416,692	445,261	341,901	126,401	115,976	92,817	1,294,336
Washington.....	518,103		155,233	10,049	23,468	22,727	306,626
Oregon.....	413,566		90,426	8,281	15,327	19,646	280,356
California.....	1,485,023	445,261	96,242	107,971	77,181	51,044	707,354

<sup>1</sup>Compiled from Twelfth Census, Vol. I, Tables XXV, XXVIII, XXX, XXXII, 5, and 23.

# DENSITY OF POPULATION.

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

In the United States as a whole there is an average of 23 persons to a square mile, the density of population being about five-sixths the average of 28 for the earth.

In the outlying districts, the density of population varies widely, few parts of the earth being more uninhabited than Alaska and few more thickly settled than Porto Rico.

In continental United States the density of population is about 26 (25.6). This is somewhat less than the average for the earth as a whole and only about one-seventh that for Austria-Hungary, the most sparsely settled of the large and populous countries in Europe.

Among the states and territories, omitting the District of Columbia, the density ranges between 407 to a square mile in Rhode Island and less than 1 to a square mile in Wyoming and Nevada. The typical or most usual density of population is about 40 persons to a square mile.

The density is at least 100 in nine states extending along the Atlantic coast from the Merrimac river to the Potomac, except Delaware, and inland across Ohio. In fact, a central belt somewhat more densely settled than the region to the north or south of it may be traced from the Atlantic coast as far west as Utah.

There are 30 counties in continental United States with more than 500 persons to a square mile, the bulk of them being east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers. The density of population is greatest in the counties comprising New York city, and next in those counties including certain other large cities—Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Jersey City, and San Francisco.

## DISCUSSION OF DENSITY.

*Definition.*—The United States includes, in Alaska and parts of the great West, large areas entirely without human inhabitants. It also includes in its great cities, and especially in New York, areas in which men and women live probably in as close association as anywhere on the earth's surface. For measuring the variations between these extremes the notion of density of population is employed. It means the average number of human beings living on some unit of land surface. The usual unit of surface in English-speaking countries is the square mile, but where the population is closely packed together, as in large cities, the acre is sometimes used as a unit. For special purposes, like legislation relative to factories or to tenement house

districts, or to steerage accommodations, the crowding of people together is measured sometimes by a reference to volume. Examples of this are the average cubic feet of air space per capita,<sup>1</sup> or the number of persons to a dwelling<sup>2</sup> or a room.<sup>3</sup> But the standard method of measuring unevenness in the distribution of human beings over the earth's surface is by computing the density of population.

*United States.*—The average density of population in the United States as a whole is found by dividing the total population, 84,907,156, by the total area, 3,686,306 square miles. This gives a density of population of 23. Over the earth's surface there are probably on the average about 28 persons to a square mile, so that the density of population in the United States at the present time is about five-sixths the average for the earth.

*Outlying districts.*—Among the outlying districts the density of population is as follows:

TABLE I.—Density of population in outlying districts of the United States about 1900.

DISTRICT.	Date of census or estimate.	Density of population.
Alaska .....	1900	0.1
Hawaii .....	1900	23.9
Guam .....	1900	144.8
Philippine Islands .....	1903	66.4
Samoa .....	1901	175.3
Porto Rico .....	1899	277.5

<sup>1</sup> Estimate.

From the figures it is evident that the density of population in these districts varies widely. Few parts of the earth, taken as a whole, are more uninhabited than Alaska, and few are more thickly settled than Porto Rico. As a subsequent table shows, Porto Rico has more persons to a square mile than any American state except Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

*Continental United States.*—In continental United States, as distinguished from the outlying districts just described, the average density of population is about 26 (25.6), or little short of the average of the earth as a whole. In Table II a comparison is made between the density of population of continental United States and of the other powers which had a population of

<sup>1</sup> "No more employees shall be required or permitted to work in a room in a factory . . . than will allow to each of such employees not less than 250 cubic feet of air space." (New York Laws, 1891, chapter 9, section 85.)

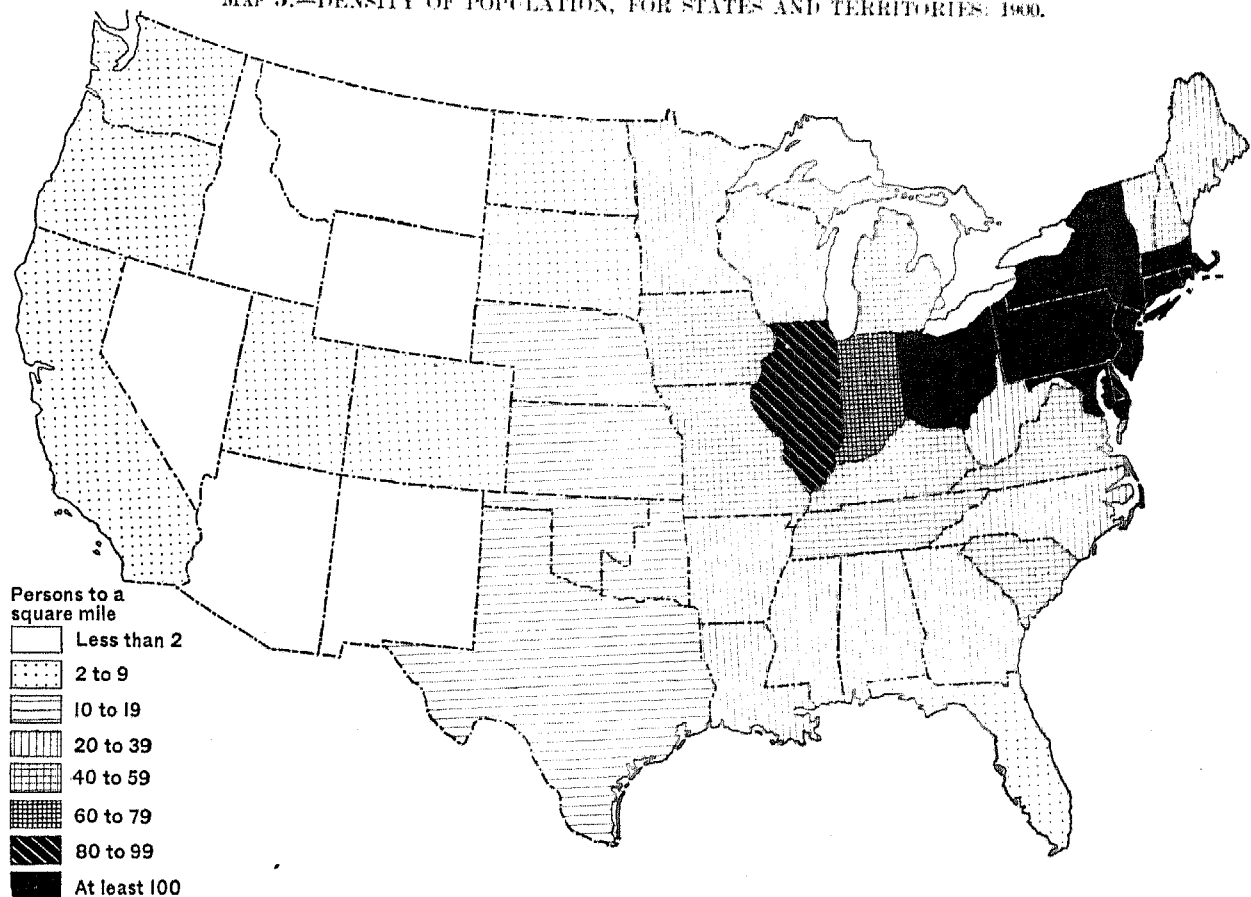
<sup>2</sup> "There is an average of 5.3 persons to a dwelling in 1900." (Twelfth Census, Vol. II, page clvi.)

<sup>3</sup> "There is an average of 0.7 person to each room in the occupied tenements." (Census of Massachusetts, 1895, Vol. I, page 781.)

# DENSITY OF POPULATION.

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MAP 5.—DENSITY OF POPULATION, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.



over 25,000,000, or an area of 500,000 square miles. The countries are arranged in order of decreasing density of population.

TABLE II.—Density of population in various countries at dates specified.

COUNTRY.	Date of census or estimate.	Density of population.
United Kingdom.....	April 1, 1901.....	343.8
Japan.....	December 31, 1900.....	1,303.5
Italy.....	February 10, 1901.....	286.5
German Empire.....	December 1, 1900.....	259.9
China.....	About 1900.....	1,265.8
India.....	March 15, 1901.....	213.3
France.....	March 24, 1901.....	188.2
Austria-Hungary.....	December 31, 1900.....	188.1
Continental United States.....	June 1, 1900.....	25.6
Turkey.....	About 1900.....	124.5
Mexico.....	October 28, 1900.....	17.7
Persia.....	1881.....	112.2
Colombia.....	1881.....	17.7
Brazil.....	1890.....	4.5
Venezuela.....	1891.....	3.9
Argentina.....	May 10, 1895.....	3.5
Bolivia.....	September 1, 1900.....	2.6
Canada.....	April 1, 1901.....	1.5
Australia (commonwealth).....	1901.....	1.3

<sup>1</sup> Estimate.

Inspection of this table shows that the large and populous countries of the world may be divided from the point of view of their density of population into two classes, the first including five countries in Europe and three in Asia, in which the density of population is over 100, or as will appear later between that of New York state (153) and that of Massachusetts (349); the second including 11 sparsely settled countries, 8 in the Western Hemisphere, with a density of population between that of Arizona (1) and that of Arkansas (25). Of these 11

countries the United States is the most densely peopled, and yet its average density of population is only about one-seventh that of the most sparsely settled country in the first class, Austria-Hungary.

*States and territories.*—In Table III the density of population in the 50 states and territories constituting continental United States is given, the divisions being arranged in the order of decreasing density.

TABLE III.—Density of population, for states and territories in order of decreasing density: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Density of population: 1900.	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Density of population: 1900.
Continental United States.....	25.6	Georgia.....	37.6
District of Columbia.....	4,645.3	Alabama.....	35.5
Rhode Island.....	407.0	Mississippi.....	23.5
Massachusetts.....	348.9	Louisiana.....	30.4
New Jersey.....	250.3	Arkansas.....	24.7
Connecticut.....	187.5	Maine.....	23.2
New York.....	152.6	Minnesota.....	22.1
Pennsylvania.....	140.1	Kansas.....	18.0
Maryland.....	120.5	Nebraska.....	13.9
Ohio.....	102.0	Indian Territory.....	12.6
Delaware.....	94.3	Texas.....	11.6
Illinois.....	86.1	Oklahoma.....	10.3
Indiana.....	70.1	Florida.....	9.7
Kentucky.....	53.7	California.....	9.5
Tennessee.....	48.4	Washington.....	7.7
Virginia.....	46.2	South Dakota.....	5.2
New Hampshire.....	45.7	Colorado.....	5.2
Missouri.....	45.2	North Dakota.....	4.5
South Carolina.....	44.4	Oregon.....	4.4
Michigan.....	42.2	Utah.....	3.4
Iowa.....	40.2	Idaho.....	1.9
North Carolina.....	39.0	Montana.....	1.7
West Virginia.....	38.9	New Mexico.....	1.6
Wisconsin.....	38.0	Arizona.....	1.1
Vermont.....	37.6	Wyoming.....	0.9
		Nevada.....	0.4

The average density of the population in continental United States is 25.6, or about that of Arkansas. The table shows, however, that there are comparatively few states in which the density of population comes close to the average for the whole country. While there are but 3 states in which the density of population lies between 20 and 30, there are 8 in which it lies between 30 and 40, and 7 in which it lies between 40 and 50. Accordingly, what may be called the typical or most usual density of population of the United States may be stated as about 40. The total population of the states in which the density of population lies between 30 and 50 is 25,629,420, or 33.7 per cent of the total population of continental United States.

The geographical relation of the states and territories in order of density of population is shown by Map 5, in which the states and territories are marked in eight shades, the lightest representing the thinly settled area, less than 2 to a square mile, while the darkest represents that part of the country in which the density of population approached that of western Europe more nearly than it does the average for the United States as a whole. The region of highest density includes the states and territories along the Atlantic coast from the Merrimac river to the Potomac, except Delaware, and inland across Ohio. The second class, states having a density of population of between 80 and 100, includes only Delaware and Illinois; the third class, those having between 60 and 80 to a square mile, only Indiana. The area in which the average density of population for a state is above 60, thus extends from the Atlantic coast westward between the Great Lakes and the Potomac and Ohio rivers to the Mississippi. Both north and south of this central area the density of population is less. Indeed, a central belt somewhat more densely settled than the region to the north or south of it may be traced from the Atlantic coast as far west as Utah. For, while the map does not indicate it, the table shows that the density of population in Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Texas is less than that in Kansas or Nebraska. The advantages to trade and industry from having the region of greatest density in a central belt rather than along the frontiers are suggested by a comparison between the distribution of well-settled areas in the United States and those in Australia or Spain, where the region of dense settlement makes approximately a girdle around a sparsely settled inland district.

*Physiographic divisions.*—Table IV gives the 19 physiographic divisions<sup>1</sup> into which continental United States has been divided for purposes of the present report, arranged in order of decreasing density of population.

It will be noticed that there is a sharp break in the series between the regions east of the eastern boundary of the Great plains, all west of that having a density of population below and in most cases much below that of

the average for the entire country, while all east of that have a density of population almost, if not quite, as high as the average for the entire country, the three east of the line in which the density is below the average for the country, being the western division of the Coastal plain, the Ozark hills, and the marshy Coast lowlands. The gap between these two regions is partly bridged by the two westernmost divisions, the Coast ranges, and the Pacific valley.

TABLE IV.—*Density of population in physiographic divisions of continental United States: 1900.*

DIVISION.	Density of population: 1900.
Continental United States .....	25.6
New England hills.....	124.1
Appalachian valley.....	82.5
Piedmont region.....	75.7
Interior timbered region.....	68.7
Allegheny plateau.....	61.0
Lake region.....	55.2
Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river).....	38.5
Mississippi alluvial region.....	29.4
Prairie region.....	29.2
Coastal plain (west of the Mississippi river).....	22.5
Coast lowlands.....	22.5
Ozark hills.....	19.4
Coast ranges.....	17.8
Pacific valley.....	9.3
Columbian mesas.....	3.2
Great plains.....	2.3
Rocky mountains.....	2.0
Great basin.....	1.6
Plateau region.....	1.1

*Counties.*—There are 30 counties in continental United States with more than 500 persons to a square mile. With the exception of San Francisco, Cal.; Orleans, La.; Fulton, Ga.; and Alexandria, Va., all these counties are east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers. Table V gives the 30 counties in order of decreasing density of population:

TABLE V.—*Density of population for counties arranged in order of decreasing density: 1900.*

COUNTY.	Density of population: 1900.	COUNTY.	Density of population: 1900.
New York, N. Y.....	32,549.2	Allegheny, Pa.....	1,022.5
Baltimore city, Md.....	16,965.2	Hamilton, Ohio.....	1,011.1
Kings, N. Y.....	15,150.4	Ramsey, Minn.....	991.6
Suffolk, Mass.....	11,988.6	Union, N. J.....	964.6
Philadelphia, Pa.....	9,951.5	Cuyahoga, Ohio.....	930.8
St. Louis city, Mo.....	8,439.1	Providence, R. I.....	799.7
Hudson, N. J.....	8,377.9	Passaic, N. J.....	783.8
San Francisco, Cal.....	7,293.2	Middlesex, Mass.....	703.6
District of Columbia.....	4,645.3	Essex, Mass.....	694.6
Essex, N. J.....	2,827.2	Fulton, Ga.....	674.5
Cook, Ill.....	1,851.7	Alexandria, Va. <sup>1</sup> .....	651.9
Orleans, La.....	1,457.4	Jefferson, Ky.....	626.8
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1,447.4	Wayne, Mich.....	557.2
Queens, N. Y.....	1,186.0	Delaware, Pa.....	532.4
Richmond, N. Y.....	1,175.8	Bristol, R. I.....	525.8

<sup>1</sup>Includes Alexandria city.

The density of population in New York county, N. Y. is about twice as great as for Baltimore city, Md., or Kings county, N. Y., and almost three times that for Suffolk county, Mass., which contains the cities of Boston and Chelsea. The average density is not far from the same in Philadelphia, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo.; San Francisco, Cal.; and Hudson county, N. J., which includes Jersey City, Hoboken, and Bayonne.

<sup>1</sup> Description and map on pages 11 to 14.



## INCREASE OF POPULATION.

The most decisive mark of the prosperity of any country is the increase of the number of its inhabitants.—*Adam Smith.*

The United States . . . have had the idea of a periodical census and as a result we have before us . . . this phenomenon of an unprecedented increase of population, which is perhaps the greatest political and economic fact of the age.—*Sir Robert Giffen.*

### SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

For census purposes increase means the number by which the members of any statistical class at one census exceed those in the same class at the preceding census. The statistical class can be and is defined in diverse ways for different purposes, thus giving rise to different sorts of increase.

The increase in the population of the United States between 1890 and 1900 was about twenty-two millions.

Of this increase two-fifths was due to the extension of the boundaries of the United States in the decade 1890 to 1900, and the other three-fifths to the increase of population within the boundaries of 1890.

The increase in the population of continental United States—that is, the United States exclusive of Alaska and the recent insular accessions (Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Guam, and Samoa)—was 13,046,861, or 20.7 per cent.

Only one country, Argentina, has shown by the most recent figures a more rapid rate of growth.

The present rate of growth in continental United States is probably double the average rate of Europe, is nearly double that of Canada, exceeds by one-sixth that of Mexico, and by one-tenth that of Australia.

Owing to the rapid decline in the rate of increase in the population of continental United States since the Civil War, and the probable rise in that of Europe within the same period, the rates of increase on the two sides of the northern Atlantic differ much less than they did a generation ago.

Among the five main divisions of continental United States the highest rate of increase is found in the Western division and the lowest in the North Central.

Among the 11 minor divisions the highest rate of growth is found in the Rocky Mountain group of states, closely followed by the Western South Central; the lowest in the Northern South Atlantic, closely followed by the Western North Central.

In 1790 the northern and the southern groups of states had almost equal populations, but through the following hundred years—with an insignificant and probably only apparent exception in one decade—the North

steadily gained, until in 1890 its population was almost double that of the South.

In the decade 1890 to 1900, on the contrary, for the first time in our national history the Southern states increased faster than the Northern, if allowance be made for the undercount in 1870.

East of the Mississippi, however, the Northern states as a group have grown in the last ten years somewhat more rapidly than the Southern; but west of that river the Southern states have increased almost two and one-half times as rapidly as the Northern, and it is this fact which makes the growth of the South as a whole exceed that of the North.

In the North Atlantic division the rate of increase has risen steadily since the Civil War, a notable contrast to the trend in the country as a whole.

The region west of the Mississippi river is still increasing faster than that east of it, but the difference between the rates of growth in the two regions, 1890 to 1900, was little more than one-fifth of what it was, 1880 to 1890.

The region east of the Mississippi increased more rapidly from 1890 to 1900 than from 1880 to 1890, while that west of the Mississippi increased in the later decade not much more than half as fast as in the earlier.

The increased growth of the East and the decreased growth of the West may both be connected with a probable decline in the current of westward migration.

While the rate of increase for continental United States, 1890 to 1900, was 20.7 per cent, the rate of increase shown by the largest number of counties was from 4 to 5 per cent. The most usual or the typical rate of growth for an American county, therefore, is about 5 per cent.

Between 1890 and 1900 one-half of the counties of the United States either decreased or had an increase of not more than 14.9 per cent.

The rates of increase in the North and the South during the last twenty years were practically the same. But in the character of this growth the two regions differ widely, there being a relatively uniform growth over the whole South, equalized by a balance in the



North between a lower rate of rural growth and a higher rate of urban growth.

The counties losing population, 1890 to 1900, formed 10.9 per cent of the area of continental United States; the corresponding per cent for the period, 1880 to 1890, was 12.4. The growth of population, an important index of prosperity, was more evenly distributed over the country between 1890 and 1900 than between 1880 and 1890.

Extensive but sparsely settled areas in the western parts of Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota show a decline of population in the last ten years, a fact which may be connected with the increase of population in many agricultural counties of Iowa, Illinois, and adjoining states, 1890 to 1900, after losing population during the preceding ten years.

Between 1890 and 1900 the per cent of increase in the population of all cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants was only about two-thirds of what it was between 1880 and 1890 (35.6 per cent compared with 53.8 per cent). The increase in the aggregate population living outside of such cities was approximately the same for the two decades (12.4 per cent for 1890 to 1900, and 12.9 per cent for 1880 to 1890).

The most noteworthy result of the entire discussion is the cumulative evidence of the rapid approach to equality in the rates of increase of various parts of the United States. This appears whether North be compared with South, East with West, or city with country.

#### DISCUSSION OF INCREASE.

*Definition.*—The increase of population is measured by comparing the results of two or more successive censuses. In the United States it is popularly taken to be the number of people at one census in excess of the number at the census immediately preceding, regardless of changes in area. But as pointed out in another place,<sup>1</sup> the United States, while remaining the same sovereign power, has by no means remained the same in a territorial sense. At the date of the Eleventh Census, it included continental United States and Alaska; when the law for the Twelfth Census was passed it had added the outlying district of Hawaii, and when the Twelfth Census was taken it had added four more outlying districts, namely, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, and Samoa. Under such conditions the meaning to be attached to increase depends upon the point of view. If the legal or constitutional point of view be emphasized, an extension of boundaries may be neglected; but if the territorial or geographical point of view be made prominent, it is important that the territory on which the population lives should be identical at the dates of the several censuses.

In measuring the increase in the population of the United States and of the several states and territories, either point of view may be taken; but when the geographical point of view is taken for counties, and especially for cities, difficulties arise. For example, suppose the problem be to measure the decennial increase in the population of cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants. In 1890 there were in continental United States 124 such cities; in 1900 the number had increased to 160. Is it proper to compare the total population in 1890 of the 124 with the total population in 1900 of the 160, or should the population of the same cities at each census be taken? In the latter case, should the 124 cities or the 160 cities be made the basis? If the same cities are used, is identity of name sufficient, or is identity of territory also requisite? Is the population of New York city to be given for 1890 without that of Brooklyn and the other annexed territory, and for 1900 with it? If identity of territory as well as of name is required, the problem of ascertaining the population in 1890 living on all territory which in 1900 was included within the municipal boundaries of the 160 cities becomes difficult, if not insoluble.

The answers to such questions depend upon and vary with the object. The social and economic life of people living in cities of at least 25,000 inhabitants has certain common features. For census purposes, residents in such cities constitute a statistical class, the size of which is measured at each census. This class increases in several ways and the census figures show the resultant of them all. If information is sought regarding the prominence of this class in the body politic at successive dates, it is entirely correct to compare the population of the 124 cities in 1890 with that of the 160 cities in 1900. But if the object is to ascertain the average rate of increase of cities of this class, then the cities should be the same and correction be made for changes of boundaries.

The increase in a large and growing population group can be and usually is of two kinds—an increase by excess of births over deaths, often called natural increase, and an increase by excess of immigrants over emigrants, which might be termed increase by migration. An effort is sometimes made to ascertain from census figures how much of the increase is natural and how much is by migration. See, for example, Twelfth Census, Volume III, pages xlix et seq. But on this point it is almost impossible to reach closely approximate conclusions unless the census figures be supplemented—as they are not in the United States—both by careful records of births and deaths and by careful records of immigrants and emigrants.

For census purposes, then, increase means the number by which the members of any statistical class at one census exceed those in the same class at the preceding

<sup>1</sup>Page 3.

census. The statistical class can be defined in diverse ways, as, for example: (1) Identical relationship to the National Government taking the census, whether or not the territory be the same; (2) residence on an identical territory; (3) either of these plus one or more common characteristics determined by the census. An example of the first form of increase is the statement that the population of the United States increased between 1840 and 1850 by 6,122,423, a large part of this being due to the annexation of Texas; an example of the second form is the statement that the population of Greater New York showed an increase in 1900 of 929,788 over the population living on the same area in 1890;<sup>1</sup> an example of the third form is the statement that the foreign born population of continental United States increased between 1890 and 1900 by 1,091,716.

Under these circumstances it seems best to begin with a consideration of increase of the simplest and most easily measured form, and to carry on the analysis to a point where the significance of the results is outweighed by the difficulty and expense of reaching them.

*United States.*—The following table gives the area and population of the United States at each of the twelve censuses, and the increase in area and in population for each of the eleven decades since 1790. In 1820 the population of Florida, in 1870 that of Alaska, and prior to 1890 that of Indian Territory and the Indian reservations was not included in the census.

TABLE I.—Area and population of the United States: 1790 to 1900.

CENSUS.	Area, square miles. <sup>1</sup>	Population.	INCREASE DURING PRECEDING TEN YEARS IN—		
			Area, square miles.	Population.	
				Number.	Per cent.
1900 <sup>2</sup> .....	3,686,306	84,907,156	125,384	21,927,390	34.8
1890 .....	3,560,922	62,979,706	.....	12,790,557	20.5
1880 .....	3,560,922	50,189,209	.....	11,630,838	30.2
1870 <sup>3</sup> .....	3,560,922	38,558,371	590,884	7,115,050	22.6
1860 <sup>4</sup> .....	2,970,088	31,443,321	31,017	8,251,445	35.6
1850 <sup>5</sup> .....	2,939,021	23,191,876	1,186,674	6,122,423	35.9
1840 .....	1,752,347	17,069,453	.....	4,203,433	32.7
1830 .....	1,752,347	12,866,029	.....	3,227,567	33.5
1820 <sup>6</sup> .....	1,752,347	9,638,453	54,240	2,398,572	33.1
1810 <sup>7</sup> .....	1,698,107	7,239,881	878,641	1,981,398	36.4
1800 .....	819,466	5,308,483	.....	1,379,269	35.1
1790 .....	819,466	3,929,214	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Figures include the land surface of continental United States and the land and water surface of the outlying districts.

<sup>2</sup> Territory extended by the annexation of Hawaii, the Spanish cession of Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, and Guam, and the convention between the United States, Germany, and Great Britain regarding Samoa; land surface extended by the draining of Lake Tulare in California.

<sup>3</sup> Territory extended by the Alaska purchase; population not included until the census of 1880.

<sup>4</sup> Territory extended by the Gadsden purchase.

<sup>5</sup> Territory extended by the annexation of Texas (385,926 square miles), the Mexican cession (520,068 square miles), and the extinction of the British claims to the Oregon territory (280,680 square miles). The Oregon territory was claimed by discovery, 1792; exploration, 1805; Astoria settlement, 1811; and the Spanish cession of 1819.

<sup>6</sup> Territory extended by the Florida purchase; population not included until the census of 1830.

<sup>7</sup> Territory extended by the Louisiana purchase.

The preceding table measures the increase of the United States as a nation, not as an unchanging part of the earth's surface. In fact, the columns showing area and increase of area measure the steps by which a coun-

try which in 1790 embraced less than one-sixtieth (1.6 per cent) of the land surface of the earth has extended to include in 1900 nearly one-fourteenth (7.0 per cent) of that surface. The difference in the sort of increase measured accounts for the differences between certain figures in Table I and those given in Twelfth Census, Volume I, Tables 1 and 2.

The column giving increase in area shows that during 6 of the 11 decades between 1790 and 1900 the United States extended its territorial limits. The most important accession was the Louisiana purchase, in the second decade of our history. The only other increase of area comparable in amount and importance was that resulting from the annexation of Texas, and the Mexican War, and the extinction of the British claims to the Oregon territory. The column showing numerical increase in population indicates that the increase itself increased at each decade from 1790 to 1900, with the single exception of the decade including the Civil War.

While the United States in its life as a nation has extended its boundaries several times, it was not until the last decade that it added in this way a great number of people. The sudden jump in the increase from less than 13,000,000 between 1880 and 1890 to over 21,000,000 between 1890 and 1900 was due mainly to the new population brought into the United States as a result of the Spanish-American War.

The only countries that have unquestionably both a greater area and a more numerous population than the United States are the British Empire, the Chinese Empire, and the Russian Empire. France has a slightly larger population than the United States, but whether with its various possessions it also has a greater area is uncertain.<sup>2</sup> It is impossible to state with confidence the exact increase of population in the Chinese Empire or the Russian Empire. The population of the former is usually believed by competent authorities not to have increased in recent decades; if the official estimates of the population of Russia in 1887 are correct, and comparable with the results of the first Russian census, that of 1897, the rate of decennial increase of population in Russia is 13.8 per cent; the rate of increase in the British Empire, 1891 to 1901, is 4.6 per cent, determined mainly by British India, which includes three-fourths (74.3 per cent) of the population of the Empire.

The numerical increase in the population of the United States between 1890 and 1900, as shown in Table I (21,927,390), was probably greater than that of any other country. This figure may be analyzed as follows: Increase within the limits of the United States as they stood June 1, 1890, 13,978,401; persons stationed abroad in 1900, 91,219; increase due to the inclusion of new territory (Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, and Samoa), 8,757,770. Thus two-fifths (39.9 per cent) of the increase in the population of the United States, 1890 to 1900, is due to accession of territory.

<sup>1</sup> Twelfth Census: Abstract, page 101, footnote 2; Vol. I, page lxxx.

<sup>2</sup> Table II, page 5, and Table II, page 17.

*Outlying districts.*—As explained at length on page 3, the United States has been divided, for purposes of this report, into continental United States and the outlying districts. There are 6 outlying districts, and the increase or decrease of population has been determined by the census in 4 of them—Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico—and is unknown in 2—Guam and Samoa.

The following table gives the figures for the first 4 districts:

TABLE II.—Increase in the population of outlying districts.

DISTRICT.	LATEST CENSUS.		PRECEDING CENSUS.		Increase of population.	Per cent of decennial increase of population.
	Date.	Population.	Date.	Population.		
Alaska .....	1900	63,592	1890	32,052	31,540	98.4
Hawaii .....	1900	151,001	1890	80,990	61,011	71.1
Porto Rico .....	1899	953,243	1887	798,565	154,678	15.9
Philippine Islands ..	1903	7,635,426	1887	16,984,727	650,699	6.0

<sup>1</sup> Including 1,000,000 as the estimated population of the unenumerated wild tribes.

It may be more than a coincidence that the rate of growth in these outlying districts is high or low according as they have been for a longer or shorter time included within the United States. In the last ten years Alaska has nearly doubled in population, while for the sixteen years prior to 1903 the Philippine Islands increased very slowly.

*Continental United States.*—As the population of Indian Territory and the Indian reservations has been reported by the census only for 1900 and 1890, it is impossible to state exactly the total increase in the population of continental United States, except for the last ten years. In 1890 the population was 62,947,714, in 1900 it was 75,994,575. The decennial increase was 13,046,861, or 20.7 per cent.

The following figures show how this rate of growth compares with that of certain foreign countries the areas of which have remained substantially unaltered during the period covered:

TABLE III.—Increase in the population of certain foreign countries.

COUNTRY.	LATEST CENSUS.		PRECEDING CENSUS.		Increase of population.	Per cent of decennial increase of population.
	Date.	Population.	Date.	Population.		
Argentina .....	1895	3,954,911	1869	1,736,922	2,217,989	37.2
Australia (commonwealth) ..	1901	3,767,443	1891	3,174,253	593,190	18.7
Mexico .....	1900	13,545,462	1895	12,491,573	1,053,889	17.6
German Empire .....	1900	56,367,178	1895	52,279,901	4,087,277	16.2
Greece .....	1896	2,433,806	1889	2,187,208	246,598	15.3
Netherlands .....	1899	5,104,137	1889	4,511,415	592,722	13.1
England and Wales ..	1901	32,526,075	1891	29,002,525	3,523,550	12.1
Denmark .....	1901	2,464,770	1890	2,185,835	279,435	11.6
Switzerland .....	1900	3,315,443	1888	2,917,754	397,689	11.2
Canada .....	1901	5,371,815	1891	4,839,239	538,076	11.1
Scotland .....	1901	4,472,103	1891	4,025,647	446,456	11.1
Norway .....	1900	2,221,477	1891	2,005,880	215,597	10.8
Belgium .....	1900	6,693,810	1890	6,069,321	624,489	10.3
Hungary .....	1900	19,254,559	1890	17,463,791	1,790,768	10.3
Austria .....	1900	26,150,708	1890	23,895,413	2,255,295	9.4
Sweden .....	1900	5,136,441	1890	4,784,981	351,460	7.3
Italy .....	1901	32,475,253	1881	28,450,626	4,015,625	7.2
India .....	1901	291,266,701	1891	287,317,048	6,949,653	2.4
France .....	1901	38,590,500	1896	38,269,011	321,489	1.7
Ireland .....	1901	4,456,516	1891	4,701,750	245,234	15.3

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.

The figures of the preceding table have been derived in part from official publications of the countries named, in part from reports of United States consuls transmitted to the Census Office through the courtesy of the Department of State, and in part from the best available secondary sources. The table shows that only one of these countries is now increasing in population more rapidly than continental United States. It is probable that were more recent census figures for Argentina available, its rate of increase would be found to be lower than that of the United States. The rates of growth in the two neighbors of this country, Mexico and Canada, are noticeably less than the rate in the United States. Even Australia is increasing at present less rapidly than this country.

The population of all Europe at recent dates has been carefully estimated by MM. Levasseur and Bodio<sup>1</sup> with the following results:

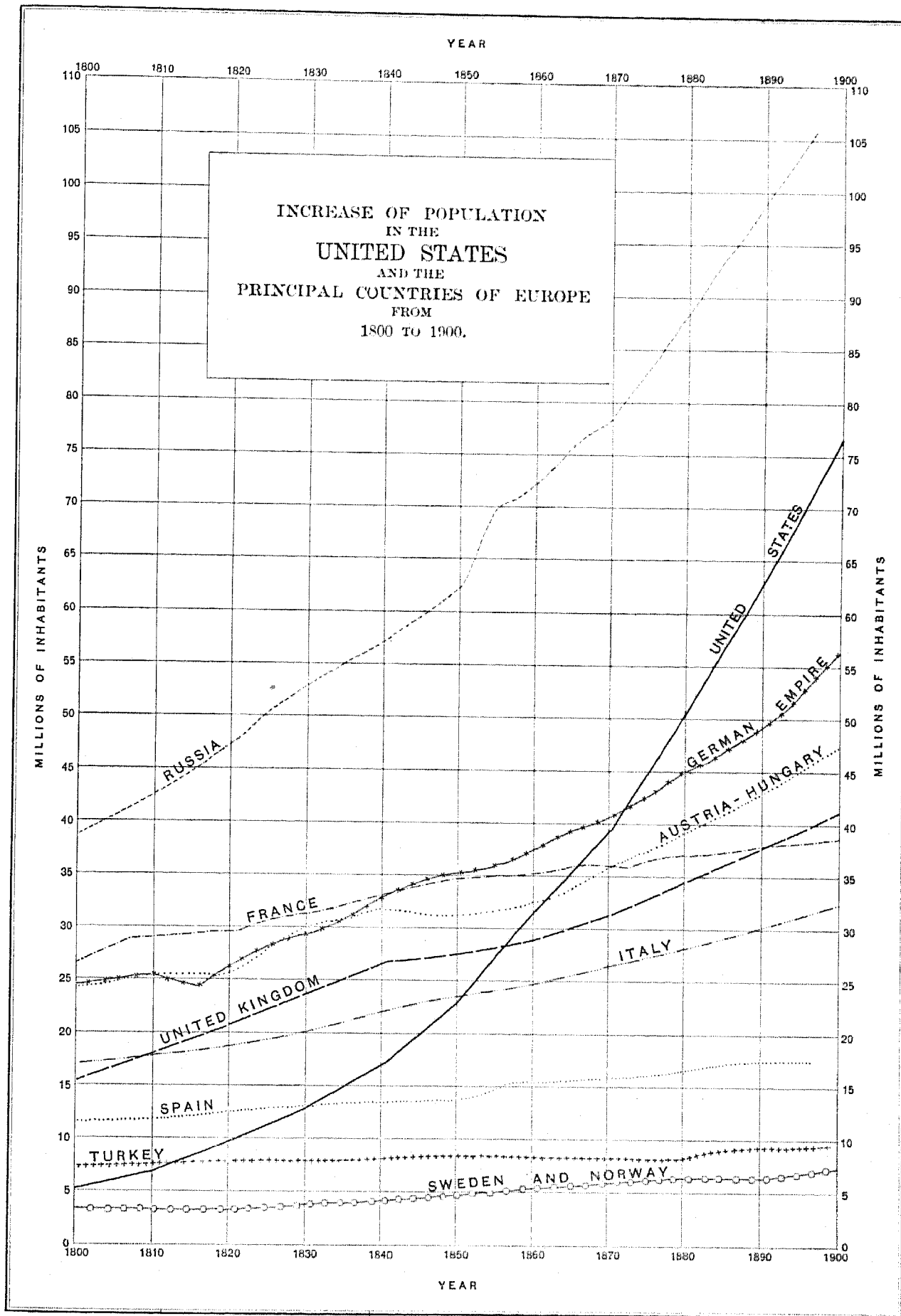
DATE.	Population of Europe.
1900 .....	401,098,000
1886 .....	346,700,000
1880 .....	331,000,000
1878 .....	325,700,000
1860 .....	289,000,000

According to the foregoing figures the population of Europe increased 14.5 per cent between 1860 and 1880, and 21.2 per cent between 1880 and 1900. The population of continental United States increased 59.5 per cent in the earlier twenty-year period and 51.5 per cent in the later. The present rate of decennial increase in Europe derived from the estimates of population for 1886 and 1900 is 11.0 per cent, or a little more than half that in continental United States, namely, 20.7. The figures indicate, however, that the rate of increase in Europe has risen since 1860, while that of the United States has fallen. In this respect, therefore, the conditions on the two sides of the northern Atlantic have been approaching equality.

Diagram 1, adapted from Hübner's *Geographisch-Statistische Tabellen* for 1901, illustrates the increase of population during the nineteenth century in the United States and the leading countries of Europe. The figures on which the diagram is based are those for the population of the European or American territory which was included in 1900 within the limits of the country named. This explains why the population is indicated throughout for countries like Italy and the German Empire, although they had no political existence when the century opened. The foreign possessions of European powers and the recent accessions of the United States are disregarded.

<sup>1</sup> L'Institut international de statistique, Bulletin, Tome XII, 2<sup>e</sup> Livraison. Statistique de la superficie et de la population des contrées de la terre: Première partie (Europe), page 104.

DIAGRAM 1.



The Austrian editor comments upon the preceding diagram as follows:

It shows at a glance that the United States of America, Russia, and the German Empire have rapidly forged to the front, and that the increase of population in the United Kingdom, in Italy, and, especially since 1860, in Austria-Hungary, has been marked, while that of France and Spain has been slower.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century Russia, France, Germany, Austria, the United Kingdom, Italy, and even Spain and Turkey, had larger populations than the United States; at the beginning of the twentieth century the United States had outstripped all but Russia, and was increasing with somewhat greater rapidity than that power. The comparative straightness of the line representing the increase in the population of the United States during the last three decades indicates that the increase during each of those decades was not far from the same.

*Geographic divisions.*—As explained in a former section the territory of continental United States has been divided, for purposes of statistical treatment, into 5 main and 11 minor divisions. The states and territories included in each division are given in that section (page 10), and are also indicated on Map 1, the boundaries of the main divisions being represented by heavy lines, and those of the minor divisions, where they do not coincide with those of the main divisions, by lighter lines.

Table iv gives the population of the main and minor geographic divisions in 1900 and 1890, and the increase. The figures for 1900 agree with those in Twelfth Census, Volume I, Table vii, page xxii, but those for 1890 differ by including the population of Indian Territory and the Indian reservations. As a result, certain figures for increase differ slightly from those in Table viii of the same volume.

TABLE IV.—Population of main and minor geographic divisions: 1890 to 1900.

DIVISION.	POPULATION.		INCREASE, 1890 TO 1900.	
	1900	1890 <sup>1</sup>	Number.	Percent.
Continental United States..	75,994,575	62,947,714	13,046,861	20.7
North Atlantic division.....	21,046,695	17,406,969	3,639,726	20.9
New England.....	5,592,017	4,700,749	891,268	19.0
Southern North Atlantic.....	15,454,678	12,706,220	2,748,458	21.6
South Atlantic division.....	10,443,480	8,857,922	1,585,558	17.9
Northern South Atlantic.....	4,464,481	3,860,049	604,432	15.7
Southern South Atlantic.....	5,978,999	4,997,873	981,126	19.6
North Central division.....	26,333,004	22,410,417	3,922,587	17.5
Eastern North Central.....	15,985,581	13,478,305	2,507,276	18.6
Western North Central.....	10,347,423	8,932,112	1,415,311	15.8
South Central division.....	14,080,047	11,170,137	2,909,910	26.1
Eastern South Central.....	7,547,757	6,429,154	1,118,603	17.4
Western South Central.....	6,532,290	4,740,983	1,791,307	37.8
Western division.....	4,091,349	3,102,269	989,080	31.9
Rocky Mountain.....	1,232,642	867,558	365,084	42.1
Basin and Plateau.....	442,015	346,377	95,638	27.6
Pacific.....	2,416,692	1,888,334	528,358	28.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

Among the 5 main divisions the Western shows the highest rate of increase, but its preeminence is not great. The next highest rate is in the South Central group. The lowest rate is found, not as might have been anticipated, in either Atlantic coast division, but in the North Central, in which the rate of growth is noticeably less than in the North Atlantic division and slightly less than in the South Atlantic. In these 5 divisions the increase in population ranges from one-sixth to one-third.

Among the 11 minor divisions the most rapid growth has been in the Rocky Mountain, followed closely by the Western South Central. In the North Central division the growth east of the Mississippi has been more rapid than that west of it, but in the South Central the relation is reversed, the states west of the Mississippi having increased more than twice as rapidly as those east of it. In rate of growth four of the five trans-Mississippi divisions have the leading positions, but the fifth, the Western North Central, shows a rate lower than that of any other except the Northern South Atlantic, and almost as low as for that division. The increase in population for these 11 divisions ranges from one-seventh to three-sevenths.

From Table iv it is possible to compute the per cent of increase in the population of various larger areas. Thus the increase, 1890 to 1900, for the Atlantic coast states was 19.9 per cent; for the Central states, 20.3; for the Western states, 31.9. The increase for the Central states east of the Mississippi was 18.2 per cent; that for the Central states west of the Mississippi was 23.5. The total population east of the Mississippi increased in the last decade by 19.2 per cent; that west of the Mississippi, by 25.0. These figures show that the rate of growth is higher in the central and western parts of the country than in the eastern, but that the difference is not marked.

The increase for the four northern groups was 19.0 per cent; that for the four southern groups was 22.4 per cent. While the North Atlantic states are increasing more rapidly than the South Atlantic, and the Eastern North Central more rapidly than the Eastern South Central, on the other hand the Southern states west of the Mississippi are increasing almost two and one-half times as rapidly as the states north of them, and it is this great difference which makes the rate of growth for the South greater than that for the North.

In Table v the per cent of increase in the population of each main and minor geographic division is given for each decade from 1790 to 1900. The censuses prior to 1890 did not include the population of Indian Territory or the Indian reservations, but this produces only a slight and negligible error in the comparison. For 1890 two sets of figures have been used: One, for comparison with the figures for 1880, excluding the population of Indian Territory and the Indian reservations; and the other, for comparison with the figures for 1900, including the population of those areas. The figures from which these per cents have been derived are given in Table xxx, page 61.

# INCREASE OF POPULATION.

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TABLE V.—PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION FOR MAIN AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1790 TO 1900.

DIVISION.	PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION.										
	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1860 to 1870	1850 to 1860	1840 to 1850	1830 to 1840	1820 to 1830	1810 to 1820	1800 to 1810	1790 to 1800
Continental United States .....	20.7	24.9	30.1	22.6	35.6	35.9	32.7	33.5	33.1	36.4	35.1
North Atlantic division .....	20.9	19.9	18.0	16.1	22.8	27.6	22.0	27.1	25.0	32.3	33.9
New England .....	19.0	17.2	15.0	11.2	14.9	22.1	14.3	17.7	12.8	19.4	22.2
Southern North Atlantic .....	21.6	21.0	19.1	18.1	26.5	30.3	26.2	32.9	34.0	43.6	46.3
South Atlantic division .....	17.9	16.6	29.8	9.1	14.7	19.2	7.7	19.1	14.4	17.0	23.5
Northern South Atlantic .....	15.7	13.9	25.3	9.5	15.0	17.3	3.2	12.4	8.7	11.7	15.4
Southern South Atlantic .....	19.6	18.8	33.6	8.8	14.3	20.9	11.9	26.2	21.2	24.0	36.0
North Central division .....	17.5	28.8	33.8	42.7	68.3	61.2	108.1	87.4	193.1	474.8	.....
Eastern North Central .....	18.6	20.2	22.8	31.7	52.1	54.7	99.0	86.4	191.1	433.9	.....
Western North Central .....	15.8	44.4	59.7	77.7	146.5	106.3	203.9	110.9	219.4	.....	.....
South Central division .....	26.1	23.0	38.6	11.5	34.0	42.2	46.7	51.8	73.0	134.1	206.7
Eastern South Central .....	17.4	15.1	26.8	9.5	19.6	30.6	41.8	52.5	68.0	111.3	206.7
Western South Central .....	37.8	36.3	64.3	16.2	85.9	109.0	82.8	46.8	119.0	.....	.....
Western division .....	31.9	71.3	78.5	60.0	246.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rocky Mountain .....	42.1	107.4	130.3	38.1	107.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Basin and Plateau .....	27.6	27.0	77.5	194.8	314.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific .....	28.0	67.9	65.1	52.0	319.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The preceding table shows that the rate of growth in the population of continental United States was highest from 1800 to 1810 and lowest from 1890 to 1900. Between 1790 and 1860 it was nearly constant, being, for each decade, between 32 and 37 per cent. For each decade since 1860 (allowing for omissions in the count of 1870) it has probably been below 30 per cent. It has also declined, at least since the decade, 1870 to 1880.

In the North Atlantic division and in each of its parts the rate of increase was highest between 1790 and 1800, and lowest between 1860 and 1870, the decade of the Civil War; since that period it has been rising steadily, a noteworthy contrast to the trend in the country as a whole. In the South Atlantic division the rate of growth was lowest for the decade from 1830 to 1840, and, if the figures for 1870 to 1880 be disregarded as of doubtful accuracy, the growth in this division, as in the North Atlantic, was highest for the decade from 1790 to 1800.

The fact that the most rapid growth in continental United States occurred in the decade from 1800 to 1810 is due largely to the great increase during that decade in the two Central divisions. Their total increase from 1790 to 1800 was 277,045, but from 1800 to 1810 it was 691,902. In the two parts of the North Central division the maximum rate of growth was in the first decade for which figures appear, and the minimum in the last decade of the century; between these limits the rate almost

steadily declined. In the South Central division and both of its parts, on the contrary, while the maximum was reached in the earliest decade, the minimum (disregarding the figures for 1860 to 1870) was reached in the decade from 1880 to 1890, the decade ending with 1900 showing an increased rate of growth both east and west of the lower Mississippi.

If a statistical measure of frontier growth is desired, the frontier may perhaps be assumed to include all large areas the population of which more than doubled in the preceding ten years. Under this definition it appears from Table v that the Eastern South Central states were included in the frontier from 1790 to 1810; the Eastern North Central, from 1800 to 1820; the Western South Central, from 1810 to 1820 and 1840 to 1850; the Western North Central, from 1810 to 1860; the Pacific, from 1850 to 1860; the Basin and Plateau, from 1850 to 1870; and the Rocky Mountain, from 1850 to 1860 and 1870 to 1890. During the present decade there was no one of the 11 minor divisions of the United States in which the conditions of growth were those of the frontier, as thus defined.

Table v has been supplemented by Table vi, which gives figures for each twenty-year period between 1800 and 1900, avoiding the use of the questionable returns for 1870 and affording a briefer and clearer survey of the differences, local and temporal, in the growth of American population during the nineteenth century.

TABLE VI.—Per cent of increase of population by twenty-year periods, for main and minor geographic divisions: 1800 to 1900.

DIVISION.	PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION.				
	1880 to 1900	1860 to 1880	1840 to 1860	1820 to 1840	1800 to 1820
Continental United States .....	51.5	59.5	84.2	77.1	81.6
North Atlantic division .....	45.1	36.9	56.7	55.1	65.4
New England .....	39.4	27.9	40.3	34.6	34.6
Southern North Atlantic .....	47.2	40.7	64.8	67.6	92.5
South Atlantic division .....	37.5	41.6	36.7	28.2	33.9
Northern South Atlantic .....	31.7	37.2	34.9	16.0	21.4
Southern South Atlantic .....	42.1	45.4	38.2	41.2	50.3
North Central division .....	51.7	90.9	171.4	290.0	1,584.7
Eastern North Central .....	42.6	61.8	136.8	268.9	1,454.2
Western North Central .....	68.0	183.8	408.4	541.0	.....
South Central division .....	57.9	54.6	90.7	122.8	304.9
Eastern South Central .....	35.1	38.9	56.1	116.3	254.9
Western South Central .....	95.9	90.8	288.4	168.4	.....
Western division .....	131.5	185.6	.....	.....	.....
Rocky Mountain .....	203.3	218.1	.....	.....	.....
Basin and Plateau .....	79.2	423.4	.....	.....	.....
Pacific .....	116.8	151.0	.....	.....	.....

The preceding table shows that during the first sixty years of the nineteenth century the increase in the population of continental United States for each twenty years was between six-eighths and seven-eighths of the initial

number, that from 1860 to 1880 it was about five-eighths, and from 1880 to 1900 about one-half. In the North Central division, in each of its two parts, and in the Eastern South Central division the rate of growth declined continuously from the beginning to the end of the century. This is not true, however, of the Western South Central division or the Atlantic divisions. The rate of growth in the South Atlantic group and in each of its parts was higher in the twenty-year period, 1860 to 1880, than in either of the two preceding periods. This suggests that the retarding influences arising from the Civil War and from the natural tendency to a slower rate of growth as a region becomes thickly settled were more than counterbalanced by the stimulus to the growth of population resulting from the institution of a policy of freedom.

This inference is perhaps supported by noting that during the same twenty-year period—1860 to 1880—the growth in the Atlantic states north of Mason and Dixon's line, where the birth rate and immigration were reduced first by the Civil War and later by the long industrial depression of the seventies, was more sluggish than at any other period of the century.

For the purpose of comparing the growth of the Northern states—North Atlantic and North Central—with that of the Southern—South Atlantic and South Central—the following table has been prepared:

TABLE VII.—INCREASE OF POPULATION FOR NORTH AND SOUTH: 1790 TO 1900.

CENSUS.	POPULATION.		INCREASE OF POPULATION DURING—							
			Preceding ten years.				Preceding twenty years.			
			Number.		Per cent.		Number.		Per cent.	
	North Atlantic and North Central divisions.	South Atlantic and South Central divisions.	North Atlantic and North Central divisions.	South Atlantic and South Central divisions.	North Atlantic and North Central divisions.	South Atlantic and South Central divisions.	North Atlantic and North Central divisions.	South Atlantic and South Central divisions.	North Atlantic and North Central divisions.	South Atlantic and South Central divisions.
1900 .....	47,379,699	24,523,527	7,562,313	4,495,468	19.0	22.4	15,508,181	8,006,959	48.7	48.5
1890 <sup>1</sup> .....	39,817,386	20,028,059	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890 <sup>2</sup> .....	39,768,824	19,830,813	7,892,306	3,314,245	24.8	20.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880 .....	31,871,518	16,516,568	6,691,677	4,228,548	26.1	34.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870 .....	25,279,841	12,288,020	5,688,857	1,154,659	28.4	10.4	12,180,534	5,388,207	61.9	48.4
1860 .....	19,690,984	11,133,361	5,660,538	2,150,749	40.3	28.9	9,578,860	4,182,632	94.7	60.2
1850 .....	14,030,446	8,982,612	3,917,822	2,031,883	38.7	29.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1840 .....	10,112,624	6,950,729	2,959,770	1,242,881	41.4	21.8	4,893,403	2,531,497	93.8	57.3
1830 .....	7,152,854	5,707,848	1,933,633	1,288,616	37.0	29.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1820 .....	5,219,221	4,419,232	1,439,377	959,195	38.1	27.7	2,582,689	1,797,381	94.8	68.6
1810 .....	3,779,844	3,460,037	1,093,262	838,136	40.7	32.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1800 .....	2,686,582	2,621,901	718,542	680,727	36.5	33.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1790 .....	1,968,040	1,961,174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

The preceding table shows that during the ten years from 1790 to 1800 the rates of growth in the two sections (36.5 and 33.7 per cent) were not widely different; that during each of the six decades preceding the Civil War the growth of the North was more rapid, and the growth of the South less rapid, than during the first decade of the nation's history; that the maximum growth in the North and the minimum growth in the South before

the Civil War occurred in the same decade, 1830 to 1840, when the decennial increase of the North (41.4 per cent) was nearly double that of the South (21.8 per cent); that in each decade previous to 1890, except that of 1870 to 1880, which was affected by the undercount of the former year, the Northern states grew more rapidly, and in most decades much more rapidly, than the Southern; and that, as appears from a comparison



of the rates for the last two decades, the growth in the Northern states is declining while that in the Southern is slightly increasing.

In order to get a briefer series of figures and to exclude all reference to the questionable returns of 1870, columns have been added giving the increase of the North and the South for each twenty-year period of the nineteenth century.

The last two columns in Table VII show that during the twenty years 1880 to 1900 the rates of growth in these two sections of the country have been practically identical; that in the South the growth was slightly more rapid for the period 1880 to 1900 than it was for the preceding period 1860 to 1880, while in the North it was much less rapid. During the three twenty-year periods prior to the Civil War the growth in the North was about one and one-half times as rapid as that in the South.

The more rapid growth of the Northern states in comparison with the Southern during the century from 1790 to 1890, and the reversal of relations during the last ten years, is vividly presented by the following figures, showing for each census the number of persons living in the Northern states to each 1,000 persons living in the Southern states:

1790.....	1,004	1860.....	1,769
1800.....	1,025	1870.....	2,057
1810.....	1,092	1880.....	1,930
1820.....	1,181	1890 <sup>1</sup> .....	2,005
1830.....	1,253	1890 <sup>2</sup> .....	1,988
1840.....	1,455	1900.....	1,932
1850.....	1,562		

In 1790 the population of the two regions was about the same; in 1860 the population of the North was greater than that of the South by three-fourths; in 1890 it was almost double. During the entire century from 1790 to 1890, allowing for the omissions in the South at the census of 1870, the Northern states increased more rapidly, while in the last ten years they have increased less rapidly, than the Southern.

Continental United States may be regarded also as divided into two main sections by the Mississippi river, the area east of that stream including the two Atlantic and the two eastern Central divisions, while west of it are the two western Central and the Western divisions. The following table shows the growth in these two regions during each decade of the country's history:

<sup>1</sup> Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

<sup>2</sup> Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

TABLE VIII.—Increase of population in continental United States east and west of the Mississippi river: 1790 to 1900.

CENSUS.	POPULATION.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.			
			Number.		Percent.	
	East of the Mississippi river.	West of the Mississippi river.	East of the Mississippi river.	West of the Mississippi river.	East of the Mississippi river.	West of the Mississippi river.
1900.....	55,023,513	20,971,062	8,851,163	4,195,698	19.2	25.0
1890 <sup>1</sup> .....	46,172,350	16,775,361	7,263,682	5,202,815	18.7	36.2
1890 <sup>2</sup> .....	46,160,075	16,462,175	7,215,121	4,392,291	22.8	63.7
1880.....	38,896,423	11,259,360	4,774,456	2,340,594	17.7	51.6
1870.....	31,681,392	6,877,069	5,714,374	2,537,071	27.0	126.9
1860.....	26,906,846	4,536,475	5,005,918	1,122,605	30.9	128.0
1850.....	21,192,472	1,999,404	3,712,434	490,217	23.8	126.8
1840.....	16,186,554	876,799	3,069,953	152,316	32.6	65.0
1830.....	12,474,120	386,582	2,261,767	136,865	31.7	140.5
1820.....	9,404,187	234,266	1,833,997	97,401	34.5	
1810.....	7,112,480	97,401	1,379,269		35.1	
1800.....	5,308,483					
1790.....	3,929,214					

<sup>1</sup> Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes 6,100 persons on public ships in the service of the United States, not credited to any state or territory.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes 5,815 persons on public ships in the service of the United States, not credited to any state or territory.

The preceding table shows that during the last ten years the population west of the Mississippi river increased by one-fourth, while that east of it increased by nearly one-fifth. The difference in the present rates of growth of the two sections is comparatively slight, much less than at earlier periods in the country's history. Between 1860 and 1890 the region west of the Mississippi increased its population each ten years by about one-half; the region east of the Mississippi, by less than one-fourth. Table VIII shows also that the region east of the Mississippi increased more rapidly from 1890 to 1900 than from 1880 to 1890, while west of that river the growth suffered a sharp check in the last ten years. It shows, moreover, that the difference in rate of growth between the eastern and western parts of the United States is giving place to a more uniform and steady growth throughout the country.

*States and territories.*—In Table IX the states and territories of continental United States are arranged in the order of their rates of growth, 1890 to 1900, the per cent of increase for each being given. The figures from which these per cents are computed agree in the main with those in Twelfth Census, Volume I, Tables 1 and 2, the slight differences revealed by a careful comparison being due to adding the population of Indian Territory and of the Indian reservations in 1890 to the population reported by the general count and embodied in the tables of Volume I.



TABLE IX.—States and territories arranged according to per cent of increase of population: 1890 to 1900.

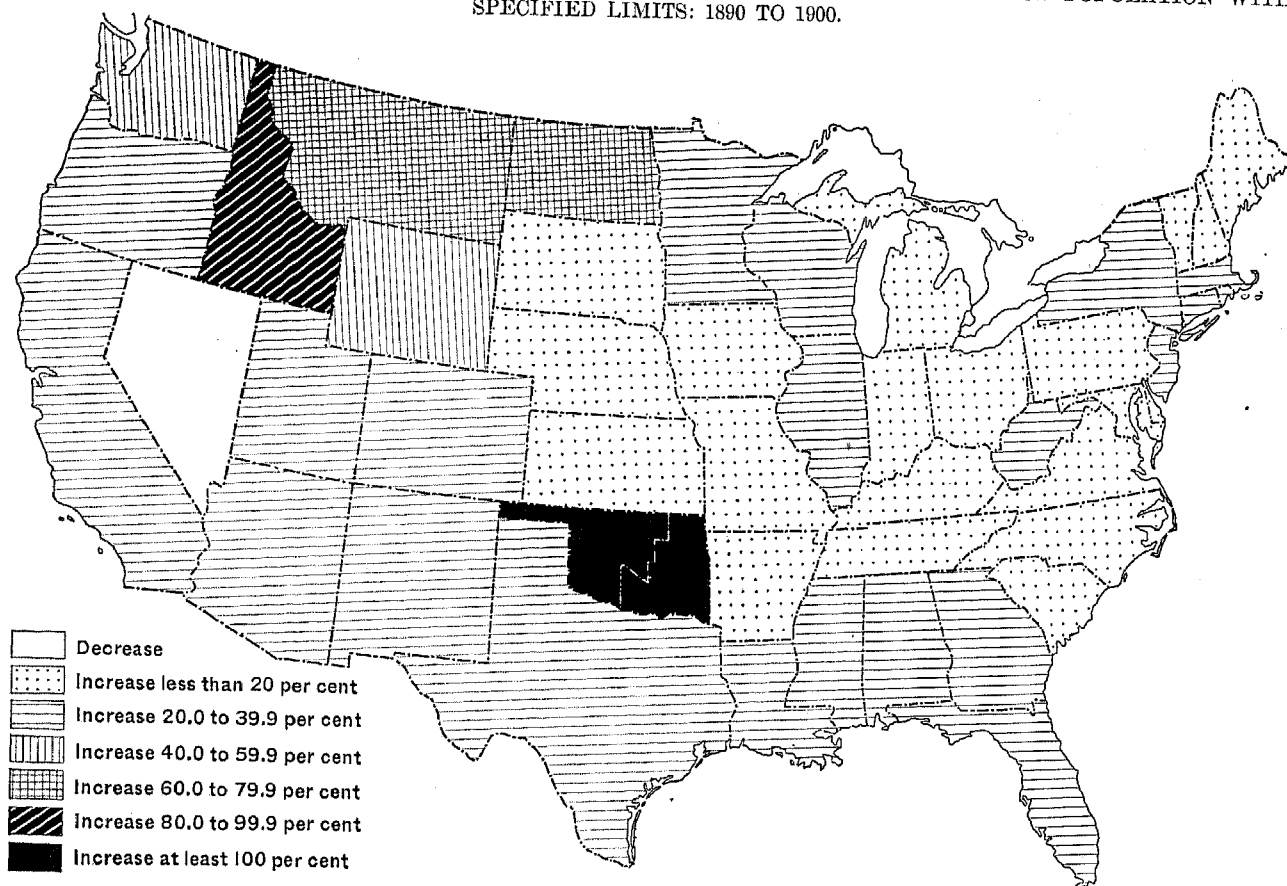
STATE OR TERRITORY.	Per cent of increase, 1890 to 1900.	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Per cent of increase, 1890 to 1900.
Oklahoma .....	407.6	District of Columbia .....	21.0
Indian Territory .....	117.6	Alabama .....	20.8
Idaho .....	82.7	Georgia .....	20.6
Montana .....	70.3	Mississippi .....	20.3
North Dakota .....	67.1	Pennsylvania .....	19.9
Wyoming .....	47.9	North Carolina .....	17.1
Washington .....	45.0	Iowa .....	16.7
Arizona .....	39.3	South Carolina .....	16.4
Texas .....	36.4	Arkansas .....	16.3
Florida .....	35.0	Missouri .....	16.0
Minnesota .....	33.7	Michigan .....	15.6
Utah .....	31.3	Kentucky .....	15.5
Colorado .....	30.6	South Dakota .....	15.2
New Jersey .....	30.4	Indiana .....	14.8
Oregon .....	30.2	Tennessee .....	14.3
Illinois .....	26.0	Maryland .....	14.0
West Virginia .....	25.7	Ohio .....	13.2
Massachusetts .....	25.3	Virginia .....	12.0
Rhode Island .....	24.0	Delaware .....	9.6
Louisiana .....	23.5	New Hampshire .....	9.3
California .....	22.4	Maine .....	5.0
Wisconsin .....	22.2	Vermont .....	3.4
New Mexico .....	21.9	Kansas .....	3.0
Connecticut .....	21.7	Nebraska .....	0.3
New York .....	21.1	Nevada .....	110.6

¹ Decrease.

Map 6 shows the geographic distribution of the states having specified rates of increase or decrease, and may profitably be examined in connection with Table ix.

Nevada was the only state which lost population in the last decade. The region of moderate growth (or a growth of less than 20 per cent in ten years, which is not widely different from the class of states increasing less rapidly than the whole of continental United States, namely, 20.7 per cent) was the region extending from Pennsylvania to South Carolina, inclusive, and thence westward to South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. Within this area the only states having a gain of more than 20 per cent were the District of Columbia, West Virginia, and Illinois. Outside of it the only states having a gain of less than 20 per cent were Michigan and the 3 northern states of New England. Along the southern boundary of continental United States there was comparative uniformity in rate of growth, every state and territory from Florida to California having an increase of between 20 and 40 per cent. Along the northern boundary the conditions were much more diverse, 6 states increasing less than 20 per cent, 3 from 20 to 40 per cent, 1 from 40 to 60 per cent, 2 from 60 to 80 per cent, and 1 from 80 to 100 per cent. Thus, 5 classes out of the 7 distinguished on Map 6 are represented along the northern boundary, and only 1 along the southern. The only 2 states and territories having what has been called a

MAP 6.—STATES AND TERRITORIES HAVING PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS: 1890 TO 1900.



frontier rate of growth, that is, an increase of more than 100 per cent, are Indian Territory and Oklahoma. Aside from these, the conspicuous regions of growth more rapid than that of the surrounding territory are the manufacturing and commercial states about New York harbor, the manufacturing state of West Virginia, the states of Illinois and Wisconsin, North Dakota, and the northern states of the Western division.

The growth in the population of the several states and territories during the last ten years is further illustrated by the following comparison, in which the states are arranged in two columns, the first column showing the order of population in 1890, and the second column the order of increase of population in the decade 1890 to 1900:

*States and territories arranged according to population in 1890, and according to increase of population, 1890 to 1900.*

In order of population, 1890.	In order of increase, 1890 to 1900.
1. New York.	1. New York.
2. Pennsylvania.	2. Pennsylvania.
3. Illinois.	3. Illinois.
4. Ohio.	4. Texas.
5. Missouri.	5. Massachusetts.
6. Massachusetts.	6. Ohio.
7. Texas.	7. Minnesota.
8. Indiana.	8. New Jersey.
9. Michigan.	9. Missouri.
10. Iowa.	10. Georgia.
11. Kentucky.	11. Wisconsin.
12. Georgia.	12. Michigan.
13. Tennessee.	13. Indiana.
14. Wisconsin.	14. Oklahoma.
15. Virginia.	15. Iowa.
16. North Carolina.	16. Alabama.
17. Alabama.	17. Kentucky.
18. New Jersey.	18. North Carolina.
19. Kansas.	19. California.
20. Minnesota.	20. Louisiana.
21. Mississippi.	21. Mississippi.
22. California.	22. Tennessee.
23. South Carolina.	23. Indian Territory.
24. Arkansas.	24. Virginia.
25. Louisiana.	25. West Virginia.
26. Nebraska.	26. South Carolina.
27. Maryland.	27. Arkansas.
28. West Virginia.	28. Connecticut.
29. Connecticut.	29. Washington.
30. Maine.	30. Maryland.
31. Colorado.	31. Florida.
32. Florida.	32. North Dakota.
33. New Hampshire.	33. Colorado.
34. Washington.	34. Montana.
35. South Dakota.	35. Oregon.
36. Rhode Island.	36. Rhode Island.
37. Vermont.	37. Idaho.
38. Oregon.	38. Utah.
39. District of Columbia.	39. South Dakota.
40. Utah.	40. District of Columbia.
41. North Dakota.	41. Kansas.
42. Indian Territory.	42. New Hampshire.
43. Delaware.	43. New Mexico.
44. New Mexico.	44. Arizona.
45. Montana.	45. Maine.
46. Idaho.	46. Wyoming.
47. Arizona.	47. Delaware.
48. Oklahoma.	48. Vermont.
49. Wyoming.	49. Nebraska.
50. Nevada.	50. Nevada.

If a state occupies the same position in the two columns, as do New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Mississippi, Rhode Island, and Nevada, it shows that during the last decade the state tended to retain the rank in order of population which it held in 1890. If a state stands higher in the second column than in the first, as do 23 states and territories, it shows that the state's increase tended to give it a higher rank in 1900 than it held in 1890. If a state occupies a lower position in

the second column than in the first, as do 21 states and territories, it shows that the state's increase tended to give it a lower rank. Thus, for example, Ohio, ranking fourth in 1890, added fewer persons to its population in the following ten years than Texas or Massachusetts, which ranked below it; and Massachusetts added more to its numbers than Missouri or Ohio, which outranked it, but fewer than Texas, which it outranked.

The foregoing comparison has been supplemented by another (Table x), in which the per cent of increase for each state or territory from 1890 to 1900 is compared, not with the average for continental United States, but with the increase for the same state or territory from 1880 to 1890. As the population of Indian Territory was not enumerated prior to 1890, that territory, with Oklahoma, which was set off from it, is excluded from the table. Such comparison shows what regions of the country are and what are not maintaining their former rate of growth.

TABLE X.—*States and territories ranked according to change in per cent of increase of population.*

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT OF INCREASE.		INCREASE OR DECREASE IN RATE OF INCREASE FROM 1890 TO 1900 OVER THAT FROM 1880 TO 1890.	
	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	Increase.	Decrease.
Continental United States.....	20.7	24.9	.....	4.2
Nevada.....	110.6	126.5	15.9	.....
Mississippi.....	20.3	14.0	6.3	.....
Louisiana.....	23.5	19.0	4.5	.....
Indiana.....	14.8	10.8	4.0	.....
Vermont.....	3.4	(*)	3.4	.....
Maine.....	5.0	1.9	3.1	.....
New York.....	21.1	18.0	3.1	.....
Kentucky.....	15.5	12.7	2.8	.....
New Jersey.....	30.4	27.7	2.7	.....
Virginia.....	12.0	9.5	2.5	.....
Maryland.....	14.0	11.5	2.5	.....
West Virginia.....	25.7	23.3	2.4	.....
Connecticut.....	21.7	19.8	1.9	.....
Illinois.....	26.0	24.3	1.7	.....
Georgia.....	20.6	19.1	1.5	.....
North Carolina.....	17.1	15.6	1.5	.....
Alabama.....	20.8	19.8	1.0	.....
South Carolina.....	16.4	15.6	0.8	.....
New Hampshire.....	9.3	8.5	0.8	.....
Massachusetts.....	25.3	25.6	.....	0.3
Tennessee.....	14.3	14.6	.....	0.3
Rhode Island.....	24.0	24.9	.....	0.9
Iowa.....	16.7	17.7	.....	1.0
Ohio.....	13.2	14.8	.....	1.6
Pennsylvania.....	19.9	22.8	.....	2.9
Texas.....	36.4	40.4	.....	4.0
Delaware.....	9.6	14.9	.....	5.3
Wisconsin.....	22.2	28.2	.....	6.0
New Mexico.....	21.9	28.5	.....	6.6
Missouri.....	16.0	23.6	.....	7.6
Arizona.....	39.3	47.4	.....	8.1
District of Columbia.....	21.0	29.7	.....	8.7
Florida.....	35.0	45.2	.....	10.2
Michigan.....	15.6	27.9	.....	12.3
Utah.....	31.3	44.4	.....	13.1
California.....	22.4	39.7	.....	17.3
Arkansas.....	16.3	40.6	.....	24.3
Minnesota.....	33.7	66.7	.....	33.0
Kansas.....	3.0	43.3	.....	40.3
Oregon.....	39.2	79.5	.....	49.3
Idaho.....	32.7	158.8	.....	76.1
Colorado.....	39.6	112.1	.....	81.5
Nebraska.....	0.3	134.1	.....	133.8
Wyoming.....	47.9	192.0	.....	144.1
Montana.....	70.3	237.5	.....	167.2
South Dakota.....	15.2	234.6	.....	219.4
Washington.....	45.0	365.1	.....	320.1
North Dakota.....	67.1	395.1	.....	328.0

\* Decrease.

\* Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

## SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

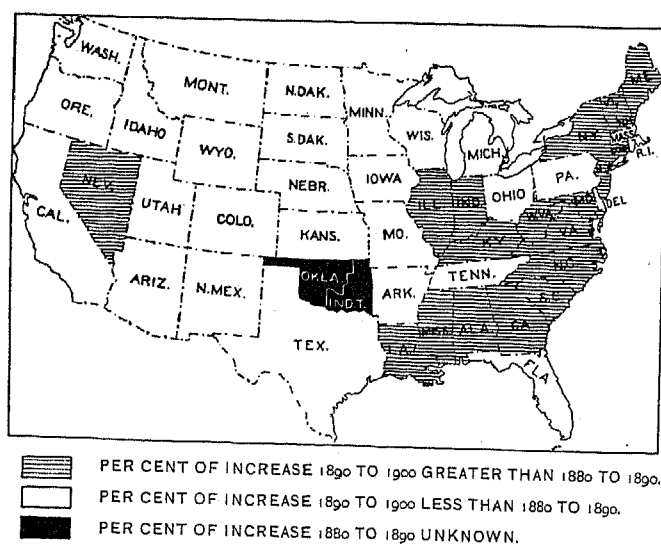
In Map 7 the same comparison is indicated in graphic form, showing, as a table can not do, the geographic relations of the facts.

Table x and Map 7 show that although the per cent of increase for continental United States from 1890 to 1900 was less than that from 1880 to 1890, yet a number of states increased in the later decade more rapidly than in the earlier. They include all those bordering upon the Atlantic coast or the Gulf of Mexico, except Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, Florida, and Texas; away from the coast the states belonging to this class number only 5, namely, Vermont, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. But Nevada, with a decrease, 1890 to 1900, less rapid than that, 1880 to 1890, has been included in the same class. Along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts more than two-thirds (13 out of 19) of the states and territories improved on their previous rate of growth; in the interior and the West this was

true of one-sixth (5 out of 29). Map 7 also makes more precise the inference already drawn from the figures for state groups, that the population east of the Mississippi river increased more rapidly, 1890 to 1900, than 1880 to 1890.

Table x shows, further, that the 2 states in which the rate of increase from 1890 to 1900 was most in excess of that from 1880 to 1890 were the 2 adjoining the lower Mississippi; namely, Louisiana and Mississippi; that the 14 states and territories in which the rates of growth, 1890 to 1900, declined most from the rates of the same states and territories, 1880 to 1890, all lay west of the Mississippi; and that the states east of the Mississippi, the growth of which declined most, were Michigan, Florida, the District of Columbia, and Wisconsin—the 4 which had the highest rate of growth, 1880 to 1890, among those east of the Mississippi river.

MAP 7.—STATES AND TERRITORIES HAVING A MORE RAPID INCREASE OR LESS RAPID DECREASE OF POPULATION 1890 TO 1900 THAN 1880 TO 1890.



*Counties.*—In the first volume of the Twelfth Census is a table<sup>1</sup> giving the increase or decrease of population in each county between 1890 and 1900. As indicated in the sentence preceding that table, the changes in county boundaries during the decade were disregarded. In the effort to obtain strictly comparable figures a table has been prepared distributing the population and increase of population among the counties or similar areas the boundaries of which remained unchanged during the decade. In most cases the figures of this table agree with those of the table in Volume I. But when two contiguous counties, A and B, changed their boundaries between 1890 and 1900 only by transferring a part

of A to B, and the population both in 1890 and 1900 of the part transferred is unknown, the two counties have been treated as a single area the boundaries of which did not change during the decade. If either census reported separately the population of the part transferred, a correction has been introduced in the reported figures so as to obtain the population of two areas with identical boundaries at both dates. Under this method the total number of these county areas,<sup>2</sup> 1890 to 1900, is slightly less than the actual number of counties at either date. The number of areas obtained by this process is shown by the following table:

<sup>1</sup>Twelfth Census, Vol. I, Table xv, pages xxxviii-lvii.

<sup>2</sup>This phrase is employed in this section to denote areas, most of which are counties, and all of which had the same boundaries at the beginning and at the end of the period in question.

# INCREASE OF POPULATION.

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TABLE XI.—Number of county areas: 1890 to 1900 and 1880 to 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF COUNTIES.			NUMBER OF COUNTY AREAS.	
	1900	1890	1880	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
Continental United States.....	2,852	2,789	2,568	2,741	2,578
North Atlantic division.....	216	215	215	215	213
New England.....	67	67	67	67	65
Maine.....	16	16	16	16	14
New Hampshire.....	10	10	10	10	10
Vermont.....	14	14	14	14	14
Massachusetts.....	14	14	14	14	14
Rhode Island.....	5	5	5	5	5
Connecticut.....	8	8	8	8	8
Southern North Atlantic.....	149	148	148	149	148
New York.....	61	60	60	61	60
New Jersey.....	21	21	21	21	21
Pennsylvania.....	67	67	67	67	67
South Atlantic division.....	529	496	484	495	481
Northern South Atlantic.....	201	183	181	183	181
Delaware.....	3	3	3	3	3
Maryland.....	24	24	24	24	24
District of Columbia.....	1	1	1	1	1
Virginia.....	118	101	99	1101	99
West Virginia.....	55	54	54	54	54
Southern South Atlantic.....	319	313	303	312	300
North Carolina.....	97	96	94	97	93
South Carolina.....	40	35	33	34	33
Georgia.....	137	137	137	137	137
Florida.....	45	45	39	44	37
North Central division.....	1,028	1,046	957	1,005	978
Eastern North Central.....	435	434	423	429	419
Ohio.....	88	88	88	88	88
Indiana.....	92	92	92	92	92
Illinois.....	102	102	102	102	102
Michigan.....	83	84	78	80	77
Wisconsin.....	70	68	63	67	60
Western North Central.....	593	612	534	576	559
Minnesota.....	82	80	78	79	79
Iowa.....	99	99	99	99	99
Missouri.....	115	115	115	115	115
North Dakota.....	39	53	21	34	24
South Dakota.....	63	68	47	54	65
Nebraska.....	90	91	70	90	73
Kansas.....	105	106	104	105	94
South Central division.....	772	750	693	758	695
Eastern South Central.....	356	356	351	352	347
Kentucky.....	119	119	117	118	117
Tennessee.....	96	96	94	96	91
Alabama.....	66	66	66	66	66
Mississippi.....	75	75	74	75	73
Western South Central.....	416	394	342	406	348
Louisiana.....	59	59	58	59	58
Arkansas.....	75	75	74	75	73
Indian Territory.....	12	12	6	6	6
Oklahoma.....	27	8	26	26	26
Texas.....	243	240	210	240	217
Western division.....	316	282	219	268	211
Rocky Mountain.....	136	115	74	103	63
Montana.....	25	16	11	12	8
Idaho.....	21	18	13	16	10
Wyoming.....	14	12	7	12	6
Colorado.....	57	55	31	52	30
New Mexico.....	19	14	12	11	9
Basin and Plateau.....	54	49	45	49	42
Arizona.....	13	10	7	10	5
Utah.....	27	25	23	25	23
Nevada.....	14	14	15	14	14
Pacific.....	126	118	100	116	106
Washington.....	36	34	25	33	25
Oregon.....	33	31	23	30	28
California.....	57	53	52	53	53

<sup>1</sup>The 17 cities made independent since 1890 are included in counties in which geographically located.

From the preceding table it appears that the number of county areas, 1880 to 1890, was 2,578, or 92.4 per cent of the number of counties in 1890; and that the number, 1890 to 1900, was 2,741, or 96.1 per cent of the number of counties in 1900. Therefore the disturbing influence of changes in county boundaries was about half as potent between 1890 and 1900 as it was between 1880 and 1890. South Carolina is the only state east of the Mississippi in which there has been a marked readjustment of county lines since 1890.

As the population living on Indian reservations was not reported at all in 1880, and was not reported by counties in 1890, it is necessary to base all per cents of increase for counties on figures excluding the population on Indian reservations.

Of the counties in the United States the great majority increased in population, but not a few decreased. The rates of change lay between a decrease of 68.3 per cent for Stanton county, Kans., and an increase of 4,344.4 per cent for Castro county, Tex.—a statement which illustrates the danger of using per cents apart from the numbers to which they relate, for Castro county rose from 9 to 400 inhabitants. Per cents computed on so small a base have little other warrant than that they are called for by a system which in the great majority of cases rests on a population large enough to give a significant rate of change.

As the rate of growth in continental United States, 1890 to 1900, was 20.7 per cent, it might be supposed that if the number of county areas with each single per cent of increase were counted, the largest number would be found at or slightly below 21 per cent. In the following table the number of counties is given for each per cent of increase, 1890 to 1900, from a decrease of between 9 and 10 per cent to an increase of between 49 and 50 per cent:

TABLE XII.—Number of county areas having specified per cent of increase or decrease of population for continental United States: 1890 to 1900.

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION.	Number of counties.	PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION.	Number of counties.
Decrease of—		Increase of—	
9.0 to 9.9.....	6	20.0 to 20.9.....	49
8.0 to 8.9.....	11	21.0 to 21.9.....	39
7.0 to 7.9.....	10	22.0 to 22.9.....	46
6.0 to 6.9.....	14	23.0 to 23.9.....	39
5.0 to 5.9.....	29	24.0 to 24.9.....	41
4.0 to 4.9.....	25	25.0 to 25.9.....	33
3.0 to 3.9.....	27	26.0 to 26.9.....	26
2.0 to 2.9.....	40	27.0 to 27.9.....	39
1.0 to 1.9.....	44	28.0 to 28.9.....	31
0.0 to 0.9.....	46	29.0 to 29.9.....	25
Increase of—		30.0 to 30.9.....	25
0.0 to 0.9.....	41	31.0 to 31.9.....	30
1.0 to 1.9.....	62	32.0 to 32.9.....	23
2.0 to 2.9.....	58	33.0 to 33.9.....	26
3.0 to 3.9.....	66	34.0 to 34.9.....	18
4.0 to 4.9.....	80	35.0 to 35.9.....	20
5.0 to 5.9.....	76	36.0 to 36.9.....	14
6.0 to 6.9.....	73	37.0 to 37.9.....	15
7.0 to 7.9.....	72	38.0 to 38.9.....	17
8.0 to 8.9.....	74	39.0 to 39.9.....	20
9.0 to 9.9.....	76	40.0 to 40.9.....	20
10.0 to 10.9.....	70	41.0 to 41.9.....	12
11.0 to 11.9.....	68	42.0 to 42.9.....	16
12.0 to 12.9.....	74	43.0 to 43.9.....	13
13.0 to 13.9.....	51	44.0 to 44.9.....	7
14.0 to 14.9.....	61	45.0 to 45.9.....	11
15.0 to 15.9.....	69	46.0 to 46.9.....	8
16.0 to 16.9.....	60	47.0 to 47.9.....	9
17.0 to 17.9.....	53	48.0 to 48.9.....	10
18.0 to 18.9.....	55	49.0 to 49.9.....	8
19.0 to 19.9.....	45		

The preceding table affords a good illustration of certain forms of average sometimes employed in census statistics. An average in the most general sense is "an intermediate value derived from a given set of quantities by a process such that, if all the quantities were equal, the derivative quantity would coincide with the given ones."<sup>1</sup> The possible number of such averages is infinite, but the number ordinarily employed for statistical purposes is very small. In the present case the average rate of increase in the population of a county, 1890 to 1900, might be deemed equal to the average rate of increase for the population as a whole, namely, 20.7 per cent. It might also be found by adding the rates of increase of the several counties, taking account of the algebraic signs and dividing the sum by the total number of counties; the average found in this way would be an increase of 32.0 per cent. The former of these averages is similar to the weighted average used in price statistics, the per cent of increase for each county being given a weight determined by the population of that county; the latter is an example of the ordinary arithmetic mean, each county, whatever its population, being given an equal weight in the series. Another convenient way of stating the average rate of increase would be to find the rate such that half of the counties would have a lower and half a higher rate; in the present case this average, technically known as the "median," would be an increase of 14.9 per cent. Table XII shows that the most probable rate of increase lies between 4 and 5 per cent; this last average is called the "mode." The following diagram has been constructed from the figures in Table XII to illustrate graphically these four averages:

DIAGRAM 2.—Number of county areas having specified per cent of increase or decrease of population: 1890 to 1900.

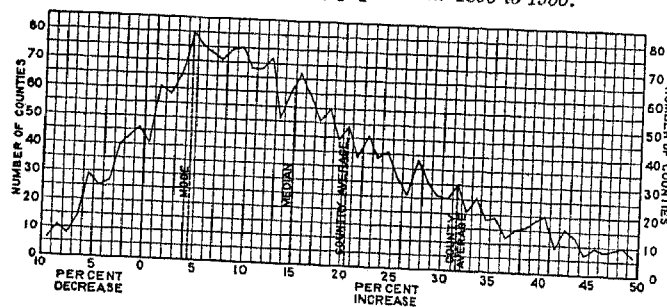


Diagram 2 illustrates somewhat more clearly than Table XII the fact that the number of county areas with specified per cent of increase or decrease rises rapidly from those with a decrease of 10 per cent to those with an increase of 5 per cent, and from that point descends somewhat uniformly, but more gradually, until the class with an increase of between 49 and 50 per cent is reached, at which point the number of counties is about the same as the number having a decrease of from 9 to 10 per cent.

<sup>1</sup> F. Y. Edgeworth, article "Average," in Falgrave's Dictionary of Political Economy.

In the following table the county areas have been classified according to the rate of increase or decrease of population:

TABLE XIII.—Number and land surface of county areas, classified by per cent of increase or decrease of population, for continental United States: 1890 to 1900.

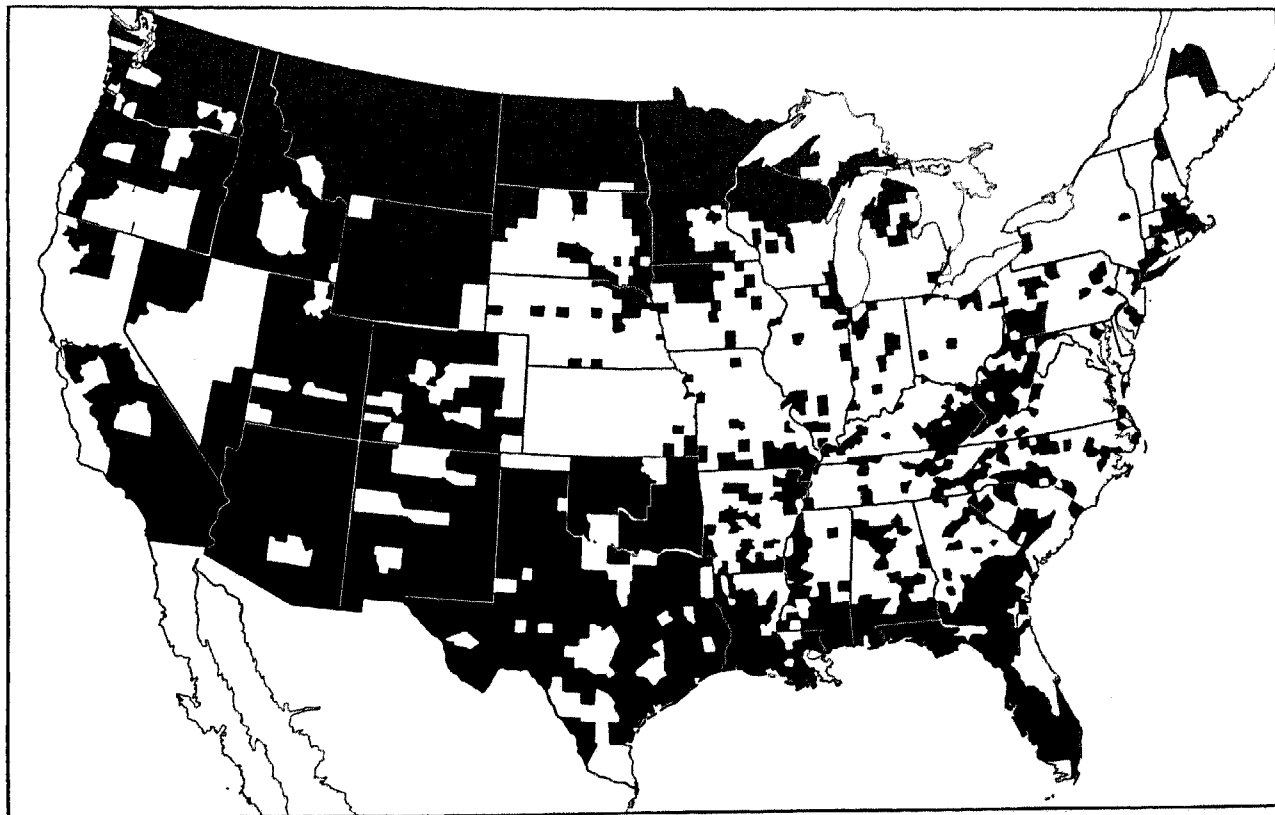
PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION.	COUNTY AREAS.		
	Number.	Land surface in square miles.	Per cent of total land surface.
Total.....	2,741	2,970,230	100.0
Total decreasing.....	371	324,510	10.9
Decrease of—			
20.0 per cent and over .....	78	88,285	3.0
15.0 to 19.9 per cent .....	28	25,238	0.8
10.0 to 14.9 per cent .....	23	35,024	1.3
5.0 to 9.9 per cent .....	70	54,203	1.8
0.0 to 4.9 per cent .....	182	118,760	4.0
Total increasing .....	2,370	2,645,720	89.1
Increase of—			
0.0 to 4.9 per cent .....	307	225,821	7.6
5.0 to 9.9 per cent .....	371	202,860	8.9
10.0 to 14.9 per cent .....	324	244,125	8.2
15.0 to 19.9 per cent .....	282	186,361	6.3
20.0 to 24.9 per cent .....	214	224,111	7.5
25.0 to 29.9 per cent .....	155	162,918	5.5
30.0 to 34.9 per cent .....	122	204,827	6.9
35.0 to 39.9 per cent .....	86	89,968	3.0
40.0 to 44.9 per cent .....	68	129,677	4.4
45.0 to 49.9 per cent .....	46	52,157	1.8
50.0 to 99.9 per cent .....	233	422,942	14.2
100.0 per cent and over .....	162	439,963	14.8

In order to study the geographic distribution of the regions of rapid and slow growth, and of dwindling population, the county areas have been divided into three groups: (1) Those which grew faster than continental United States (24.9 per cent between 1880 and 1890 and 20.7 per cent between 1890 and 1900); (2) those which grew somewhat, but more slowly than continental United States; and (3) those which did not grow at all. The two maps on page 43 represent those counties which grew faster than the country as a whole, Map 8 being for the decade 1890 to 1900 and Map 9 for the decade 1880 to 1890.

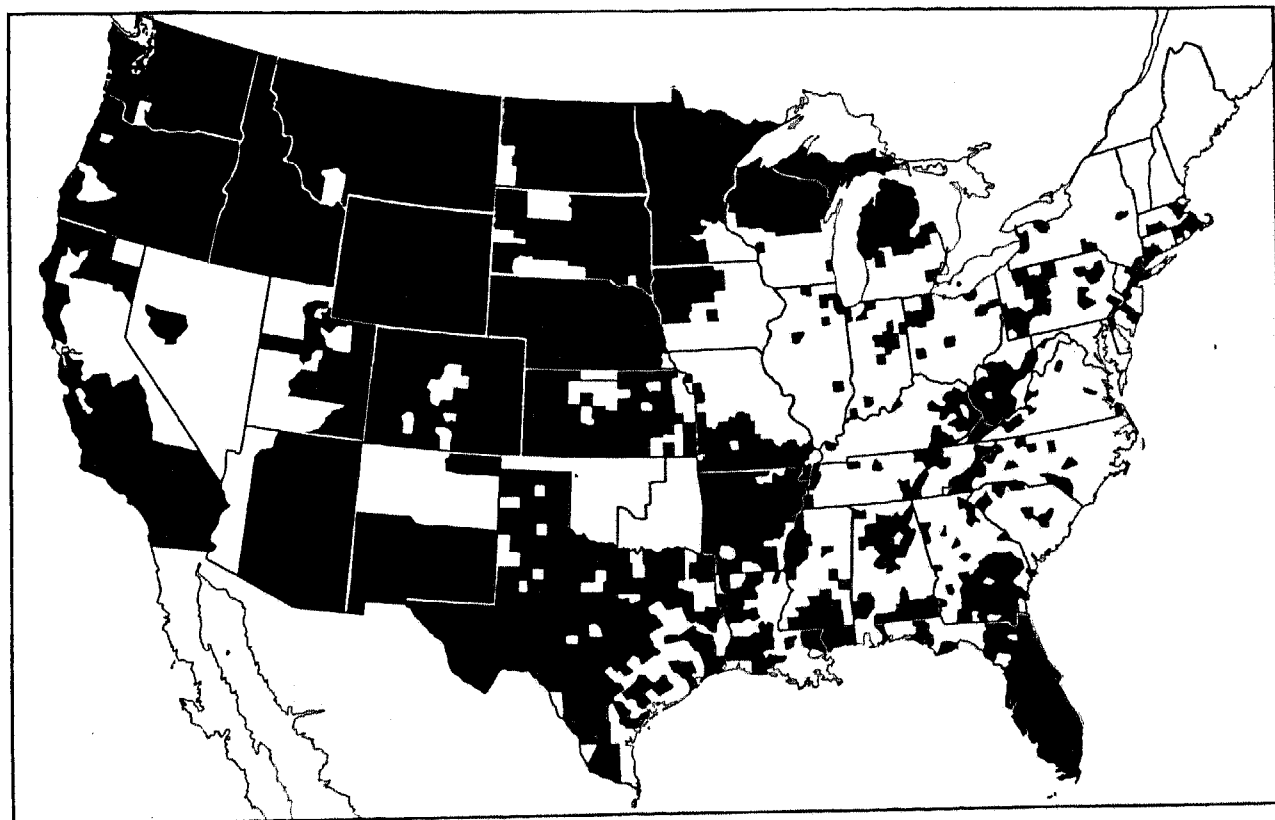
From an examination of Map 8, for the decade 1890 to 1900, the following results appear:

1. The conspicuous areas of rapid growth lie mainly west of the Mississippi river.
2. East of the Mississippi the largest areas of rapid growth are found in the thinly settled regions of northern Wisconsin and Michigan, southern Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, and much of Florida. In these areas, as well as in northern Maine and New Hampshire, the growth of the lumbering industry has probably been an important factor in causing an increase of population.
3. A broken belt of rapidly growing counties may be traced from southwestern Pennsylvania, through West Virginia and Kentucky, into Tennessee. These are probably connected with the growth of mining and related industries.

MAP 8.—COUNTY AREAS HAVING A HIGHER PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION THAN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1890 TO 1900.



MAP 9.—COUNTY AREAS HAVING A HIGHER PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION THAN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1880 TO 1890.



4. A less extensive area of rapid growth appears in southeastern Missouri, northeastern Arkansas, and the Yazoo valley in Mississippi. Probably a part of this is connected with the reclamation of valuable agricultural lands through improvements in the levee system of the Mississippi river.

5. A cluster of rapidly growing counties appears at the head of Lake Michigan, about Chicago and Milwaukee, and small spots elsewhere mark the location of the large and prosperous lake ports of Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, and Buffalo.

6. In the Southern states the areas of rapid growth are more extensive than they are in the North. The difference between the character of the increase in the North and in the South is indicated by comparing on the map individual Northern and Southern states which are shown by Table ix to have had substantially the same rate of growth. Thus, Illinois grew slightly faster than West Virginia or Louisiana, and New York slightly faster than Georgia or Alabama. But in New York state 6.7 per cent of the area increased more rapidly than the average for the country, while in Georgia the corresponding per cent was 41.3. From such comparisons it may be inferred that in the Northern states the growth has been localized in a few counties, mainly those containing large cities, while in the Southern states it has been distributed more evenly.

On Map 9, showing the counties which increased between 1880 and 1890 more rapidly than continental United States, Indian Territory and Oklahoma are left uncolored because there is no trustworthy information regarding their population in 1880. The great size of the counties in the Western division, and the lack of information regarding the population of Indian reservations, are other complicating elements to be borne in mind in interpreting this map for much of the area west of the Mississippi river.

The first, third, and fifth inferences already drawn from Map 8 for the decade 1890 to 1900 hold true in general for the preceding ten years. The trans-Mississippi region of rapid growth then included nearly all of Nebraska and Arkansas, most of Kansas, and much of southern Missouri. A high rate of increase was characteristic of almost every county in the peninsula of Florida. The industrial region of northern Alabama was more definitely characterized by rapid growth. The increase in the lumbering regions of Michigan was more

rapid than during the later decade. This change in Michigan, together with the more general increase between 1890 and 1900 in the regions along the Gulf of Mexico, may be due in part to a change in the localization of the lumber industry during the last ten years. The value of the lumber products of Michigan declined between 1890 and 1900; that of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, though not greatly exceeding in 1900 that of Michigan alone in 1890, has almost doubled in the last ten years.<sup>1</sup>

Two similar maps, shown on page 45, indicate the county areas which declined in population at one or the other of the last two decades, Map 10 applying to the more recent period and Map 11 to that from 1880 to 1890.

From an examination of Map 10, showing the counties which lost population between 1890 and 1900, the following inferences may be derived:

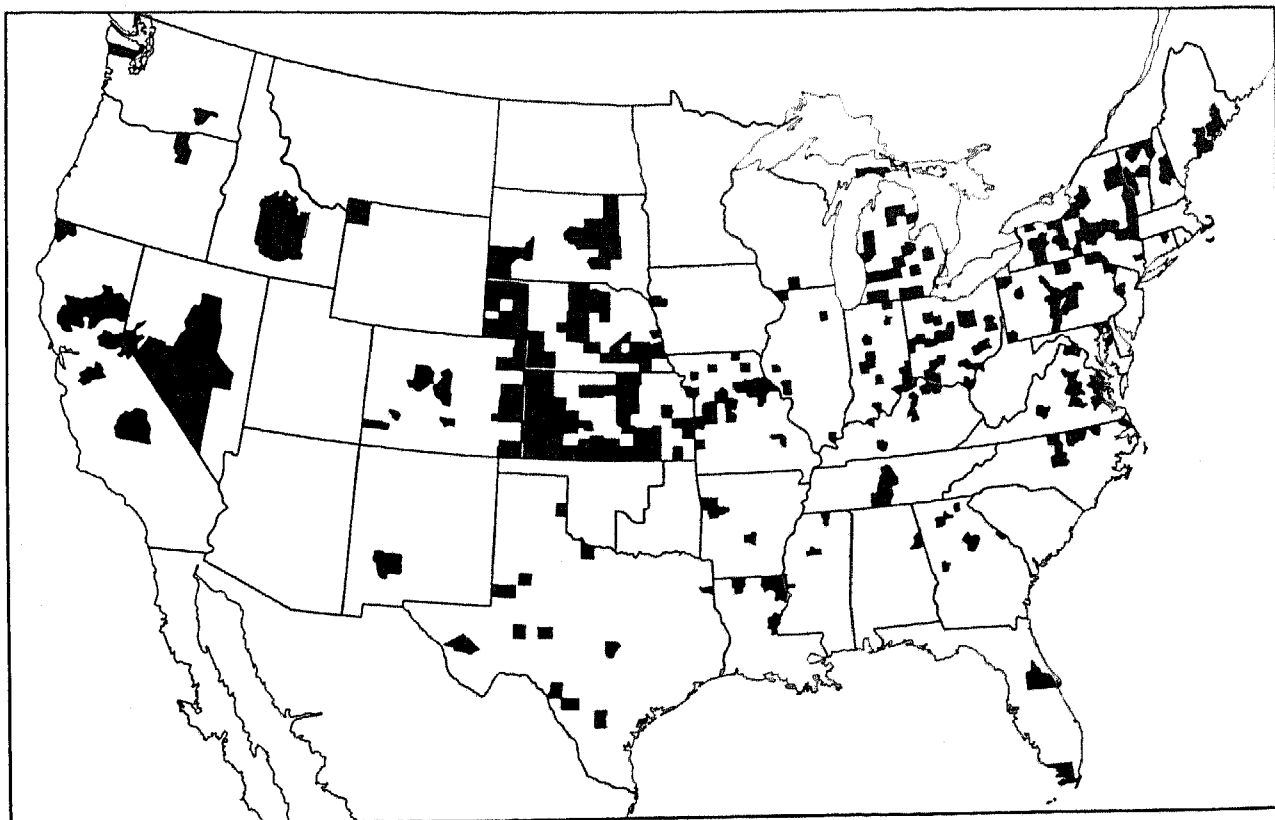
1. In 12 states and territories—Rhode Island, Delaware, District of Columbia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Minnesota, North Dakota, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Montana, Utah, and Arizona—every county increased in population.

2. The most conspicuous groups of adjoining counties which lost population, 1890 to 1900, are in the western and central parts of South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, and the eastern part of Colorado. In those four states the counties losing population embraced more than one-third of the total area of all such counties in the country. The deficiency of rainfall and other available sources of water is doubtless the main reason for the decrease. The western parts of South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas suffered the most widespread loss and showed the heaviest per cent of decrease. The next largest group is in Nevada, where counties covering one-third of the area lost population. Closely connected with this region geographically are the 11 counties of California in the same class. The obstacles to agriculture and the decline of mining have probably cooperated in producing this result. There is a noteworthy number of similar counties in northern New England and in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan. These counties lie mainly in regions where agriculture is not highly prosperous and the opportunities for other occupations are limited.

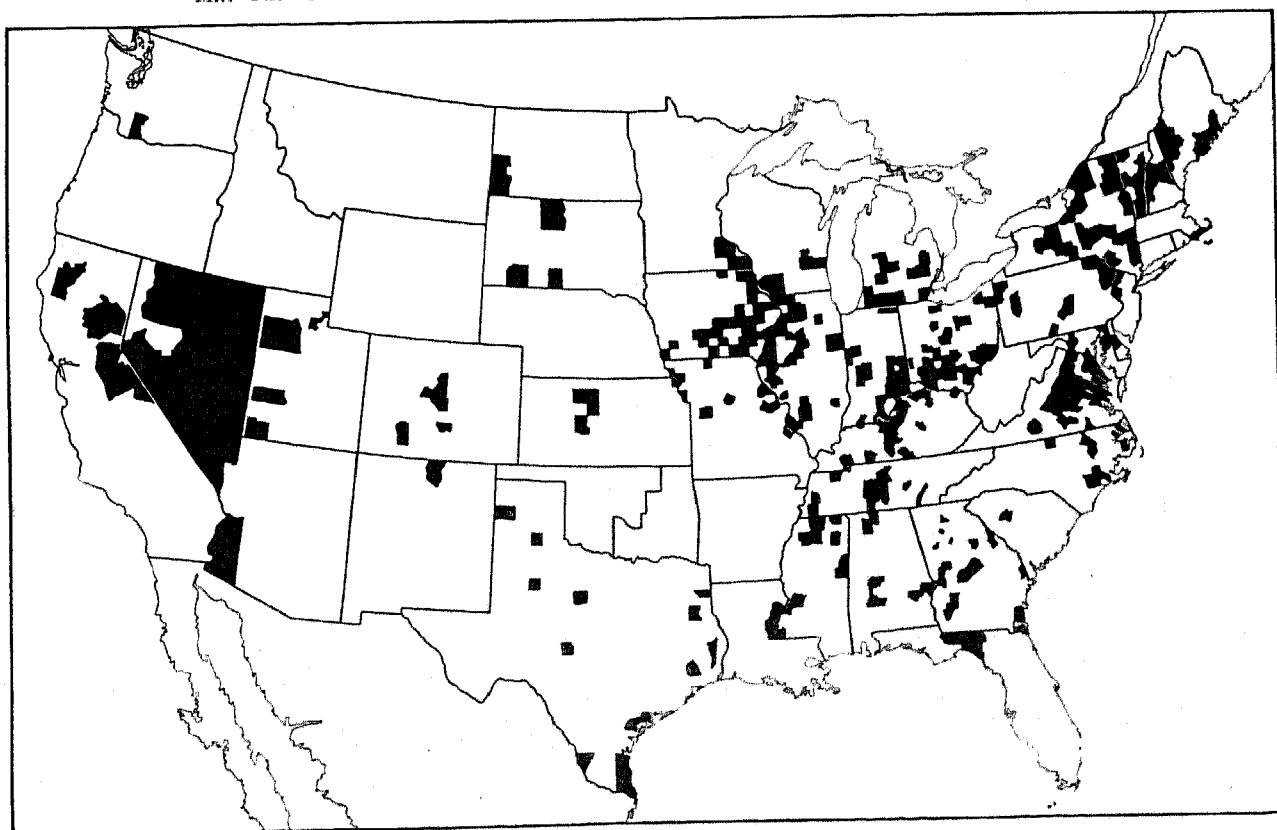
<sup>1</sup>Twelfth Census, Vol. IX, Table 4, pages 807-810.



MAP 10.—COUNTY AREAS HAVING A DECREASE OF POPULATION: 1890 TO 1900.



MAP 11.—COUNTY AREAS HAVING A DECREASE OF POPULATION: 1880 TO 1890.



3. The sharpest contrast between adjoining states is found in the Western North Central states. North Dakota and Minnesota had no counties, and Iowa had only one, which showed a decrease, while large areas of South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas lost population.

4. In the Northern states the relative area of counties decreasing in population was greater than in the Southern. This inference from the map is confirmed and made definite by the following figures, from which the Western group is omitted:

GROUP.	LAND SURFACE IN SQUARE MILES.		
	All county areas.	County areas losing population, 1890 to 1900.	Per cent of area losing population.
North Atlantic and North Central.....	915,653	178,481	19.5
South Atlantic and South Central.....	878,835	45,243	5.1

The figures show that in the Northern states nearly one-fifth of the area suffered a decrease in population; in the Southern states the proportion was little more than one-twentieth. This difference suggests that the substantial identity of the rates of growth in the two regions results from a relatively uniform growth over the whole South equalized by a balance in the North between a low rate of rural growth and a high rate of urban growth. If so, the fact may be interpreted as an illustration of the inference which foreign statisticians have sometimes drawn from European figures, that large cities in their growth tend to deplete the country districts.

5. The counties east of the Mississippi which lost population are seemingly no larger a proportion of the total area than those west of that river. This suggestion derived from the map is confirmed by the following figures:

GROUP.	LAND SURFACE IN SQUARE MILES.		
	All county areas.	County areas losing population, 1890 to 1900.	Per cent of area losing population.
Continental United States.....	2,970,230	324,510	10.9
Region east of the Mississippi river.....	854,903	90,505	10.6
Region west of the Mississippi river.....	2,115,327	233,945	11.1

From Map 11, showing the counties which lost population between 1880 and 1890,<sup>1</sup> the following inferences may be derived:

1. In 10 states and territories—Rhode Island, Connecticut, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Nebraska, Arkansas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Oregon—every county increased in population.

<sup>1</sup>For Indian Territory and Oklahoma no information is available for the decade 1880 to 1890.

2. The most conspicuous group of adjoining counties which decreased in population embraces almost the entire state of Nevada, a part of eastern California, and three counties in western Utah. Other noteworthy areas are in eastern Virginia, northern New England, central New York, and the valleys of the upper Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

3. In the Southern states as a whole the growth was more evenly distributed than it was in the Northern. This inference from the map is made precise by the following figures:

GROUP.	LAND SURFACE IN SQUARE MILES.		
	All county areas.	County areas losing population, 1880 to 1890.	Per cent of area losing population.
North Atlantic and North Central.....	915,653	184,934	14.7
South Atlantic and South Central <sup>1</sup> .....	809,005	73,025	9.0

<sup>1</sup>Figures exclude Indian Territory and Oklahoma, as the population of those areas was not reported in 1880.

In the Northern states the counties which lost population embraced about one-seventh, and in the Southern states about one-eleventh, of the total area.

4. The areas east of the Mississippi river which lost population were seemingly a larger part of the total than the areas west of that river. This indication of the map is confirmed by the following figures:

GROUP.	LAND SURFACE IN SQUARE MILES.		
	All county areas.	County areas losing population, 1880 to 1890.	Per cent of area losing population.
Continental United States <sup>1</sup> .....	2,900,208	359,201	12.4
Region east of the Mississippi river.....	854,903	152,270	17.8
Region west of the Mississippi river <sup>1</sup> .....	2,045,305	206,931	10.1

<sup>1</sup>Figures exclude Indian Territory and Oklahoma, as the population of those areas was not reported in 1880.

East of the Mississippi the counties which showed no increase of population embraced over one-sixth, and west of that river about one-tenth, of the total area.

From a comparison of these two maps, or of the figures they interpret, certain further inferences arise:

1. The eye can not determine from the cuts whether a gain of population was more general, 1890 to 1900, or 1880 to 1890. But the figures show that 12.4 per cent of the area of the country as measured by county lines declined in population from 1880 to 1890, but only 10.9 per cent of the area was stationary or retrogressive in population from 1890 to 1900. As regards evenness of growth, the condition of the country was more prosperous from 1890 to 1900 than it was from 1880 to 1890.

2. Certain regions in which there was a loss of population during the earlier decade have been progressing since 1890. The most conspicuous illustration is found in parts of Nevada; other regions may be noticed in Arizona, Utah, eastern Virginia, the valley of the Ohio, the valley of the upper Mississippi, and northern New England. On the other hand, there are certain regions in which loss of population was more general during the later decade. The most conspicuous instance is found in the western parts of South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, and in Idaho, but other illustrations appear in central Missouri and central Pennsylvania.

3. It is probable that the decrease of population in a large number of agricultural counties in western Illinois and eastern Iowa during the decade between 1880 and 1890 is closely connected with the very rapid growth, during that decade, in the agricultural areas just west of them, in South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.<sup>1</sup> It is probable, also, that the loss of population during the last ten years in large areas of western and central Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota is closely connected with the rapid growth of the agricultural counties in the states just east of them, Iowa and Illinois, and also with the rapid progress of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, to the south. In the western parts of the sub-humid states, which extend into the region of the Great plains, the conditions of recent years have not favored agriculture, and many persons who migrated to those regions from the prosperous agricultural districts of the east between 1880 and 1890 have turned back to the land from which they came, or southward to new fields. The birthplace tables published by the Census Office,<sup>2</sup> from which a comparison between the state or territory of birth and that of residence can be made, and which will be analyzed in a subsequent section, will throw some light upon this suggestion.

The inference from Maps 8 and 10 that in the North the growth of population is concentrated at relatively few points, but in the South is more evenly distributed, may be tested from the figures by grouping the county areas in accordance with their rates of increase, from 1890 to 1900. The following table expresses the results, the Western division being omitted:

TABLE XIV.—Number and land surface of county areas, classified by per cent of increase or decrease of population, for North and South: 1890 to 1900.

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION.	COUNTY AREAS.					
	Number—		Area in square miles—		Percent of total area—	
	In the North.	In the South.	In the North.	In the South.	In the North.	In the South.
Total .....	1,229	1,253	113,633	878,835	100.0	100.0
Total decreasing .....	243	88	178,481	45,288	19.5	5.2
Decrease of—						
20.0 per cent and over...	50	3	46,229	3,418	5.0	0.4
15.0 to 19.9 per cent...	14	6	14,284	5,956	1.6	0.7
10.0 to 14.9 per cent...	16	3	13,380	1,145	1.5	0.1
5.0 to 9.9 per cent...	44	22	32,185	11,875	3.5	1.4
0.0 to 4.9 per cent...	119	54	72,403	22,894	7.9	2.6
Total increasing.....	977	1,165	737,172	833,547	80.5	94.8
Increase of—						
0.0 to 4.9 per cent...	199	105	136,152	52,700	14.9	6.0
5.0 to 9.9 per cent...	197	159	127,246	86,730	13.9	9.9
10.0 to 14.9 per cent...	142	161	93,789	99,454	10.2	11.3
15.0 to 19.9 per cent...	103	164	62,267	88,562	6.8	10.1
20.0 to 24.9 per cent...	66	120	47,292	70,841	5.2	8.1
25.0 to 29.9 per cent...	50	88	30,170	56,697	3.3	6.4
30.0 to 34.9 per cent...	39	60	29,518	42,450	3.2	4.8
35.0 to 39.9 per cent...	31	46	18,643	31,421	2.0	3.6
40.0 to 44.9 per cent...	24	33	17,385	24,625	1.9	2.8
45.0 to 49.9 per cent...	12	30	10,478	32,622	1.2	3.7
50.0 to 99.9 per cent...	89	105	81,849	121,499	8.9	13.8
100.0 per cent and over...	35	94	82,383	126,076	9.0	14.3

The extended table from which the preceding has been condensed reveals the fact that in the North the rates of growth shown by the largest number of counties are 3.0 to 3.9 per cent and 5.0 to 5.9 per cent, 45 counties falling into each class. In the South, on the contrary, the rate of growth shown by the largest number of counties is 15.0 to 15.9 per cent, 39 counties falling into that class.

Table XIV shows that the per cent of the area in each class under an increase of 10 per cent is noticeably greater in the North than in the South, while in every class of county areas with an increase over 10 per cent, the per cent for the South is greater than for the North. This table is made to agree with the statement that the two sections have now substantially identical rates of growth by the fact that in the North a number of counties falling into the higher classes are very populous, and exert far more than the average influence upon the total figures for that section.

<sup>1</sup> Map 9.

<sup>2</sup> Twelfth Census, Vol. I, pages cxxv-clxx.

More significant than the proportion of the land surface of the United States, subject to specified conditions of decrease or increase as shown in Table XIII, is the proportion of the population of the United States living under such conditions.

TABLE XV.—Number and population of county areas, classified by per cent of increase or decrease of population, 1890 to 1900, for continental United States: 1900.

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION.	COUNTY AREAS.		
	Number.	Population.	Per cent of total population.
Total.....	2,741	75,994,575	100.0
Total decreasing.....	371	5,865,238	7.7
Decrease of—			
20.0 per cent and over.....	73	196,721	0.3
15.0 to 19.9 per cent.....	23	198,466	0.3
10.0 to 14.9 per cent.....	23	414,400	0.5
5.0 to 9.9 per cent.....	70	1,237,962	1.6
0.0 to 4.9 per cent.....	182	8,817,689	5.0
Total increasing.....	2,370	70,129,337	92.3
Increase of—			
0.0 to 4.9 per cent.....	307	7,159,118	9.4
5.0 to 9.9 per cent.....	371	8,732,085	11.5
10.0 to 14.9 per cent.....	324	8,502,062	11.2
15.0 to 19.9 per cent.....	282	8,790,277	11.6
20.0 to 24.9 per cent.....	214	7,856,313	10.3
25.0 to 29.9 per cent.....	155	5,719,671	7.5
30.0 to 34.9 per cent.....	122	5,898,947	7.8
35.0 to 39.9 per cent.....	86	4,771,471	6.3
40.0 to 44.9 per cent.....	68	3,275,825	4.3
45.0 to 49.9 per cent.....	46	1,065,510	1.4
50.0 to 99.9 per cent.....	233	6,623,158	8.7
100.0 per cent and over.....	162	1,734,900	2.3

The preceding table shows that one-thirteenth of the population of the United States are living in counties which declined in numbers between 1890 and 1900, while twelve-thirteenths are living in counties which increased. Of the counties which decreased, one-half, embracing two-thirds of the population, decreased less than 5 per cent; in other words, were substantially stationary in population. While the largest number of counties are found in the class increasing between 5 and 10 per cent, the largest per cent of the population is found living in counties which increased from 15 to 20 per cent. More than half the population of the United States (54.0 per cent) are living in counties which increased somewhat, but less than 25 per cent. Only 2.3 per cent of the population were living in counties which more than doubled in the last ten years, or under what has been defined as frontier conditions. Table xv has been supplemented by another confined to the North and South, and exclusive of the Western division, where county boundaries have been much changed in the last ten years.

TABLE XVI.—Number and population of county areas, classified by per cent of increase or decrease of population, 1890 to 1900, for North and South: 1900.

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION.	COUNTY AREAS.					
	Number—		Population—		Per cent of total population—	
	In the North.	In the South.	In the North.	In the South.	In the North.	In the South.
Total.....	1,220	1,253	47,879,699	24,523,527	100.0	100.0
Total decreasing.....	243	88	4,553,461	1,143,723	9.6	4.7
Decrease of—						
20.0 per cent and over.....	50	3	148,897	8,256	0.3	( <sup>1</sup> )
15.0 to 19.9 per cent.....	14	6	163,865	22,578	0.3	0.1
10.0 to 14.9 per cent.....	16	9	368,401	25,567	0.8	0.1
5.0 to 9.9 per cent.....	44	22	914,713	813,634	1.9	1.3
0.0 to 4.9 per cent.....	119	54	2,962,585	778,688	6.3	3.2
Total increasing.....	977	1,165	42,826,238	23,879,804	90.4	95.3
Increase of—						
0.0 to 4.9 per cent.....	189	105	5,197,962	1,828,076	11.0	7.5
5.0 to 9.9 per cent.....	197	159	5,848,353	2,714,507	12.4	11.1
10.0 to 14.9 per cent.....	142	161	4,456,584	3,445,499	9.4	14.0
15.0 to 19.9 per cent.....	103	164	4,278,973	4,199,907	9.0	17.1
20.0 to 24.9 per cent.....	66	120	4,415,163	3,097,787	9.3	12.6
25.0 to 29.9 per cent.....	50	88	3,807,080	1,671,059	8.0	6.8
30.0 to 34.9 per cent.....	89	60	4,354,232	1,170,816	9.2	4.8
35.0 to 39.9 per cent.....	31	46	3,372,268	1,044,964	7.1	4.3
40.0 to 44.9 per cent.....	24	33	2,421,321	699,879	5.1	2.8
45.0 to 49.9 per cent.....	12	30	376,680	646,302	0.8	2.6
50.0 to 99.9 per cent.....	89	105	3,997,243	1,862,485	8.5	7.6
100.0 per cent and over.....	35	94	800,379	999,023	0.6	4.1

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

About one-tenth of the population of the North lives in county areas which decreased during the last ten years, while only about one-twentieth of the population of the South lives in such areas. The per cent columns show a higher proportion for the North in each class under an increase of 10 per cent, a higher proportion for the South in each class from 10.0 to 24.9, and a higher proportion for the North again in each class from 25.0 to 44.9. A large proportion increasing over 100 per cent is shown for the South, but two-thirds of this population is in Indian Territory and Oklahoma. The large proportion of the population of the South increasing from 10 to 25 per cent—43.7 per cent for the South against 27.7 per cent for the North—and the high per cents for the North below and above these limits substantiate the point already made that the growth of the South is the more even.

*Physiographic divisions.*—As already explained in the section on area, pages 11 to 14, and as shown on Map 2, continental United States has been divided into 19 physiographic divisions.

# INCREASE OF POPULATION.

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TABLE XVII.—INCREASE OF POPULATION, FOR PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1890 TO 1900 AND 1880 TO 1890.

DIVISION.	POPULATION.				INCREASE OF POPULATION.			
	1900	1890 <sup>1</sup>	1890 <sup>2</sup>	1880	Number.		Per cent.	
					1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
Continental United States.....	75,994,575	62,947,714	62,622,250	50,155,783	13,046,861	12,466,467	20.7	24.9
Prairie region.....	13,300,970	11,170,793	11,067,297	8,543,264	2,130,177	2,524,033	19.1	29.5
New England hills.....	10,200,153	8,328,699	8,325,392	6,961,173	1,831,484	1,366,159	23.2	19.6
Lake region.....	9,571,215	7,510,274	7,495,894	5,299,857	2,060,941	2,195,947	27.4	41.4
Interior timbered region.....	8,129,769	7,291,523	7,291,510	6,607,034	838,237	684,476	11.5	10.4
Piedmont region.....	6,869,103	5,837,173	5,837,171	5,027,768	971,930	869,403	16.7	16.1
Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river).....	6,427,635	5,437,405	5,437,404	4,666,672	990,230	770,732	18.2	16.5
Allegheny plateau.....	6,070,246	5,139,179	5,137,133	4,294,671	931,067	842,462	18.1	19.6
Appalachian valley.....	4,439,672	3,743,594	3,743,594	3,055,459	755,568	688,045	20.2	22.5
Coastal plain (west of the Mississippi river).....	1,974,677	1,519,074	1,519,038	1,162,094	455,603	356,944	30.0	30.7
Coast lowlands.....	1,865,952	1,456,736	1,456,332	1,267,926	409,216	188,426	28.1	14.9
Mississippi alluvial region.....	1,227,094	990,058	990,058	786,546	237,036	203,512	23.9	25.9
Ozark hills.....	1,203,880	954,605	948,011	592,144	249,275	255,867	26.1	43.2
Coast ranges.....	1,079,992	850,897	849,899	539,116	229,085	305,693	26.9	56.8
Great plains.....	1,054,719	822,876	791,578	247,025	229,843	544,553	27.9	220.4
Pacific valley.....	995,363	795,698	792,927	475,665	199,665	317,262	25.1	66.7
Rocky mountains.....	592,972	413,976	405,198	257,299	178,996	147,899	43.2	57.5
Great basin.....	375,345	307,069	302,198	241,079	68,276	61,119	22.2	25.4
Columbian mesas.....	356,758	237,103	231,832	84,206	119,655	147,626	50.5	175.3
Plateau region.....	201,669	141,102	104,094	47,785	60,567	56,309	42.9	117.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

Table XVII gives the population of these 19 divisions at the censuses of 1900, 1890, and 1880, and the increase during each of the two decades.

The table shows that during the later decade growth was most rapid in the Columbian mesas, including large portions of Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, and that it was slowest in the Interior timbered region, lying mainly in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, where it was little more than one-half the average for the country.

In the decade 1880 to 1890, when the Great plains, the Columbian mesas, and the Plateau region were under frontier conditions, as already defined—that is, conditions such that the population more than doubled in ten years—the differences between the various physiographic divisions were far more marked than they were in the last ten years. Thus, in the decade 1880 to 1890, the Great plains increased in population (220.4 per cent) over twenty times as fast as the Interior timbered region (10.4 per cent), while in the decade 1890 to 1900, the Columbian mesas increased (50.5 per cent) less than five times as fast as the Interior timbered region (11.5 per cent), the difference between the extremes, 1890 to

1900, being only about one-fifth of what it was, 1880 to 1890.

Of the 19 physiographic divisions 5 increased more rapidly, 1890 to 1900, than they did, 1880 to 1890. These lie mainly east of the Mississippi river, and include all physiographic divisions entirely in that region except the Appalachian valley and the Allegheny plateau.

*City and country.*—The ordinary definition of city is “an incorporated municipality.” But the United States contains many such municipalities having less than 100 inhabitants and devoid of all urban characteristics; hence, for census purposes at least, this definition must be modified. The uniform method of modification is to add to the definition a minimum limit of population. What that limit should be is somewhat a matter of judgment; for the purposes of this report it has been drawn at 2,500. Furthermore, since in New England places as small as that are seldom incorporated, it is necessary to count as cities, also, all New England towns having at least 2,500 inhabitants and not containing an incorporated place.

How do the rates of growth for city and country compare? This question is answered by the following table:

TABLE XVIII.—POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 2,500 INHABITANTS, AND OF COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

	POPULATION.				PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.			PER CENT OF INCREASE.	
	1900	1890 <sup>1</sup>	1890 <sup>2</sup>	1880	1900	1890	1880	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
Continental United States.....	75,994,575	62,947,714	62,622,250	50,155,783	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.7	24.9
Cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants.....	30,583,411	22,559,367	22,559,367	14,670,866	40.2	35.8	29.3	35.6	50.8
Country districts.....	45,411,164	40,388,347	40,062,883	35,484,917	59.8	64.2	70.7	12.4	12.9

<sup>1</sup> Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

The preceding table shows that in twenty years the proportion of population living in cities has increased from three-tenths to four-tenths, the proportion living in the country having correspondingly declined. But it shows, also, that while the rate of growth of the country districts has remained substantially the same, the growth of cities, resulting from increase of number and extension of boundaries, as well as from additions to the population on the same area, has declined, being more than four times as rapid as that of country districts in the first decade and less than three times as rapid in the second. Thus, a marked tendency toward equality, such as has already been noted in a comparison of the rates of growth of North and South and of East and West, is apparent also in the rates of growth of city and country. The number of cities, as here defined, was 1,088 in 1880, 1,490 in 1890, and 1,861 in 1900—an increase of 402 in the earlier decade and 371

in the later. Probably some of this increase in number was due to greater accuracy in the separate reporting of small cities in 1890 and 1900 as compared with 1880, and it is unsafe, therefore, to infer that the number as well as the population of cities is increasing less rapidly than heretofore.

Is this tendency toward equality in the rates of growth of city and country affected by the population limit assumed to separate the two? The inference from Table XVIII is so unexpected and so important that the following tables have been prepared to show the results obtained when the limit between city and country is drawn at 4,000 and at 8,000, instead of at 2,500. The figures for 1890 and 1880 differ slightly from those in Twelfth Census, Volume I, Tables xxviii, xxx, and xxxi, owing to differences in classification of certain cities of Connecticut in 1890, and of certain cities of New England, New York, and the District of Columbia in 1880.

TABLE XIX.—POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 4,000 INHABITANTS, AND OF COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

	POPULATION.				PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.			PER CENT OF INCREASE.	
	1900	1890 <sup>1</sup>	1890 <sup>2</sup>	1880	1900	1890	1880	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
Continental United States.....	75,994,575	62,947,714	62,622,250	50,155,783	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.7	24.9
Cities having at least 4,000 inhabitants.....	28,372,392	20,693,924	20,693,924	13,184,902	37.3	32.9	26.3	37.1	57.0
Country districts.....	47,622,183	42,253,790	41,928,326	36,970,881	62.7	67.1	73.7	12.7	18.4

<sup>1</sup> Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

TABLE XX.—POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS, AND OF COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

	POPULATION.				PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.			PER CENT OF INCREASE.	
	1900	1890 <sup>1</sup>	1890 <sup>2</sup>	1880	1900	1890	1880	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
Continental United States.....	75,994,575	62,947,714	62,622,250	50,155,783	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.7	24.9
Cities having at least 8,000 inhabitants.....	24,992,199	18,244,625	18,244,625	11,388,661	32.9	29.0	22.7	37.0	60.2
Country districts.....	51,002,376	44,703,089	44,377,625	38,767,122	67.1	71.0	77.3	14.1	14.5

<sup>1</sup> Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

The above comparison shows that the evidence for the generalization, already made, that the rates of growth for city and country are approximating, is no less convincing when the line separating city and country is drawn at these higher limits of population; the rate of growth of country districts, as thus defined, still remains practically stationary, while the rate of growth of cities, especially those of over 8,000 inhabitants, is sharply checked.

Of cities having at least 4,000 inhabitants, there were 615 in 1880, 892 in 1890, and 1,157 in 1900, an increase of 277 in the earlier decade and 265 in the later. Of cities having at least 8,000 inhabitants, there were 287 in 1880, 445 in 1890, and 545 in 1900, an increase of 158 in the earlier decade and only 100 in the later. These figures show that the increase in the number, as well as in the population, of cities above these limits of size is less rapid than formerly, and confirms the

inference already suggested as possible, namely, that the number of cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants increased more slowly 1890 to 1900 than 1880 to 1890.

Does the tendency toward equality in the rates of growth of city and country appear in all the main and minor geographic divisions of the United States? The per cents of increase which furnish the answer to this question are given in the following table:<sup>1</sup>

TABLE XXI.—Per cent of increase of population in cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants and in country districts: 1890 to 1900 and 1880 to 1890.

DIVISION.	PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION.					
	1890 to 1900			1880 to 1890		
	Cities.	Coun-try dis-tricts.	Differ-ence.	Cities.	Coun-try dis-tricts.	Differ-ence.
Continental United States	35.6	12.4	23.2	53.8	12.9	40.9
North Atlantic division.....	33.9	0.1	33.8	36.2	0.6	35.6
New England.....	27.0	11.3	28.3	29.6	15.6	35.2
Southern North Atlantic..	37.1	0.4	36.7	39.5	2.3	37.2
South Atlantic division.....	29.0	15.2	13.8	50.0	10.6	39.4
Northern South Atlantic..	22.4	12.8	9.6	26.2	6.3	29.9
Southern South Atlantic..	42.5	16.7	25.8	88.7	13.4	75.3
North Central division.....	36.9	7.9	29.0	76.5	13.6	62.9
Eastern North Central....	41.2	4.8	36.4	65.5	3.0	62.5
Western North Central....	27.4	11.8	15.6	106.9	30.5	76.4
South Central division.....	42.2	23.5	18.7	74.1	17.4	56.7
Eastern South Central....	38.0	14.4	23.6	74.8	9.6	65.2
Western South Central....	47.0	36.1	10.9	73.4	31.0	42.4
Western division.....	43.5	25.0	18.5	104.7	55.5	49.2
Rocky Mountain.....	58.7	35.1	23.6	171.3	88.1	83.2
Basin and Plateau.....	32.8	25.5	7.3	54.1	17.4	36.7
Pacific.....	40.0	19.1	20.9	97.3	51.0	46.3

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.

The preceding table shows that in every one of the five main divisions the per cent of increase of urban population during the last decade was less, and in every one but the North Atlantic, much less than between 1880 and 1890. On the contrary, in the two southern divisions

<sup>1</sup> For the figures on which these per cents are based, see Tables XII, XIII, and XLIII.

TABLE XXII.—NUMBER AND POPULATION OF CITIES CLASSIFIED BY SIZE, AND POPULATION OF COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

	NUMBER OF CITIES.			POPULATION.				PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.			PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890 <sup>1</sup>	1890 <sup>2</sup>	1880	1900	1890 <sup>1</sup>	1880	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
Continental United States.....				75,994,575	62,947,714	62,622,250	50,155,793	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.7	24.9
All cities.....	1,861	1,490	1,088	30,583,411	22,559,367	22,559,367	14,670,866	40.2	35.8	29.3	35.6	53.8
Cities having a population of—												
100,000 and over.....	38	28	20	14,208,347	9,697,900	9,697,900	6,241,240	18.7	15.4	12.4	46.5	55.4
25,000 to 100,000.....	122	96	57	5,509,965	4,291,608	4,291,608	2,394,284	7.3	6.8	4.8	28.4	79.2
8,000 to 25,000.....	385	321	210	5,273,887	4,255,057	4,255,057	2,753,137	6.9	6.7	5.5	25.9	54.6
4,000 to 8,000.....	612	447	328	3,380,193	2,449,299	2,449,299	1,796,241	4.4	3.9	3.6	38.0	36.4
2,500 to 4,000.....	704	598	473	2,211,019	1,865,443	1,865,443	1,485,964	2.9	3.0	3.0	18.5	25.5
Country districts.....				45,411,164	40,388,347	40,062,883	35,484,917	59.8	64.2	70.7	12.4	12.9

<sup>1</sup> Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

the increase of rural population was noticeably greater, 1890 to 1900, than it was 1880 to 1890. In the North Atlantic division the rural districts as a whole were substantially stationary in each decade.

The table shows also that in each main division the difference in rate of increase between the urban and the rural population was less, and in every one, except the North Atlantic, much less, 1890 to 1900, than during the preceding ten-year period. It shows, further, that in the last ten years the cities of the North Atlantic division increased more rapidly than those of the South Atlantic, while the growth of the country districts was far more rapid in the South Atlantic states than in the North Atlantic. Both these facts corroborate inferences drawn from preceding tables. The difference between the rates of urban growth in the two Central divisions, 1890 to 1900 (5.3 per cent), is very much less than that between the rates of rural growth (15.6 per cent). In each of the 11 minor divisions of continental United States the difference between the per cents of increase of population in city and country, 1890 to 1900, was less than it was, 1880 to 1890. In the Southern North Atlantic division, which includes two of the three largest cities of the country, the decline is insignificant, only 0.5; in New England it is 6.9; in each of the remaining minor divisions the difference between the rates of growth of city and country, 1890 to 1900, was about one-third of the difference, 1880 to 1890. In every one of the 11 divisions the rate of growth of cities has fallen rapidly; on the contrary, in six of them the rate of growth of the country districts has risen, and in the one where the rural population declined, the decline in the last ten years was less than in the preceding period.

The cities of the United States (meaning, as already explained, all incorporated places having at least 2,500 inhabitants, and in New England all towns having at least 2,500 inhabitants and not containing an incorporated place) have been grouped for the last three censuses into five classes according to population. The following table gives the number of cities in each class and the per cent of the population living in them:



The preceding table shows that both the total number of cities in each class and the population living in those cities increased during each ten-year period. Except in the class of smallest cities, namely, those of 2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants, the growth of which kept even pace with the growth of the whole country, the proportion of the total population living in each class of cities increased in each decade, while the country districts, although adding about five millions to their population in each ten years, steadily lost ground relatively to the cities, which added about eight millions in each decade. For all cities and for each class, except that of 4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants, the rate of growth was very much less in the second decade than in the first; in the class excepted, the rate of growth in the two decades was about the same, an equality doubtless due in large measure to the fact that the number of such cities increased in the first decade 119 and in the second 165, the greater increase in number about offsetting the decline in average rate of growth. The most marked decline in rate of growth is found among the cities of 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, this also being due in large degree to the difference in the number of cities added, the increase being 39 in the first decade and only 26 in the second.

The decrease in the rate of growth in the population of cities is probably connected with the industrial depression of 1893 and the following years, a depression more serious and lasting and probably more influential in retarding the growth of urban population than any between 1880 and 1890. Another writer<sup>1</sup> has called attention to the fact that in the United States, urban population seems to have increased with a rhythmical or wave-like movement, rising and falling in successive decades, while the rural districts have increased much more steadily. This is shown by the following table:<sup>2</sup>

TABLE XXIII.—Per cent of increase of population in cities having at least 8,000 inhabitants, and in country districts: 1790 to 1900.

DECADE.	PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION—		Ratio of per cent of increase in cities to that in country districts.
	In cities.	In country districts.	
1890 to 1900	37.0	14.1	2.6
1880 to 1890	60.2	14.5	4.2
1870 to 1880	41.1	27.2	1.5
1860 to 1870	59.1	15.6	3.8
1850 to 1860	75.1	29.9	2.5
1840 to 1850	99.3	30.0	3.3
1830 to 1840	68.2	30.1	2.3
1820 to 1830	82.0	31.0	2.6
1810 to 1820	33.1	33.1	1.0
1800 to 1810	69.3	35.0	2.0
1790 to 1800	60.4	34.2	1.8

The preceding table shows that the rate of growth of urban population in the United States was at a maximum about the middle of the century, namely, 1840 to

<sup>1</sup> A. F. Weber, *Growth of Cities*, page 24; *Municipal Affairs*, June, 1901, page 373.

<sup>2</sup> For the figures on which the per cents are based, see Table XXXVIII.

1850. During the seven decades from 1790 to 1860 the rate rose and fell in regular succession. From 1840 to 1880 the growth steadily declined. From 1870 to 1900 there was a reappearance of the alternate rise and fall.

The rate of growth of rural population, on the contrary, slowly but steadily declined from 1800 to 1870, and if the per cents vitiated by the undercount in 1870, which especially affected the Southern states, and so especially the rural population, be disregarded, one may say that there was probably a steady decline in the rate of growth of rural population from 1800 to 1900, although between 1800 and 1860 it was relatively insignificant. During the last two decades the rate of growth in the rural districts has been approximately the same, and less than half of that which prevailed during the first seventy years of the national history. The last column shows that when the rates of growth of the urban districts are compared with the contemporaneous rates of growth of the rural districts a recurrent rise and fall is manifested throughout the eleven decades. It appears, therefore, that instead of a persistent tendency to decline throughout the one hundred and ten years, such as is apparent in the figures for the rural districts, the growth of cities has shown a periodic ebb and flow. The causes must be many and complex, but as they can not be detected or measured by statistical analysis of the material in hand they do not fall within the scope of the present discussion.

In Table xxiv the information presented in Table xxii for continental United States is presented for the five main geographic divisions.

In 22 out of the 25 cases the number of cities increased during each decade; in the other 3 cases it remained stationary in one or both decades.

The cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants in each of the two northern divisions increased in population at each decade much more rapidly than the entire division. In neither of the two southern groups is this true of both decades. In the South Atlantic division the two cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants, Baltimore and Washington, increased between 1890 and 1900 at a rate nearly the same as the average for the entire division (18.5 per cent for the cities, as compared with 17.9 per cent for the division as a whole), so that the proportion of the population of the division living in those cities was the same in 1900 as in 1890. In the South Central division the two cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants in 1880 and 1890, Louisville and New Orleans, increased during the intervening decade 18.6 per cent, while the division containing them increased 23.0 per cent, so that the proportion of the population of the division living in these cities slightly declined. In the South Atlantic, North Central, and Western divisions the increase of population in cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants was much less rapid in the second decade than in the first. In the North Atlantic and South Central divisions the reverse was true.

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TABLE XXIV.—NUMBER AND POPULATION OF CITIES CLASSIFIED BY SIZE, AND POPULATION OF COUNTRY DISTRICTS, FOR MAIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF CITIES.			POPULATION.				PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.			PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890 <sup>1</sup>	1890 <sup>2</sup>	1880	1900	1890	1880	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
North Atlantic division .....				21,040,695	17,406,969	17,401,545	14,507,407	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.9	19.9
All cities .....	698	611	516	14,352,647	10,718,903	10,718,903	7,807,753	68.2	61.6	54.2	33.9	36.2
Cities having a population of—												
100,000 and over .....	16	11	9	7,533,280	5,027,528	5,027,528	3,650,581	35.8	28.9	25.2	49.8	37.5
25,000 to 100,000 .....	54	45	30	2,565,416	2,111,122	2,111,122	1,340,032	12.2	12.1	9.2	21.5	57.5
8,000 to 25,000 .....	161	140	100	2,226,013	1,836,526	1,836,526	1,309,844	10.6	10.6	9.0	21.2	40.2
4,000 to 8,000 .....	232	191	163	1,289,027	1,044,731	1,044,731	885,360	6.1	6.0	6.1	23.4	18.0
2,500 to 4,000 .....	235	224	214	734,911	698,996	698,996	675,936	3.5	4.0	4.7	5.7	3.4
Country districts .....				6,694,048	6,688,066	6,682,642	6,639,654	31.8	38.4	45.8	0.1	0.6
South Atlantic division .....				10,443,480	8,857,922	8,857,920	7,597,197	100.0	100.0	100.0	17.9	16.6
All cities .....	153	119	69	2,232,632	1,730,600	1,730,600	1,154,029	21.4	19.5	15.2	29.0	50.0
Cities having a population of—												
100,000 and over .....	2	2	2	787,675	664,831	664,831	509,937	7.5	7.5	6.7	18.5	30.4
25,000 to 100,000 .....	9	8	6	514,853	409,189	409,189	254,917	4.9	4.6	3.4	25.8	60.5
8,000 to 25,000 .....	32	26	14	475,098	345,944	345,944	195,286	4.6	3.9	2.6	37.3	77.1
4,000 to 8,000 .....	52	25	16	271,894	134,226	134,226	100,550	2.6	1.5	1.3	102.6	33.5
2,500 to 4,000 .....	58	58	31	133,112	176,410	176,410	93,333	1.8	2.0	1.2	3.8	89.0
Country districts .....				8,210,848	7,127,322	7,127,320	6,443,168	78.6	80.5	84.8	15.2	10.6
North Central division .....				26,333,004	22,410,417	22,362,279	17,864,111	100.0	100.0	100.0	17.5	28.8
All cities .....	681	536	385	10,148,927	7,413,216	7,413,216	4,199,819	38.5	33.1	24.2	36.9	76.5
Cities having a population of—												
100,000 and over .....	14	11	6	4,714,117	3,196,723	3,196,723	1,500,915	17.9	14.3	8.6	47.5	113.0
25,000 to 100,000 .....	35	25	15	1,333,767	1,053,120	1,053,120	593,357	5.2	4.7	3.4	31.4	77.5
8,000 to 25,000 .....	143	116	74	1,957,622	1,544,500	1,544,500	930,407	7.4	6.9	5.4	26.7	66.0
4,000 to 8,000 .....	231	172	118	1,287,707	950,593	950,593	639,162	4.9	4.2	3.7	35.5	48.7
2,500 to 4,000 .....	258	212	172	805,714	668,280	668,280	535,978	3.1	3.0	3.1	20.6	24.7
Country districts .....				16,184,077	14,967,201	14,949,063	13,164,292	61.5	66.9	75.8	7.9	13.6
South Central division .....				14,080,047	11,170,137	10,972,803	8,019,371	100.0	100.0	100.0	26.1	23.0
All cities .....	204	136	70	2,188,263	1,539,286	1,539,286	883,988	15.5	13.8	9.9	42.2	74.1
Cities having a population of—												
100,000 and over .....	3	2	2	594,165	403,168	403,168	339,848	4.2	3.6	3.8	47.4	18.6
25,000 to 100,000 .....	15	11	4	591,870	422,643	422,643	135,794	4.2	3.8	1.6	40.0	211.2
8,000 to 25,000 .....	31	24	14	371,306	321,278	321,278	198,066	2.6	2.9	2.2	15.6	62.2
4,000 to 8,000 .....	63	34	19	339,324	192,143	192,143	109,181	2.4	1.7	1.2	76.6	76.0
2,500 to 4,000 .....	92	65	31	231,598	200,054	200,054	101,099	2.1	1.8	1.2	45.8	97.9
Country districts .....				11,891,794	9,630,851	9,433,607	8,035,383	84.5	86.2	90.1	23.5	17.4
Western division .....				4,091,349	3,102,209	3,027,613	1,767,697	100.0	100.0	100.0	31.9	71.8
All cities .....	125	88	48	1,000,952	1,157,362	1,157,362	565,277	40.6	37.3	32.0	43.5	104.7
Cities having a population of—												
100,000 and over .....	3	2	1	579,120	405,710	405,710	233,959	14.1	13.1	13.2	42.7	73.4
25,000 to 100,000 .....	9	7	2	454,059	295,534	295,534	70,184	11.1	9.5	4.0	53.6	321.1
8,000 to 25,000 .....	18	15	8	243,848	203,809	203,809	119,534	6.0	6.7	6.8	17.9	73.0
4,000 to 8,000 .....	34	25	12	192,241	127,606	127,606	61,682	4.7	4.1	3.5	50.7	105.9
2,500 to 4,000 .....	61	39	25	191,684	121,703	121,703	79,618	4.7	3.9	4.5	57.5	52.9
Country districts .....				2,430,397	1,944,907	1,870,251	1,202,420	59.4	62.7	68.0	25.0	55.5

<sup>1</sup> Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

The proportion of the population living in the class of cities having from 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants shows an increase in every division at each decade, indicating that this class has been steadily gaining ground relative to the entire division. This results from additions to the number of such cities as well as from a rapid increase in the population of the original number. In each division, however, the population in this class of cities increased less than half as rapidly in the second decade as it did in the first.

The cities having between 8,000 and 25,000 inhabitants in the South Central and Western divisions lost

ground relative to the entire population during the second decade; in the North Atlantic division they just held their own. The cities of 4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants showed a gain relative to the entire population in every division and for each decade, except in the North Atlantic division for the decade 1880 to 1890. But the cities of 2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants lost ground in the North Atlantic division during both decades, in the North Central and Western during the first decade, and in the South Atlantic during the second decade.

The increase of urban and rural population, and of the several classes of urban population, has been inves-

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tigated by another method, in which the class to which each city is to be assigned is determined once for all by its population at the date of the last census. Under this method the cities and towns falling into a given class are the same at all censuses considered, and thus the disturbing influence of the passage of cities from one class to another during the period is removed. But the disturbing influence of annexations of territory is not removed; and in the case of New York city, the disturbance caused by the annexations between 1890 and 1900 is so great that it has been deemed wise to depart from the general rule. Accordingly, in the following tables the population of New York city in 1890 and 1880 has been taken from estimates made by

the Census Office, showing, for each census from 1790 to 1890, the probable population of the area included within the present boundaries of the city.<sup>1</sup>

Another element which interferes slightly with the accuracy of the following tables is the appearance of various places in the reports of the census of 1890 or 1900, the population of which was not separately returned at earlier censuses. These places are all small, and the error introduced into the comparison through the unavoidable omission of their population at the earlier censuses is slight, merely tending to exaggerate a little the rate of growth in the groups of smaller cities.

<sup>1</sup> Twelfth Census, Vol. I, page lxxx.

TABLE XXV.—INCREASE OF POPULATION IN CITIES CLASSIFIED BY SIZE IN 1900: 1890 TO 1900 AND 1880 TO 1890.

LIMITS OF POPULATION IN 1900.	Number of cities.	POPULATION.				INCREASE OF POPULATION.			
		1900	1890 <sup>1</sup>	1890 <sup>2</sup>	1880	Number.		Per cent.	
						1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
Continental United States .....		75,994,575	62,947,714	62,622,250	50,155,733	13,046,861	12,466,467	20.7	24.9
All cities .....	1,861	30,583,411	23,054,478	23,054,478	15,473,464	7,528,933	7,581,014	32.7	49.0
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over .....	38	14,208,347	10,702,584	10,702,584	7,331,169	3,505,763	3,371,415	32.8	46.0
25,000 to 100,000 .....	122	5,509,965	4,177,671	4,177,671	2,622,794	1,332,294	1,554,877	31.9	59.3
8,000 to 25,000 .....	385	5,273,887	4,029,929	4,029,929	2,666,029	1,243,958	1,363,900	30.9	51.2
4,000 to 8,000 .....	612	3,380,193	2,524,986	2,524,986	1,732,226	855,207	792,760	33.9	45.8
2,500 to 4,000 .....	704	2,211,019	1,619,308	1,619,308	1,121,246	591,711	498,062	36.5	44.4
Country districts .....		45,411,164	39,893,236	39,567,772	34,682,319	5,517,928	4,885,453	13.8	14.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

The preceding table shows that in 1900 the population living in all cities, and in each class of cities, was about twice that living in the same cities in 1880, and that the population living in the country districts in 1900 was about one-third greater than the rural population in 1880. The per cents in the last two columns show that between 1880 and 1890 the rates of increase in the several classes of cities differed not a little, the cities having 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants increasing by nearly three-fifths, while the largest and the smallest cities increased much more slowly. Between 1890 and 1900,

on the contrary, the difference in the rates of increase of the several classes of cities was relatively insignificant, what difference there was being in favor of the smallest cities. The rate of increase of all cities, and of each separate class of cities, was notably less, 1890 to 1900, than 1880 to 1890, but the per cent of increase in the country districts at the two decades was substantially the same.

In the following table the facts which were given in Table xxv for continental United States are given for the five main geographic divisions:

TABLE XXVI.—INCREASE OF POPULATION IN CITIES CLASSIFIED BY SIZE IN 1900, FOR MAIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1890 TO 1900 AND 1880 TO 1890.

LIMITS OF POPULATION IN 1900.	Number of cities.	POPULATION.				INCREASE OF POPULATION.			
		1900	1890 <sup>1</sup>	1890 <sup>2</sup>	1880	Number.		Per cent.	
						1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
North Atlantic division .....		21,046,695	17,406,969	17,401,545	14,507,407	3,639,726	2,894,138	20.9	19.9
All cities .....	698	14,352,547	10,861,165	10,861,165	8,074,135	3,491,482	2,787,080	32.1	34.5
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over .....	16	7,533,280	5,695,354	5,695,354	4,282,172	1,837,926	1,413,182	32.3	38.0
25,000 to 100,000 .....	54	2,565,416	1,904,671	1,904,671	1,360,183	660,745	544,488	34.7	40.0
8,000 to 25,000 .....	161	2,226,013	1,696,271	1,696,271	1,227,024	529,742	469,247	31.2	38.2
4,000 to 8,000 .....	232	1,289,027	994,872	994,872	761,851	294,155	233,021	29.6	30.6
2,500 to 4,000 .....	235	738,911	569,997	569,997	442,905	164,914	127,092	29.6	28.7
Country districts .....		6,694,048	6,545,804	6,540,380	6,433,272	148,244	107,108	2.8	1.7

<sup>1</sup> Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

# INCREASE OF POPULATION.

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TABLE XXVI.—INCREASE OF POPULATION IN CITIES CLASSIFIED BY SIZE IN 1900, FOR MAIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1890 TO 1900 AND 1880 TO 1890—Continued.

LIMITS OF POPULATION IN 1900.	Number of cities.	POPULATION.				INCREASE OF POPULATION.			
		1900	1890 <sup>1</sup>	1890 <sup>2</sup>	1880	Number.		Per cent.	
						1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
South Atlantic division .....		10,443,480	8,857,922	8,857,920	7,597,197	1,585,558	1,260,723	17.9	16.6
All cities .....	153	2,232,032	1,777,751	1,777,751	1,253,198	454,881	524,553	25.6	41.9
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over .....	2	787,675	661,831	664,831	509,937	122,844	154,894	18.5	30.4
25,000 to 100,000 .....	9	514,853	426,390	426,390	306,424	88,463	119,966	20.7	39.2
8,000 to 25,000 .....	32	475,088	369,774	369,774	239,650	105,324	130,124	28.5	54.3
4,000 to 8,000 .....	62	271,894	183,616	183,616	115,897	88,278	68,219	48.1	59.1
2,500 to 4,000 .....	58	183,112	133,140	133,140	81,790	49,972	51,350	37.5	62.8
Country districts .....		8,210,848	7,080,171	7,080,169	6,843,999	1,130,677	796,170	16.0	11.6
North Central division .....		26,333,004	22,410,417	22,362,279	17,364,111	3,922,587	4,998,168	17.5	28.8
All cities .....	681	10,148,927	7,604,508	7,604,508	4,528,121	2,544,419	3,076,387	33.5	67.9
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over .....	14	4,714,117	3,418,631	3,418,631	1,884,849	1,295,486	1,539,782	37.9	81.4
25,000 to 100,000 .....	35	1,383,767	1,074,141	1,074,141	579,161	309,025	404,080	28.8	85.5
8,000 to 25,000 .....	143	1,957,622	1,512,907	1,512,907	977,619	444,055	535,348	29.4	54.8
4,000 to 8,000 .....	231	1,287,707	1,000,447	1,000,447	608,873	287,260	331,574	28.7	49.6
2,500 to 4,000 .....	258	805,714	598,322	598,322	417,619	207,392	180,703	34.7	43.3
Country districts .....		16,184,077	14,805,909	14,757,771	12,835,990	1,378,168	1,921,781	9.3	15.0
South Central division .....		14,080,047	11,170,137	10,972,893	8,919,371	2,909,910	2,053,522	26.1	23.0
All cities .....	204	2,188,253	1,631,282	1,631,282	1,019,255	556,971	612,027	34.1	60.0
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over .....	3	594,155	467,663	467,663	373,440	126,402	94,223	27.0	25.2
25,000 to 100,000 .....	15	591,870	472,127	472,127	271,145	119,743	200,982	25.4	74.1
8,000 to 25,000 .....	31	371,306	283,136	283,136	147,757	88,170	135,379	31.1	91.6
4,000 to 8,000 .....	63	339,321	229,315	229,315	126,164	110,009	103,151	48.0	81.8
2,500 to 4,000 .....	92	291,698	179,041	179,041	100,749	112,557	78,292	62.9	77.7
Country districts .....		11,891,794	9,538,855	9,341,611	7,900,116	2,352,939	1,441,495	24.7	18.2
Western division .....		4,091,349	3,102,269	3,027,613	1,767,697	989,080	1,259,916	31.9	71.3
All cities .....	125	1,660,952	1,179,772	1,179,772	598,755	481,180	581,017	40.8	97.0
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over .....	3	579,120	456,105	456,105	280,771	123,015	175,334	27.0	62.4
25,000 to 100,000 .....	9	454,059	300,342	300,342	105,881	153,717	194,461	51.2	183.7
8,000 to 25,000 .....	18	243,848	167,781	167,781	73,979	76,067	93,802	45.8	126.8
4,000 to 8,000 .....	34	192,241	116,736	116,736	59,941	75,505	56,795	64.7	94.8
2,500 to 4,000 .....	61	191,684	138,808	138,808	78,183	52,876	60,625	38.1	77.5
Country districts .....		2,430,397	1,922,497	1,847,841	1,168,942	507,900	678,899	26.4	58.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

Comparing the two decades, it appears that the rate of increase for cities was almost uniformly less from 1890 to 1900 than from 1880 to 1890, the only exceptions being a slight advance in the group of cities having 2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants for the North Atlantic division, and in those having at least 100,000 for the South Central. In the country districts, on the contrary, the rate of increase in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and South Central divisions was higher between 1890 and 1900 than between 1880 and 1890; in the North Central and Western divisions it was lower.

It will be noticed that in the Atlantic and Central divisions the rate of growth, 1890 to 1900, of all cities together is not very far from the same, the range being between 25.6 per cent for the South Atlantic group and 34.1 per cent for the South Central. In the Western division it was 40.8 per cent. In country districts

the rate of growth differs far more widely, ranging from 2.3 per cent for the North Atlantic division to 26.4 per cent for the Western. In the Northern states large cities have a higher rate of increase than in the Southern or Western. For cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants in 1900 the rate of growth during the past ten years is highest in the North Central group, where the 14 cities had an average increase of 37.9 per cent, and lowest in the South Atlantic group, where the 2 cities had an average increase of 18.5 per cent. Among cities having from 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants in 1900 the rate of growth is highest in the Western division, where the 9 cities had an average increase of 51.2 per cent, and lowest in the South Atlantic division, where the 9 cities had an average increase of 20.7 per cent. Among cities having in 1900 from 8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, as among those of the class last named, the

## SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

increase has been most rapid in the Western division (45.3 per cent) and least rapid in the South Atlantic (28.5 per cent). Among cities having 4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants in 1900 the most rapid growth is found, as in the two

preceding classes, in the Western division (64.7 per cent) and the least rapid in the North Central (28.7 per cent).

In the following table similar facts are presented for the minor geographic divisions:

TABLE XXVII.—INCREASE OF POPULATION IN CITIES CLASSIFIED BY SIZE IN 1900, FOR MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1890 TO 1900 AND 1880 TO 1890.

LIMITS OF POPULATION IN 1900.	Number of cities.	POPULATION.				INCREASE OF POPULATION.			
		1900	1890 <sup>1</sup>	1890 <sup>2</sup>	1880	Number.		Per cent.	
						1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
New England .....		5,592,017	4,700,749	4,700,745	4,010,529	891,268	690,216	19.0	17.2
All cities .....	319	4,276,764	3,358,991	3,358,991	2,613,225	917,773	745,760	27.3	28.5
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over .....	5	1,067,800	820,974	820,974	637,830	246,826	188,144	30.1	28.7
25,000 to 100,000 .....	25	1,250,258	918,043	918,043	660,794	332,215	257,249	35.2	38.9
8,000 to 25,000 .....	73	1,007,671	797,283	797,283	608,275	210,388	189,008	26.4	31.1
4,000 to 8,000 .....	109	615,997	530,518	530,518	439,989	85,479	90,529	16.1	20.6
2,500 to 4,000 .....	107	335,038	292,173	292,173	266,337	42,865	25,836	14.7	9.7
Country districts .....		1,315,253	1,341,758	1,341,754	1,397,304	26,505	55,550	2.0	4.0
Southern North Atlantic .....		15,454,678	12,706,220	12,700,800	10,496,878	2,748,458	2,203,922	21.6	21.0
All cities .....	379	10,075,883	7,502,174	7,502,174	5,460,910	2,573,709	2,041,264	34.3	37.4
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over .....	11	6,465,480	4,874,380	4,874,380	3,644,342	1,591,100	1,230,038	32.6	33.8
25,000 to 100,000 .....	29	1,315,158	986,028	986,028	699,389	328,580	287,239	33.8	41.1
8,000 to 25,000 .....	88	1,218,342	898,988	898,988	618,749	319,354	280,289	35.5	45.3
4,000 to 8,000 .....	123	673,030	464,354	464,354	321,862	208,676	142,492	44.9	44.8
2,500 to 4,000 .....	128	403,873	277,824	277,824	176,668	126,049	101,256	45.4	57.3
Country districts .....		5,378,795	5,204,046	5,198,626	5,035,968	174,749	162,658	8.4	3.2
Northern South Atlantic .....		4,464,481	3,860,049	3,860,049	3,390,197	604,432	469,852	15.7	13.9
All cities .....	62	1,421,173	1,173,573	1,173,573	873,728	247,600	299,845	21.1	34.3
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over .....	2	787,675	664,831	664,831	509,987	122,844	154,894	18.5	30.4
25,000 to 100,000 .....	4	247,060	212,212	212,212	158,781	34,848	53,481	16.4	33.7
8,000 to 25,000 .....	15	223,286	174,057	174,057	123,157	49,229	50,900	28.3	41.3
4,000 to 8,000 .....	16	86,268	61,805	61,805	40,059	24,463	21,746	39.6	54.3
2,500 to 4,000 .....	25	76,884	60,668	60,668	41,794	16,216	18,874	26.7	45.2
Country districts .....		3,043,303	2,686,476	2,686,476	2,516,469	356,832	170,007	13.3	6.8
Southern South Atlantic .....		5,978,999	4,997,873	4,997,871	4,207,000	981,126	790,871	19.6	18.8
All cities .....	91	811,459	604,178	604,178	379,470	207,281	224,708	34.3	59.2
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over .....	5	267,793	214,178	214,178	147,643	53,615	66,535	25.0	45.1
25,000 to 100,000 .....	17	251,812	195,717	195,717	116,493	56,095	79,224	28.7	68.0
8,000 to 25,000 .....	36	185,626	121,811	121,811	75,338	63,815	46,473	52.4	61.7
4,000 to 8,000 .....	33	106,228	72,472	72,472	39,996	33,756	32,476	46.6	81.2
Country districts .....		5,167,540	4,393,695	4,393,693	3,827,530	773,845	566,163	17.6	14.8
Eastern North Central .....		15,985,581	13,478,305	13,471,840	11,206,668	2,507,276	2,265,172	18.6	20.2
All cities .....	450	7,202,383	5,196,797	5,196,797	3,256,633	2,005,586	1,940,164	38.6	59.6
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over .....	8	3,403,810	2,343,475	2,343,475	1,327,237	1,060,335	1,016,288	45.2	76.6
25,000 to 100,000 .....	23	995,320	713,968	713,968	434,959	221,852	279,009	31.0	64.1
8,000 to 25,000 .....	110	1,522,255	1,152,247	1,152,247	765,551	870,008	395,696	32.1	52.3
4,000 to 8,000 .....	152	848,796	626,432	626,432	460,052	166,380	166,380	35.5	35.2
2,500 to 4,000 .....	157	492,202	300,675	300,675	277,834	131,527	82,841	36.5	29.8
Country districts .....		8,783,198	8,281,508	8,275,048	7,950,085	501,690	325,008	6.1	4.1
Western North Central .....		10,347,423	8,932,112	8,890,439	6,157,443	1,415,311	2,732,996	15.8	44.4
All cities .....	231	2,946,544	2,407,711	2,407,711	1,271,488	538,833	1,136,223	22.4	89.4
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over .....	6	1,310,307	1,075,156	1,075,156	557,612	235,151	517,544	21.9	92.8
25,000 to 100,000 .....	12	448,447	360,173	360,173	144,202	88,274	215,971	24.5	149.8
8,000 to 25,000 .....	33	435,367	360,720	360,720	221,068	74,647	139,652	20.7	63.2
4,000 to 8,000 .....	79	438,911	374,015	374,015	208,821	64,896	165,194	17.4	79.1
2,500 to 4,000 .....	101	313,512	237,647	237,647	139,785	75,865	97,862	31.9	70.0
Country districts .....		7,400,879	6,524,401	6,482,728	4,885,955	876,478	1,596,773	13.4	32.7

<sup>1</sup> Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

<sup>3</sup> Decrease.

# INCREASE OF POPULATION.

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TABLE XXVII.—INCREASE OF POPULATION IN CITIES CLASSIFIED BY SIZE IN 1900, FOR MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1890 TO 1900 AND 1880 TO 1890—Continued.

LIMITS OF POPULATION IN 1900.	Number of cities.	POPULATION.				INCREASE OF POPULATION.			
		1900	1890 <sup>1</sup>	1890 <sup>2</sup>	1880	Number.		Per cent.	
						1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
Eastern South Central.....		7,547,767	6,429,154	6,428,770	5,585,151	1,118,603	843,619	17.4	15.1
All cities.....	105	1,131,050	872,436	872,436	554,510	258,620	317,926	29.6	57.3
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over.....	2	307,051	225,624	225,624	157,350	81,427	68,274	36.1	43.4
25,000 to 100,000.....	9	948,494	290,796	290,796	181,675	67,698	109,121	19.8	60.1
8,000 to 25,000.....	13	162,132	124,840	124,840	77,280	27,292	47,551	21.9	61.5
4,000 to 8,000.....	31	166,402	125,182	125,182	72,164	44,220	59,028	32.9	73.5
2,500 to 4,000.....	80	156,977	105,994	105,994	66,042	50,983	39,952	48.1	60.5
Country districts.....		6,416,761	5,556,718	5,556,384	5,030,641	859,983	525,698	15.5	10.4
Western South Central.....		6,532,290	4,740,983	4,544,123	3,334,220	1,791,307	1,209,903	37.8	36.3
All cities.....	99	1,057,197	758,846	758,846	464,745	298,351	294,101	39.3	63.3
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over.....	1	287,104	242,039	242,039	216,090	45,065	25,949	18.6	12.0
25,000 to 100,000.....	6	243,376	181,331	181,331	89,470	62,045	91,861	34.2	102.7
8,000 to 25,000.....	18	219,174	158,296	158,296	70,468	60,878	87,828	38.5	124.6
4,000 to 8,000.....	32	172,922	104,133	104,133	54,010	68,789	50,123	66.1	92.8
2,500 to 4,000.....	42	184,621	73,047	73,047	34,707	61,574	38,340	84.3	110.5
Country districts.....		5,475,093	3,982,137	3,785,277	2,869,475	1,492,956	915,802	37.5	31.9
Rocky Mountain.....		1,232,642	867,658	843,040	406,460	365,084	436,590	42.1	107.4
All cities.....	41	406,470	271,390	271,390	96,021	135,089	174,769	49.8	180.9
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over.....	1	133,850	106,713	106,713	35,629	27,146	71,084	25.4	199.5
25,000 to 100,000.....	2	58,627	35,281	35,281	6,580	23,346	28,701	66.2	436.2
8,000 to 25,000.....	8	101,134	61,390	61,390	39,744	28,822	32,568	64.7	113.0
4,000 to 8,000.....	9	47,054	27,966	27,966	14,592	19,088	13,374	68.3	91.7
2,500 to 4,000.....	21	65,805	40,040	40,040	10,998	25,765	29,042	64.3	264.1
Country districts.....		826,163	596,168	571,650	309,829	229,995	261,821	38.6	84.5
Basin and Plateau.....		442,015	346,877	313,286	246,669	95,688	66,617	27.6	27.0
All cities.....	18	132,117	105,761	105,761	66,380	26,356	39,381	24.9	59.3
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over.....	1	53,531	44,843	44,843	20,768	8,688	24,075	19.4	115.9
25,000 to 100,000.....	1	16,313	14,889	14,889	6,069	1,424	8,820	9.6	145.3
8,000 to 25,000.....	5	29,211	21,589	21,589	16,845	7,622	4,744	35.8	28.2
4,000 to 8,000.....	11	38,062	24,440	24,440	22,698	8,622	1,742	35.3	7.7
Country districts.....		300,898	240,616	207,525	180,289	69,282	27,236	28.8	15.1
Pacific.....		2,416,692	1,888,384	1,871,287	1,114,578	528,858	756,709	28.0	67.9
All cities.....	66	1,122,356	802,621	802,621	435,754	319,735	366,867	39.8	84.2
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over.....	2	445,261	349,392	349,392	245,142	95,869	104,250	27.4	42.5
25,000 to 100,000.....	6	341,901	220,218	220,218	78,533	121,683	141,685	55.3	180.4
8,000 to 25,000.....	9	126,461	91,502	91,502	39,088	34,899	52,414	38.1	134.1
4,000 to 8,000.....	20	115,976	67,181	67,181	28,504	48,795	38,677	72.6	135.7
2,500 to 4,000.....	29	92,817	74,328	74,328	44,487	18,489	29,841	24.9	67.1
Country districts.....		1,294,386	1,085,713	1,068,666	678,824	208,623	389,842	19.2	57.4

<sup>1</sup>Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

<sup>2</sup>Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

The rate of growth during the decade 1890 to 1900 of all cities in the 11 minor geographic divisions ranged from 21.1 per cent for the Northern South Atlantic group to 49.8 per cent for the Rocky Mountain division.

There was a close parallelism as regards rates of growth between the Northern South Atlantic and Western North Central divisions, the per cent of growth of all cities together in the two divisions being 21.1 and 22.4, respectively, and that of country districts 13.3 and 13.4. In the Northern South Atlantic division the cities of over 25,000 inhabitants have grown more slowly, but those of 4,000 to 25,000 inhabitants more

rapidly, than cities of the same size in the Western North Central.

In every one of the 11 minor divisions the growth of cities was less rapid from 1890 to 1900 than from 1880 to 1890, while in 7 of the 11 the increase in the country districts was more rapid in the later decade than in the earlier. Between 1880 and 1890 the cities of New England as a whole grew more slowly than those of any other minor division, but between 1890 and 1900 the urban increase in that division underwent scarcely any retardation, while in most other parts of the country it declined rapidly, so that between 1890 and 1900 the cities of New England surpassed in

rate of growth those of the Northern South Atlantic, Western North Central, and Basin and Plateau divisions.

The most rapid rate of growth during the last decade occurred, as a rule, in the small cities having from 2,500 to 4,000 or from 4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants, the slowest rate in the large cities having from 25,000 to 100,000, or 100,000 and over. It should be noted, however, that the relatively high rate for the cities within the lower limits of population is, to some extent, due to the fact that the basis on which these percentages are computed is generally small relative to that for the cities of larger population. This makes the exceptions to the rule all the more noteworthy. These exceptions appear in New England, in the Eastern North Central, the Western North Central, and the Pacific states. In New England the rate is highest in the cities having between 25,000 and 100,000 inhabitants and lowest in the group having between 2,500 and 4,000. This is true of the earlier as well as the later decade, and may be connected with the rapid development of secondary manufacturing centers. In the Eastern North Central states the cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants have grown faster during each of the two decades than any other group. In the Western North Central division while the highest rate of growth during the last decade was for cities having from 2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants, the lowest was for the group next above that, having from 4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants. In the Pacific states the relation of these two groups is reversed, the highest rate being shown for the latter group and the lowest for the former.

A remarkable feature in the growth of the Southern North Atlantic states is the sharp contrast between the smaller cities and the country districts. The rates increase from 32.6 per cent for the largest cities to 45.4 per cent for the smallest, and then suddenly drop to 3.4 per cent for the country districts. A similar abrupt transition is shown in the Eastern North Central states and to a less degree in New England.

#### MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

The same method of analysis has been extended to include all the minor civil divisions of the country, that

is, all the primary subdivisions of counties, whether incorporated or not. The nature of these subdivisions, comprising cities, towns, townships, hundreds, beats, precincts, districts, plantations, etc., is described in the "Explanations" prefixed to Table 5 of the first volume of the Twelfth Census (pages 51 to 53). Examination of that table, and of the corresponding tables of the Tenth and Eleventh censuses, shows that in certain parts of the country the population of county subdivisions has not been separately reported. In 1900 that was true of Arizona and Indian Territory; in 1890 of Arizona, Nevada, and Wyoming; in 1880 of those divisions and also of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Dakota, and Washington. In addition to these entire states for which the population of minor civil divisions was not returned, there were parts of many other states for which the geographic basis was imperfect and minor civil divisions were not reported; these parts embraced a population of 97,871 in 1900, 769,470 in 1890, and 739,073 in 1880. Table XXVIII shows the result of classifying the population of the minor civil divisions of continental United States in 1900, 1890, and 1880, according to the number of inhabitants residing in each. In order to facilitate comparison with figures of foreign countries—10,000, 2,000, and 1,000 being population limits often employed abroad—a classification has been adopted which differs somewhat from that used in the tables relating to urban population.

From the explanations mentioned above it will be observed that minor civil divisions above a certain ill-defined limit of population are urban in character, but that below that limit they are either urban or rural or a combination of both. In a state like Mississippi, having on the average very extensive minor civil divisions as governmental units, the population of such divisions may be large and yet in no sense urban. The following tables, therefore, are substantially an urban classification in another form for the first four or five groups; below that they are merely a classification by the primary governmental divisions of the county and throw little light upon the distinction between urban and rural.

TABLE XXVIII.—NUMBER AND POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

LIMITS OF POPULATION.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.								
	Number.			Population.			Per cent of total population.		
	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890 <sup>1</sup>	1880	1900	1890	1880
Continental United States .....	39,391	34,310	26,846	75,994,575	62,622,250	50,155,788	100.0	100.0	100.0
500,000 and over .....	6	4	4	8,074,561	4,468,458	8,123,317	10.6	7.1	6.2
100,000 to 500,000 .....	32	24	16	6,139,981	5,241,394	3,117,923	8.1	8.4	6.2
25,000 to 100,000 .....	132	102	56	5,817,554	4,464,024	2,380,117	7.7	7.1	4.7
10,000 to 25,000 .....	382	302	207	5,749,590	4,419,872	2,965,523	7.6	7.1	5.9
8,000 to 10,000 .....	225	154	95	2,008,817	1,366,426	828,381	2.7	2.2	1.7
5,000 to 8,000 .....	869	608	498	5,338,890	3,747,743	3,033,074	7.0	6.0	6.1
2,000 to 5,000 .....	5,773	5,034	4,538	17,110,694	14,662,761	13,045,512	22.5	23.4	26.0
1,000 to 2,000 .....	10,533	10,177	9,555	14,756,388	14,287,226	13,481,405	19.4	22.8	26.8
500 to 1,000 .....	10,402	9,155	7,280	7,704,860	6,861,210	5,465,059	10.1	10.9	10.9
Less than 500 .....	11,010	8,349	4,413	2,652,378	2,167,580	1,306,350	3.5	3.5	2.6
Not classified .....	27	401	184	612,862	335,556	1,458,522	0.8	1.5	2.9

<sup>1</sup> Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.



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Table xxviii shows that in 1880 rather more than three million people, or about one-sixteenth of the entire population of continental United States, were living in the 4 cities having at least half a million inhabitants. In 1890 the total population of these cities had risen to nearly four and one-half millions. Between 1890 and 1900 the cities of New York and Brooklyn were consolidated, while the increase in the population of Baltimore, Boston, and St. Louis brought these 3 cities into the class having at least one-half million inhabitants. Thus in 1900 there were 6 cities above that limit, with an aggregate population of over eight millions—more than one-tenth of the population of continental United States. Both the number and the aggregate population of the minor civil divisions included in each smaller class increased in each ten years, this being due in part to the progressive subdivision of

the territory of the United States and in part to the increasing accuracy and completeness with which the census has reported the population of minor civil divisions.

But when attention is directed to the changes in the per cent which each class forms of the total population, it appears that the proportion living in places of at least 5,000 inhabitants has steadily risen, while the proportion living in places of less than 5,000 inhabitants has steadily fallen. The per cent living in all places having at least 5,000 inhabitants was 30.8 in 1880, 37.9 in 1890, and 43.7 in 1900, while the per cent living in places of less than 5,000, including the unclassible, declined from 69.2 in 1880 to 62.1 in 1890 and 56.3 in 1900. The following table shows whether similar changes have been in progress in all 5 main geographic divisions:

TABLE XXIX.—NUMBER AND POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE, FOR MAIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

LIMITS OF POPULATION.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.								
	Number.			Population.			Per cent of total population.		
	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890 <sup>1</sup>	1880	1900	1890	1880
North Atlantic division	5,467	5,095	4,939	21,046,695	17,401,545	14,507,407	100.0	100.0	100.0
500,000 and over	3	3	3	5,291,791	3,368,608	2,620,132	25.1	19.4	18.1
100,000 to 500,000	13	8	6	2,241,489	1,658,920	1,036,449	10.7	9.5	7.1
25,000 to 100,000	56	46	30	2,628,061	2,145,848	1,342,073	12.5	12.3	9.3
10,000 to 25,000	144	127	91	2,182,230	1,865,644	1,336,500	10.4	10.7	9.2
8,000 to 10,000	64	64	39	574,044	563,010	340,997	2.7	3.2	2.4
5,000 to 8,000	206	168	173	1,273,935	1,053,624	1,062,765	6.1	6.1	7.3
2,000 to 5,000	1,076	1,092	1,131	3,233,350	3,244,581	3,323,898	15.4	18.7	22.9
1,000 to 2,000	1,686	1,694	1,709	2,386,908	2,414,852	2,514,304	11.3	13.9	17.3
500 to 1,000	1,320	1,149	1,045	998,589	876,345	753,186	4.7	5.0	5.2
Less than 500	899	729	648	235,038	188,378	173,949	1.1	1.1	1.2
Not classified		15	4		21,735	8,154		0.1	( <sup>2</sup> )
South Atlantic division	4,575	4,263	3,842	10,443,480	8,857,920	7,597,107	100.0	100.0	100.0
500,000 and over	1		2	508,957		509,937	4.9		6.7
100,000 to 500,000	1	2	6	604,831	484,897	256,100	2.7	7.5	3.4
25,000 to 100,000	11	9	6	567,538	463,068	296,481	5.4	4.9	3.9
10,000 to 25,000	43	31	20	605,447	463,068	296,481	6.4	5.2	3.9
8,000 to 10,000	29	14	10	250,001	126,763	87,562	2.5	1.4	1.2
5,000 to 8,000	170	100	86	1,043,475	609,421	512,858	10.0	6.9	6.7
2,000 to 5,000	1,326	1,187	1,051	3,953,991	3,496,940	3,046,018	37.8	39.5	40.1
1,000 to 2,000	1,615	1,500	1,444	2,339,061	2,175,609	2,094,333	22.1	24.6	27.6
500 to 1,000	894	895	856	675,079	681,310	655,597	6.6	7.7	8.6
Less than 500	482	439	337	151,274	130,542	108,342	1.4	1.5	1.4
Not classified	3	86	30	330	74,539	29,933	( <sup>2</sup> )	0.8	0.4
North Central division	17,381	15,390	11,556	26,333,094	22,362,279	17,364,111	100.0	100.0	100.0
500,000 and over	2	1	1	2,273,813	1,099,850	503,185	8.6	4.9	2.9
100,000 to 500,000	12	10	6	2,446,499	2,108,765	997,780	9.3	9.4	5.7
25,000 to 100,000	39	28	15	1,527,198	1,149,097	611,006	5.8	5.1	3.5
10,000 to 25,000	128	101	73	1,982,855	1,480,859	981,748	7.5	6.6	5.7
8,000 to 10,000	71	49	25	635,352	439,572	218,696	2.4	2.0	1.3
5,000 to 8,000	221	180	142	1,369,385	1,119,075	877,119	5.2	5.0	5.0
2,000 to 5,000	1,558	1,415	1,294	4,395,460	3,946,525	3,612,806	16.7	17.7	20.8
1,000 to 2,000	4,800	4,620	4,385	6,598,599	6,371,635	6,071,902	25.1	28.5	35.0
500 to 1,000	5,193	4,602	3,437	3,846,664	3,447,247	2,611,644	14.6	15.4	15.0
Less than 500	5,352	4,298	2,167	1,229,702	1,107,502	641,720	4.7	5.0	3.7
Not classified	10	86	12	27,417	92,162	236,555	0.1	0.4	1.4
South Central division	7,223	6,735	5,536	14,080,047	10,972,893	8,919,371	100.0	100.0	100.0
500,000 and over	3	2	2	594,165	403,168	339,848	4.2	3.7	3.8
100,000 to 500,000	10	12	4	632,386	453,915	335,794	4.5	4.1	1.6
25,000 to 100,000	51	32	17	680,531	455,451	261,461	4.9	4.1	2.8
10,000 to 25,000	49	25	21	486,108	219,673	181,126	3.1	2.0	2.0
8,000 to 10,000	245	134	85	1,480,956	809,534	508,069	10.5	7.4	5.7
5,000 to 8,000	1,641	1,208	998	4,991,455	3,582,795	2,877,985	35.5	32.7	32.3
2,000 to 5,000	2,074	2,097	1,799	2,944,704	2,961,499	2,523,000	20.9	27.0	28.3
1,000 to 2,000	2,061	2,049	1,720	1,638,289	1,529,707	1,287,079	10.9	13.9	14.4
500 to 1,000	1,082	1,039	792	350,406	340,612	266,128	2.5	3.1	3.0
Less than 500	6	137	98	426,057	216,479	543,872	3.0	2.0	6.2
Not classified									
Western division	4,740	2,827	973	4,091,349	3,027,613	1,767,697	100.0	100.0	100.0
500,000 and over	3	2	1	579,120	405,710	233,959	14.2	13.4	13.2
100,000 to 500,000	10	7	1	491,771	280,267	35,144	12.0	9.3	2.0
25,000 to 100,000	16	11	6	228,527	154,850	99,333	5.6	5.1	5.6
10,000 to 25,000	12	2		102,312	17,408		2.5	0.6	
8,000 to 10,000	27	26	12	171,439	156,089	72,263	4.2	5.2	4.1
5,000 to 8,000	177	132	64	590,438	391,920	184,805	13.1	12.9	10.5
2,000 to 5,000	358	266	158	486,516	363,631	227,851	11.9	12.0	12.9
1,000 to 2,000	934	400	222	651,239	326,541	158,153	16.7	10.8	8.9
500 to 1,000	3,195	1,844	469	685,238	400,546	116,211	17.6	13.2	6.6
Less than 500	8	77	40	159,049	530,651	639,978	3.9	17.6	36.2
Not classified									

<sup>1</sup>Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

<sup>2</sup>Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In the North Atlantic division the proportion of the population living in cities of half a million or more has risen from less than one-fifth in 1880 to one-fourth in 1900. Cities in that class remained the same, but this was due to the disappearance, within the last ten years, of Brooklyn as an independent municipality, offset by the advance of Boston into the class. In this geographic division most of the increase is found in places of over 25,000, those of 5,000 to 25,000 containing at the end of the period about the same proportion of the population as at the beginning, namely, 18.9 per cent in 1880 and 19.2 per cent in 1900, while in the classes of minor civil divisions with a population of less than 5,000, as in the country at large, there has been a decided relative decrease.

In the South Atlantic states, on the contrary, the large cities have not absorbed the growth. The 2 cities of over 100,000 inhabitants, Baltimore and Washington, included 6.7 per cent of the population in 1880, 7.5 per cent in 1890, and 7.5 per cent in 1900, this indicating an increase, in the last ten years, about the same as that for the whole division. The most noteworthy gain has been in the development between 1890 and 1900 of places having from 5,000 to 8,000 inhabitants, the number of which increased only 14 between 1880 and 1890, but no less than 70 between 1890 and 1900. Between 1880 and 1890 the proportion their population formed of the total increased only slightly, but between 1890 and 1900 it increased from 6.9 to 10.0 per cent. In the other classes the changes seem parallel to those in continental United States.

In the North Central division, as in the North Atlantic, the great cities have gained far more rapidly in population than the division as a whole. Of cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants there were 6 in 1880, 11 in 1890, and 14 in 1900. These cities had, in 1880, 8.6 per cent; in 1890, 14.3 per cent; and in 1900, 17.9 per cent of the total population—a proportion at the end of the twenty years more than twice that at the beginning. But the places having from 5,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, also, have grown very rapidly, constituting in 1880, 12.0 per cent; in 1890, 13.6 per cent; and in 1900, 15.1 per

cent of the total population. The North Central division thus differs from the South Atlantic in that its most characteristic growth has been that of large cities, and from the North Atlantic in that the smaller places have increased more rapidly than the division as a whole.

In the South Central division the increase of population has in general been parallel to that in the South Atlantic. In the Western division a noteworthy feature is the degree of prominence attained as early as 1880 by the cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants; at that date San Francisco, the only city of that size in the division, contained more than one-eighth (13.2 per cent) of the entire population, while at the same date the 6 cities of the same class in the North Central division—Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, and St. Louis—contained only 8.6 per cent of the population of the division. Since 1880, however, the proportion of the population of the Western division in cities of this class has changed comparatively little, although their number was increased by the addition of Denver in the first decade and Los Angeles in the second. In this respect the Western division resembles the two southern divisions. At the present time the proportion of the population living in cities of at least 100,000 inhabitants is notably greater in the North Central division than in the Western, while twenty years ago it was only about two-thirds as great. On the other hand, perhaps the most noteworthy feature in the growth of population in the Western division has been the rise of places having from 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, there being 10 of these in 1900, as against 1 in 1880, and the proportion of the population living therein in 1900 being nearly as great as in the cities of larger size—another feature in which the Western division resembles the two southern rather than the two northern divisions. The Western division agrees with the South Central also in that the population of places having between 2,000 and 5,000 inhabitants has gained on the entire population, whereas in the two northern and the South Atlantic divisions this group of places has not kept pace with the division as a whole.

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TABLE XXX.—POPULATION OF MAIN AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1790 TO 1900.

DIVISION.	POPULATION.												
	1900	1890		1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810	1800	1790
		Total. <sup>1</sup>	General enumeration. <sup>2</sup>										
Continental United States.	75,994,575	62,947,714	62,922,250	50,155,783	38,558,371	31,443,321	23,191,870	17,069,453	12,866,020	9,638,453	7,239,881	5,308,483	3,929,214
North Atlantic division .....	21,046,695	17,406,909	17,401,545	14,507,407	12,298,730	10,594,268	8,626,851	6,761,082	5,542,381	4,359,916	3,486,675	2,635,576	1,968,040
New England .....	5,592,017	4,700,749	4,700,745	4,010,529	3,487,924	3,135,283	2,728,116	2,234,822	1,954,717	1,660,071	1,471,973	1,233,011	1,009,408
Southern North Atlantic.	15,454,678	12,706,220	12,700,800	10,496,878	8,810,806	7,468,985	5,898,735	4,526,260	3,587,664	2,699,845	2,014,702	1,402,565	958,632
South Atlantic division .....	10,443,480	8,857,922	8,857,920	7,597,197	5,853,610	5,364,703	4,679,090	3,925,299	3,645,752	3,061,063	2,674,891	2,286,494	1,851,806
Northern South Atlantic.	4,464,481	3,800,049	3,800,049	3,390,197	2,704,786	2,470,663	2,147,914	1,831,013	1,775,027	1,678,504	1,451,843	1,300,114	1,126,434
Southern South Atlantic.	5,978,999	4,997,873	4,997,871	4,207,000	3,148,824	2,894,040	2,531,176	2,093,686	1,870,725	1,482,559	1,223,048	986,380	725,372
North Central division .....	26,333,004	22,410,417	22,362,279	17,364,111	12,981,111	9,096,716	5,403,595	3,351,542	1,610,473	859,305	293,169	51,006	.....
Eastern North Central....	15,985,581	13,478,305	13,471,840	11,206,668	9,124,517	6,926,884	4,523,260	2,924,728	1,470,018	792,719	272,324	51,006	.....
Western North Central....	10,347,423	8,932,112	8,890,439	6,157,443	3,856,594	2,169,832	880,335	426,814	140,455	66,586	20,845	.....	.....
South Central division .....	14,080,047	11,170,137	10,972,893	8,919,371	6,434,410	5,768,658	4,803,522	3,025,430	2,062,096	1,358,169	785,146	335,407	109,368
Eastern South Central....	7,647,757	6,429,154	6,428,770	5,585,151	4,404,445	4,020,991	3,363,271	2,575,445	1,815,969	1,190,489	708,590	335,407	109,368
Western South Central....	6,532,290	4,740,983	4,544,123	3,334,220	2,029,965	1,747,667	940,251	449,985	246,127	167,680	76,556	.....	.....
Western division .....	4,091,349	3,102,269	3,027,613	1,767,697	990,510	618,976	378,818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rocky Mountain .....	1,232,642	867,553	848,040	406,450	176,450	127,793	61,547	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Basin and Plateau .....	442,015	346,377	313,286	246,669	138,985	47,190	11,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific .....	2,416,692	1,888,884	1,871,287	1,114,578	675,125	444,053	105,891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Figures include population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

<sup>2</sup> Figures exclude population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 6,100 persons on public ships in the service of the United States, not credited to any state or territory.

<sup>4</sup> Includes 5,318 persons on public ships in the service of the United States, not credited to any state or territory.

TABLE XXXI.—INCREASE OF POPULATION, FOR MAIN AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1790 TO 1900.

DIVISION.	INCREASE OF POPULATION.									
	1800 to 1900	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1860 to 1870	1850 to 1860	1840 to 1850	1830 to 1840	1820 to 1830	1810 to 1820	1800 to 1810
Continental United States.	13,046,861	12,466,467	11,597,412	7,115,050	8,251,445	16,122,423	14,203,493	13,227,567	2,398,572	1,931,398
North Atlantic division .....	3,639,726	2,894,138	2,203,677	1,704,462	1,967,417	1,865,769	1,218,701	1,182,465	873,241	851,099
New England .....	801,268	690,216	522,605	352,641	407,167	493,294	280,105	294,646	188,098	238,962
Southern North Atlantic.	2,748,458	2,203,922	1,686,072	1,351,821	1,560,250	1,372,475	938,596	887,819	685,143	612,137
South Atlantic division .....	1,585,553	1,260,723	1,743,587	488,907	685,613	753,791	279,547	584,689	386,172	388,397
Northern South Atlantic.	604,432	469,852	685,411	234,123	322,749	316,801	56,586	196,523	126,661	151,729
Southern South Atlantic.	981,125	790,871	1,058,176	254,784	362,864	437,490	222,961	388,166	259,511	236,668
North Central division .....	8,922,587	4,998,168	4,383,000	3,884,395	3,693,121	2,052,053	1,741,069	751,168	566,136	242,163
Eastern North Central ...	2,507,276	2,265,172	2,082,151	2,197,633	2,408,624	1,598,532	1,454,710	677,269	520,395	221,218
Western North Central ...	1,415,311	2,732,996	2,300,849	1,686,762	1,289,497	453,521	286,359	73,869	45,741	20,845
South Central division .....	2,909,910	2,053,522	2,484,961	665,752	1,465,136	1,278,092	963,384	708,927	573,023	449,739
Eastern South Central ...	1,118,603	848,619	1,180,706	388,454	657,720	787,826	759,476	625,480	481,899	373,188
Western South Central ...	1,791,307	1,209,903	1,304,255	282,298	807,416	490,266	208,868	78,447	91,124	76,556
Western division .....	989,080	1,259,916	777,187	371,534	440,158	178,818	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rocky Mountain .....	365,084	436,590	230,000	48,657	66,246	61,547	.....	.....	.....	.....
Basin and Plateau .....	95,638	66,617	107,734	91,805	35,750	11,380	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific .....	528,358	756,709	439,453	281,072	338,162	105,891	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> The population of the United States in 1830 included 5,318 persons, and, similarly, the population in 1840 included 6,100 persons on public ships in the service of the United States, not credited to any state or territory.

## SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXXII.—NUMBER AND LAND SURFACE OF COUNTY AREAS CLASSIFIED

STATE OR TERRITORY.		ALL COUNTY AREAS.		COUNTY AREAS HAVING A DECREASE OF POPULATION.											
				Total.		Per cent of decrease.									
						20.0 and over.		15.0 to 19.9		10.0 to 14.9		5.0 to 9.9		0.0 to 4.9	
						Num-ber.	Area, square miles.	Num-ber.	Area, square miles.	Num-ber.	Area, square miles.	Num-ber.	Area, square miles.	Num-ber.	Area, square miles.
1	Continental United States.....	2,741	2,970,230	371	324,510	73	88,285	23	25,238	23	38,024	70	54,203	182	118,760
2	North Atlantic division .....	215	162,103	54	35,542			1	692	2	1,268	13	9,495	38	24,087
3	New England .....	66	61,973	15	9,395			1	692	2	1,268	2	990	10	6,445
4	Maine .....	16	29,895	4	2,985					2	1,268			2	1,717
5	New Hampshire.....	10	9,005	2	1,349							1	939	1	410
6	Vermont .....	13	9,135	6	4,176			1	692					5	3,484
7	Massachusetts.....	14	8,040	2	470							1	51	1	419
8	Rhode Island.....	5	1,053												
9	Connecticut.....	8	4,845	1	415									1	415
10	Southern North Atlantic .....	149	100,130	39	26,147							11	8,505	28	17,642
11	New York .....	61	47,620	22	15,481							8	6,139	14	9,342
12	New Jersey.....	21	7,525	1	437									1	437
13	Pennsylvania.....	67	44,985	16	10,229							3	2,366	13	7,863
14	South Atlantic division .....	495	268,620	43	17,188			1	188	2	479	11	6,281	29	10,240
15	Northern South Atlantic .....	183	76,650	22	6,946					2	479	2	816	18	5,651
16	Delaware.....	3	1,960												
17	Maryland.....	24	9,860	3	1,169									3	1,169
18	District of Columbia.....	1	60												
19	Virginia.....	101	40,125	19	6,777					2	479	2	816	15	4,482
20	West Virginia.....	54	24,645												
21	Southern South Atlantic .....	312	191,970	21	10,242			1	188			9	5,465	11	4,580
22	North Carolina.....	97	48,580	9	3,793							4	1,961	5	1,832
23	South Carolina.....	34	30,170												
24	Georgia.....	137	58,980	9	2,881			1	188			3	1,061	5	1,632
25	Florida.....	44	54,240	3	3,568							2	2,443	1	1,125
26	North Central division .....	1,005	753,550	189	142,989	50	46,229	13	13,592	14	12,112	31	22,690	81	48,316
27	Eastern North Central.....	429	244,550	62	29,593	3	1,707			3	1,780	16	7,014	40	19,092
28	Ohio.....	88	40,760	22	9,577							5	2,065	17	7,512
29	Indiana.....	92	35,910	14	4,570					1	394	4	1,213	9	2,969
30	Illinois.....	102	56,000	6	2,554							1	824	5	2,230
31	Michigan.....	80	57,430	19	12,310	3	1,707			2	1,386	6	3,412	8	5,805
32	Wisconsin.....	67	54,450	1	576									1	576
33	Western North Central.....	576	509,000	127	113,346	47	44,522	13	13,592	11	10,832	15	15,676	41	29,224
34	Minnesota.....	79	79,205												
35	Iowa.....	99	55,475	1	864									1	864
36	Missouri.....	115	68,735	20	11,512									18	9,972
37	North Dakota.....	34	70,195									2	1,540		
38	South Dakota.....	64	76,850	16	18,757	9	10,955	3	2,953	2	2,528	1	1,745	1	576
39	Nebraska.....	90	76,840	35	35,870	16	15,002	4	4,383	4	3,907	7	8,371	4	4,207
40	Kansas.....	105	81,700	55	40,843	22	18,565	6	6,256	5	3,897	5	4,020	17	13,605
41	South Central division .....	758	610,215	45	28,100	3	3,418	5	5,768	1	666	11	5,594	25	12,654
42	Eastern South Central .....	352	179,630	22	8,242			1	473			5	1,761	16	6,008
43	Kentucky.....	118	40,000	10	2,729							3	721	7	2,008
44	Tennessee.....	96	41,750	8	3,633							1	605	7	3,028
45	Alabama.....	63	51,540	1	563									1	563
46	Mississippi.....	75	46,340	3	1,317			1	473			1	435	1	409
47	Western South Central .....	406	430,585	23	19,858	3	3,418	4	5,295	1	666	6	3,883	9	6,646
48	Louisiana.....	59	45,420	6	3,703										
49	Arkansas.....	75	53,045	4	2,583					1	666	2	1,102	3	1,985
50	Indian Territory.....	6	31,000							2	1,246			2	1,337
51	Oklahoma.....	26	38,830												
52	Texas.....	240	262,290	13	13,572	3	3,418	4	5,295			2	1,485	4	3,374
53	Western division .....	268	1,175,742	40	100,741	20	38,638	3	4,998	4	23,499	4	10,143	9	23,463
54	Rocky Mountain .....	103	553,280	19	39,331	11	15,375	2	3,670	1	3,129	2	6,457	3	10,700
55	Montana.....	12	145,310												
56	Idaho.....	16	84,290	2	14,249										
57	Wyoming.....	12	97,575	1	2,908	1	2,908					1	4,670	1	9,579
58	Colorado.....	52	103,645	15	19,045	10	12,467	2	3,670						
59	New Mexico.....	11	122,460	1	3,129					1	3,129	1	1,787	2	1,121
60	Basin and Plateau .....	49	304,850	7	36,881	5	18,577			1	17,376			1	878
61	Arizona.....	10	112,920												
62	Utah.....	25	82,190												
63	Nevada.....	14	109,740	7	36,831	5	18,577			1	17,376			1	878
64	Pacific.....	116	317,612	14	24,579	4	4,686	1	1,328	2	2,994	2	3,686	5	11,885
65	Washington.....	38	66,880	2	3,016	2	3,016								
66	Oregon.....	30	94,560	1	2,021									1	2,021
67	California.....	53	156,172	11	19,542	2	1,670	1	1,328	2	2,994	2	3,686	4	9,864

# INCREASE OF POPULATION.

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BY PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, 1890 TO 1900.

Total.		Per cent of increase.																	
		0.0 to 4.9		5.0 to 9.9		10.0 to 14.9		15.0 to 19.9		20.0 to 24.9		25.0 to 29.9		30.0 to 34.9		35.0 to 39.9		40.0 to 44.9	
		Num- ber.	Area, square miles.	Num- ber.	Area, square miles.	Num- ber.	Area, square miles.	Num- ber.	Area, square miles.	Num- ber.	Area, square miles.	Num- ber.	Area, square miles.	Num- ber.	Area, square miles.	Num- ber.	Area, square miles.	Num- ber.	Area, square miles.
2,370	2,645,720	307	225,821	371	262,860	324	244,125	282	186,361	214	224,111	155	162,918	122	204,827	86	89,958	68	120,677
161	126,561	43	42,032	28	27,419	20	12,036	20	12,051	12	13,251	11	6,176	8	5,713	7	2,755	4	1,988
51	52,578	15	16,571	10	13,150	6	2,907	6	3,822	5	10,179	6	3,889	2	1,481	1	579		
12	26,910	6	11,637	3	7,371	2	1,494			1	6,408								
8	7,656	3	1,625	3	3,346					1	1,812								
7	4,959	3	2,363	1	658	1	515	2	1,423										
12	7,570	1	100	1	721	1	612	2	1,443	2	2,257	3	1,054	1	804	1	579		
5	1,053	1	331			2	286	1	25			1	411						
7	4,430	1	515	2	1,054			1	981	1	641	1	612	1	677				
110	73,983	28	25,461	18	14,269	14	9,129	14	8,229	7	3,072	5	2,287	6	4,232	6	2,176	4	1,988
80	32,130	15	16,017	7	6,347	5	4,201	3	2,378	1	918	1	57	2	1,103	3	779		
20	7,088	3	1,590	1	529	3	1,420	4	1,266	2	697	1	312			1	103	2	170
51	34,756	10	7,854	10	7,393	6	3,608	7	4,685	4	1,457	3	1,918	4	3,129	2	1,294	2	1,818
452	251,432	55	23,997	80	41,052	68	35,441	76	30,741	47	21,409	37	20,520	17	9,472	13	7,940	6	4,593
161	69,704	32	13,475	35	16,561	27	11,323	17	6,468	19	6,537	10	5,286	2	758	3	1,347	1	437
3	1,960	1	615	1	911	1	434			2	1,271								
21	8,691	5	1,847	4	1,502	5	2,403	4	1,226	1	60								
1	00									6	1,712	1	444	1	232				
82	34,348	22	9,795	21	10,705	15	4,976	10	4,293	8	3,494	8	4,400	1	526	3	1,347	1	437
54	24,645	4	1,218	9	3,443	6	3,510	3	949	10	3,494								
291	181,728	23	10,522	45	24,401	41	24,118	59	30,273	28	14,872	27	15,234	15	8,714	10	6,593	5	4,156
88	44,787	7	2,661	12	7,505	11	5,221	23	12,189	11	5,165	16	8,282	4	1,953	1	674	1	494
94	30,170	3	1,916	3	2,289	8	10,444	8	5,683	7	6,461	8	1,892			1	1,123		
128	56,099	11	4,581	26	10,595	21	7,723	24	8,236	10	3,246	6	3,032	8	3,873	3	1,260	2	1,711
41	50,672	2	1,365	4	4,102	1	730	4	4,165			2	2,028	3	2,888	5	3,536	2	1,951
816	610,611	146	94,120	169	99,827	122	81,753	83	50,216	54	34,041	39	23,994	31	23,805	24	15,838	20	15,397
367	214,957	81	39,062	81	42,181	50	31,029	46	29,162	20	12,010	14	7,621	11	9,085	15	10,407	8	5,915
66	31,183	22	10,296	16	7,404	9	4,411	10	5,080	2	895	2	902	2	873	1	494	1	472
78	31,334	23	9,356	19	6,621	14	5,040	7	3,141	5	2,005	1	565	1	460	2	960	1	814
96	53,446	20	10,216	24	13,996	22	11,940	11	5,832	6	4,055	8	3,894	3	2,048	1		1	463
61	45,120	6	3,403	7	8,002	7	4,349	7	7,639	8	2,058	2	1,937	1	1,044	6	4,211	2	1,419
66	58,874	10	5,791	12	6,158	7	4,371	11	7,470	4	2,937	1	323	4	4,610	6	4,742	3	3,247
449	395,654	65	55,058	88	57,646	63	50,724	37	21,054	34	22,031	25	13,373	20	14,770	9	5,481	12	9,482
79	79,205			10	5,468	7	3,817	2	1,148	9	4,834	4	3,061	5	4,956	2	1,752	2	1,915
98	54,611	10	5,831	17	9,569	26	14,551	16	8,129	10	1,980	8	4,054	3	1,574	2	1,066	2	1,142
95	57,223	19	10,769	28	16,625	15	9,607	6	3,669	10	6,837	4	2,472	2	1,489	3	1,452	3	1,870
34	70,195			1	1,146			1	564	2	2,442	2	1,736	1	1,432			2	8,078
38	58,093	4	9,758	3	2,393	5	17,661	2	1,320	6	3,522	3	1,932	6	3,805	1	486	1	517
55	40,970	11	12,876	12	9,897	6	2,983	7	3,522	4	2,866	2	1,283	3	1,861	1	725	1	456
50	35,357	21	15,824	17	12,558	4	2,105	3	2,402			2	1,235	1	153			1	504
718	582,115	50	28,703	79	45,678	93	64,013	88	51,821	73	49,402	51	36,177	48	32,978	33	23,481	27	19,932
330	171,888	30	13,294	55	25,642	65	32,837	60	31,068	39	22,018	23	10,993	14	7,285	11	4,605	8	5,619
108	37,271	13	3,695	23	7,876	14	4,922	20	7,395	10	3,608	10	3,098	7	2,661	4	1,122	1	578
88	38,117	7	2,955	10	6,884	25	10,785	18	7,507	10	4,511	4	1,796	1	442	5	2,398		
62	50,977	6	3,721	7	6,193	14	10,359	9	8,044	9	7,357	5	3,859	4	2,780			2	1,660
72	45,023	5	2,923	9	4,689	12	6,770	13	8,122	10	6,482	4	2,740	2	1,402	2	1,085	5	3,381
383	410,727	20	15,409	24	20,036	28	31,176	28	20,753	34	27,384	28	25,184	29	25,693	22	18,876	19	14,313
53	41,717	2	1,379	6	2,903	3	1,604	8	4,516	8	5,518	5	3,528	4	4,093	5	5,161	5	3,799
71	50,462	14	9,795	8	5,852	10	7,820	10	6,843	9	6,835	5	3,644	4	2,640	2	1,132	2	1,471
6	31,000															1	579		
26	38,830																		
227	248,718	4	4,235	10	11,281	14	16,013	10	9,394	17	16,031	18	18,012	21	18,900	14	12,004	12	9,043
228	1,075,001	13	36,969	15	48,884	21	50,882	15	35,532	28	100,008	17	76,051	23	132,859	9	39,894	11	37,767
84	513,949	2	10,361	4	7,857	6	17,673	3	7,535	13	71,288	4	17,434	8	34,400	1	8,018	4	71,269
12	145,310					1	5,475			3	81,369								
14	70,041									2	6,634			1	4,511				
11	94,667									2	13,744			2	2,695				
37	84,600	1	889	8	5,325	3	3,278	2	6,571	5	8,487	2	9,139	3	7,348			5	7,770
10	119,331	1	9,472	1	2,532	2	8,920			1	11,054	1	3,784	2	14,328			1	69,499
42	268,019			2	19,519	5	16,440	4	8,739	2	4,309	4	34,105	8	50,844	2	12,516	1	6,664
10	112,920					1	5,324							2	15,934	1	10,636		
25	82,190			1	2,580	2	1,143	3	3,923	2	4,309	3	14,668	4	13,172	1	1,880	1	6,664
7	72,909			1	16,939	2	9,979	1	4,816			1	19,437	2	21,738				
102	293,033	11	26,608	9	21,508	10	16,763	8	19,258	13	30,411	9	24,512	7	47,615	6	19,360	6	9,834
31	63,864	3	1,726	2	2,430	2	919			1	2,079	2	4,525	4	6,579	1	925	2	594
29	92,539	1	9,986	2	2,288	1	2,311	4	13,022	7	11,951	5	17,621	1	4,560	2	3,466	1	2,893
42	136,630	7	14,806	5	9,790	7	13,533	4	6,286	5	16,381	2	2,366	2	86,476	3	14,969	3	6,347

## SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXXII.—NUMBER AND LAND SURFACE OF COUNTY AREAS CLASSIFIED

STATE OR TERRITORY.	COUNTY AREAS HAVING AN INCREASE OF POPULATION—continued.											
	Per cent of increase—Continued.											
	45.0 to 49.9		50.0 to 54.9		55.0 to 59.9		60.0 to 69.9		70.0 to 79.9		80.0 to 89.9	
	Num- ber.	Area, square miles.	Num- ber.	Area, square miles.	Num- ber.	Area, square miles.	Num- ber.	Area, square miles.	Num- ber.	Area, square miles.	Num- ber.	Area, square miles.
1 Continental United States.....	46	52,157	49	59,825	36	60,191	55	101,704	44	115,747	36	58,227
2 North Atlantic division.....	2	958	1	360	2	890	2	803	1	129		
3 New England.....												
4 Maine.....												
5 New Hampshire.....												
6 Vermont.....												
7 Massachusetts.....												
8 Rhode Island.....												
9 Connecticut.....												
10 Southern North Atlantic.....	2	958	1	360	2	890	2	803	1	129		
11 New York.....					1	210			1	129		
12 New Jersey.....	1	198										
13 Pennsylvania.....	1	760	1	360	1	680	2	803				
14 South Atlantic division.....	9	5,151	8	8,794	6	4,572	5	7,041	4	1,979	7	4,789
15 Northern South Atlantic.....	1	425	3	1,679	2	1,132	2	1,410	2	800	1	590
16 Delaware.....												
17 Maryland.....												
18 District of Columbia.....												
19 Virginia.....	1	425	1	324			1	492	1	452		
20 West Virginia.....			2	1,355	2	1,132	1	918	1	348	1	590
21 Southern South Atlantic.....	8	4,726	5	7,115	4	3,440	3	5,631	2	1,179	6	4,149
22 North Carolina.....	1	284			1	359						
23 South Carolina.....			1	363								
24 Georgia.....	4	2,414	2	1,626	2	1,656			1	744	5	3,049
25 Florida.....	3	2,023	2	5,126	1	1,425	3	5,631	1	435	1	1,100
26 North Central division.....	10	9,520	16	11,293	10	6,099	15	11,308	21	28,896	17	18,451
27 Eastern North Central.....	2	1,775	5	4,119	4	2,593	4	2,882	7	8,959	6	4,943
28 Ohio.....			1	356								
29 Indiana.....					1	465	2	562	1	416		
30 Illinois.....			1	993								
31 Michigan.....	1	575	1	496	3	2,128	1	1,355	3	2,407	4	2,612
32 Wisconsin.....	1	1,200	2	2,274			1	965	3	6,186	2	2,331
33 Western North Central.....	8	7,745	11	7,174	6	3,506	11	8,426	14	19,937	11	13,508
34 Minnesota.....	4	3,662	4	3,033	3	1,947	4	2,456	4	4,582	7	9,890
35 Iowa.....	1	720	3	1,697	1	398	1	576	2	1,362	2	964
36 Missouri.....			1	623			2	1,334	1	417		
37 North Dakota.....	2	2,732			1	720	2	2,175	4	11,638	2	2,654
38 South Dakota.....	1	621	1	814					1	745		
39 Nebraska.....			1	481	1	441	2	1,885	2	1,293		
40 Kansas.....			1	576								
41 South Central division.....	21	27,471	17	18,343	15	22,556	20	16,755	11	17,208	6	13,315
42 Eastern South Central.....	6	4,927	3	1,207	3	2,966	4	2,212	5	3,258		
43 Kentucky.....	1	199	1	369	1	470						
44 Tennessee.....			2	838			2	821	1	397		
45 Alabama.....	3	3,217			1	1,919						
46 Mississippi.....	2	1,511			1	577	2	1,891	2	1,339		
47 Western South Central.....	15	22,544	14	17,136	12	19,590	16	14,543	6	13,950	6	13,315
48 Louisiana.....	1	1,246	2	4,287	1	700	1	1,029	2	1,954		
49 Arkansas.....	1	974	2	1,630	1	543	2	1,410				
50 Indian Territory.....												
51 Oklahoma.....	1	5,659									1	7,133
52 Texas.....	12	14,665	10	11,219	10	18,342	13	12,104	4	11,996	6	6,182
53 Western division.....	4	9,057	7	21,035	3	26,074	13	65,797	7	67,535	6	21,722
54 Rocky Mountain.....	3	5,852	4	16,297			6	30,610	3	51,910	2	9,217
55 Montana.....			1	2,583			1	4,448	1	38,492		
56 Idaho.....	1	1,114							1	2,908	1	7,907
57 Wyoming.....	1	4,300					2	16,480	1	10,510		
58 Colorado.....			3	13,714			2	3,965			1	1,310
59 New Mexico.....							1	5,742				
60 Basin and Plateau.....					2	21,306	1	8,816	1	1,596	2	8,490
61 Arizona.....					1	20,562	1	8,816				
62 Utah.....						744			1	1,596	2	8,490
63 Nevada.....												
64 Pacific.....	1	3,205	3	4,788	1	4,768	6	28,371	3	14,029	2	4,015
65 Washington.....			2	3,054	1	4,768	2	8,842	2	12,853	1	1,807
66 Oregon.....	1	3,205	1	1,684			2	10,277				
67 California.....							2	12,252	1	1,176	1	2,208

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## SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXXIII.—PER CENT OF LAND SURFACE IN COUNTY AREAS HAVING SPECIFIED

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Per cent of area having a decrease of population.	PER CENT OF AREA HAVING SPECIFIED PER CENT OF DECREASE OF POPULATION.					Per cent of area having an increase of population.	PER CENT OF AREA HAVING SPECIFIED PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION.							
			20.0 and over.	15.0 to 19.9	10.0 to 14.9	5.0 to 9.9	0.0 to 4.9		0.0 to 4.9	5.0 to 9.9	10.0 to 14.9	15.0 to 19.9	20.0 to 24.9	25.0 to 29.9	30.0 to 34.9	35.0 to 39.9
1	Continental United States.....	10.9	3.0	0.8	1.3	1.8	4.0	89.1	7.6	8.9	8.2	6.3	7.5	5.5	6.9	8.0
2	North Atlantic division.....	21.9		0.4	0.8	5.8	14.9	78.1	25.9	16.9	7.4	7.5	8.2	3.8	3.5	1.7
3	New England.....	15.2		1.1	2.1	1.6	10.4	84.8	26.7	21.2	4.7	6.2	16.4	6.3	2.4	0.9
4	Maine.....	10.0			4.2		5.8	90.0	38.9	24.7	5.0		21.4			
5	New Hampshire.....	15.0				10.4	4.6	85.0	18.0	37.2			9.7	20.1		
6	Vermont.....	45.7		7.6			38.1	54.3	25.9	7.2	5.6	15.6				
7	Massachusetts.....	5.8				0.6	5.2	94.2	1.2	9.0	7.6	18.0	28.1	13.1	10.0	7.2
8	Rhode Island.....							100.0	31.4		27.2	2.4		39.0		
9	Connecticut.....	8.6					8.6	91.4	10.6	21.8		19.2	13.2	12.6	14.0	
10	Southern North Atlantic.....	26.1				8.5	17.6	73.9	25.4	14.2	9.1	8.2	3.1	2.3	4.2	2.2
11	New York.....	32.5				12.9	19.6	67.5	33.6	13.3	8.9	5.0	1.9	0.1	2.3	1.6
12	New Jersey.....	5.8					5.8	94.2	21.1	7.0	18.9	16.8	9.3	4.1		1.4
13	Pennsylvania.....	22.7				5.2	17.5	77.3	17.5	16.4	7.8	10.2	3.2	4.3	7.0	2.9
14	South Atlantic division.....	6.4		0.1	0.2	2.3	3.8	93.6	8.9	15.3	13.2	13.7	8.0	7.6	3.5	3.0
15	Northern South Atlantic.....	9.1			0.6	1.1	7.4	90.9	17.6	21.6	14.8	8.4	8.5	6.9	1.0	1.8
16	Delaware.....							100.0	31.4	46.5	22.1					
17	Maryland.....	11.9					11.9	88.1	18.7	15.2	24.4	12.4	12.9	4.6		
18	District of Columbia.....							100.0					100.0			
19	Virginia.....	14.4			1.2	2.0	11.2	85.6	24.4	26.7	12.4	10.7	4.3	1.1	0.6	
20	West Virginia.....							100.0	4.9	14.0	14.2	3.8	14.2	17.9	2.1	5.6
21	Southern South Atlantic.....	5.8		0.1		2.8	2.4	94.7	5.5	12.8	12.6	15.8	7.7	7.9	4.5	3.4
22	North Carolina.....	7.8				4.0	3.8	92.2	5.5	15.5	10.7	25.1	10.6	17.1	4.0	1.4
23	South Carolina.....							100.0	6.4	7.6	34.6	18.8	21.4	6.3		3.7
24	Georgia.....	4.9		0.8		1.8	2.8	95.1	7.8	18.0	13.1	14.0	6.5	5.1	6.6	2.1
25	Florida.....	6.6				4.5	2.1	93.4	2.5	7.6	1.3	7.7		3.7	5.3	6.5
26	North Central division.....	19.0	6.2	1.8	1.6	3.0	6.4	81.0	12.5	13.2	10.9	6.7	4.5	3.2	3.2	2.1
27	Eastern North Central.....	12.1	0.7		0.7	2.9	7.8	87.9	16.0	17.2	12.7	11.9	4.9	3.1	3.7	4.3
28	Ohio.....	23.5				5.1	18.4	76.5	25.3	18.2	10.8	12.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.2
29	Indiana.....	12.7			1.1	3.4	8.2	87.3	25.8	18.4	16.6	8.8	5.8	1.6	1.3	2.7
30	Illinois.....	4.6				0.6	4.0	95.4	18.2	25.0	21.3	10.4	7.2	7.0	3.7	
31	Michigan.....	21.4	8.0		2.4	5.9	10.1	78.6	5.9	13.9	7.6	13.3	8.6	3.4	1.8	7.3
32	Wisconsin.....	1.1					1.1	98.9	10.6	11.3	8.0	18.7	5.4	0.6	8.5	8.7
33	Western North Central.....	22.3	8.8	2.7	2.0	3.1	5.7	77.7	10.8	11.3	10.0	4.1	4.3	3.2	2.9	1.1
34	Minnesota.....							100.0		6.9	4.8	1.4	6.1	3.9	6.3	2.2
35	Iowa.....	1.6					1.6	98.4	10.5	17.2	26.2	14.7	3.6	8.4	2.8	1.9
36	Missouri.....	16.7				2.2	14.5	83.3	15.7	24.2	14.0	6.3	9.3	3.6	2.2	2.1
37	North Dakota.....							100.0		1.6		1.2	3.5	2.5	2.0	
38	South Dakota.....	24.4	14.3	3.8	3.3	2.3	0.7	75.6	12.7	3.1	23.0	1.7	4.6	2.5	4.9	0.6
39	Nebraska.....	46.7	19.5	5.7	5.1	10.9	5.5	53.3	16.7	12.9	3.9	4.6	3.7	1.7	1.8	0.9
40	Kansas.....	56.7	22.7	7.7	4.8	4.9	16.6	43.3	19.4	15.4	2.6	2.9		1.5	0.2	
41	South Central division.....	4.6	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.9	2.1	95.4	4.7	7.5	10.5	8.5	8.1	5.9	5.4	3.9
42	Eastern South Central.....	4.6		0.3		1.0	3.3	95.4	7.4	14.3	13.3	17.3	12.3	6.1	4.1	2.6
43	Kentucky.....	6.8				1.8	5.0	93.2	9.2	19.7	12.3	18.5	9.2	7.7	6.7	2.8
44	Tennessee.....	8.7				1.4	7.3	91.3	7.1	16.6	25.8	18.0	10.8	4.3	1.1	5.7
45	Alabama.....	1.1				1.1		98.9	7.2	12.0	20.1	15.6	14.3	6.5	5.4	
46	Mississippi.....	2.8		1.0		0.9	0.9	97.2	6.3	10.1	14.6	17.5	14.0	5.9	3.0	2.3
47	Western South Central.....	4.6	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.9	1.5	95.4	3.6	4.7	7.2	4.8	6.4	5.3	6.0	4.4
48	Louisiana.....	8.2			1.5	2.4	4.3	91.3	3.0	6.4	3.5	9.9	12.2	7.8	9.0	11.4
49	Arkansas.....	4.9				2.4	2.5	95.1	18.5	11.0	14.7	12.9	11.0	6.9	5.0	2.1
50	Indian Territory.....							100.0								1.9
51	Oklahoma.....							100.0			14.8					
52	Texas.....	5.2	1.3	2.0		0.6	1.3	94.8	1.6	4.3	6.1	3.6	6.1	6.9	7.2	4.6
53	Western division.....	8.6	3.3	0.4	2.0	0.9	2.0	91.4	3.1	4.2	4.3	3.0	9.0	6.5	11.3	3.4
54	Rocky Mountain.....	7.1	2.8	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.9	92.9	1.9	1.4	3.2	1.4	12.9	3.2	6.2	1.4
55	Montana.....							100.0			3.8		21.6			
56	Idaho.....	16.9				5.5	11.4	83.1				1.1	7.9	5.4	3.2	
57	Wyoming.....	3.0	3.0					97.0					14.1		10.8	8.2
58	Colorado.....	18.4	12.0	3.6		1.7	1.1	81.6	0.9	5.1	3.2	6.3	8.2	3.1	7.1	
59	New Mexico.....	2.6			2.6			97.4	7.7	2.1	7.3		9.0		11.7	
60	Basin and Plateau.....	12.1	6.1		5.7		0.3	87.9		6.4	5.4	2.9	1.4	11.2	16.7	4.1
61	Arizona.....							100.0			4.7				14.1	9.4
62	Utah.....							100.0		3.1	1.4	4.8	5.2	17.9	16.0	2.3
63	Nevada.....	33.6	16.9		15.9		0.8	66.4		15.4	9.1	4.4		17.7	19.8	
64	Pacific.....	7.7	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.2	3.7	92.3	8.4	6.8	5.3	6.1	9.6	7.7	15.0	6.1
65	Washington.....	4.5	4.5					95.5	2.6	3.6	1.4		3.1	6.8	9.8	1.4
66	Oregon.....	2.1					2.1	97.9	10.6	9.8	2.4	13.8	12.6	18.6	4.8	3.7
67	California.....	12.5	1.1	0.8	1.9	2.4	6.3	87.5	9.5	6.3	8.7	4.0	10.5	1.5	23.4	9.6

# INCREASE OF POPULATION.

67

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, 1890 TO 1900.

PER CENT OF AREA HAVING SPECIFIED PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION—continued.																
40.0 to 44.9	45.0 to 49.9	50.0 to 54.9	55.0 to 59.9	60.0 to 69.9	70.0 to 79.9	80.0 to 89.9	90.0 to 99.9	100.0 to 119.9	120.0 to 139.9	140.0 to 159.9	160.0 to 179.9	180.0 to 199.9	200.0 to 249.9	250.0 to 299.9	300.0 and over.	
4.4	1.8	2.0	2.0	3.4	3.9	2.0	0.9	3.4	4.4	1.1	1.3	0.3	1.2	0.7	2.4	1
1.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1											2
																3
																4
																5
																6
																7
																8
																9
2.0	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.1											10
			0.5		0.3											11
2.3	2.6			10.7												12
4.0	1.7	0.8	1.5													13
1.7	1.9	3.3	1.7	2.6	0.7	1.8	0.9	2.6	0.2	0.7		0.2	0.4	(1)	1.7	14
0.6	0.5	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	0.8		1.1		0.7				0.1		15
																16
																17
	1.1	0.8		1.2	1.1			1.0							0.2	18
1.8		5.6	4.6	3.7	1.4	2.4		1.8		2.2						19
2.2	2.5	3.7	1.8	2.9	0.6	2.2	1.3	3.1	0.3	0.7		0.3	0.6		2.3	20
1.0	0.6		0.7													21
2.9	4.1	1.2				1.2	5.2	1.9				0.9				22
3.6	3.7	2.7	2.8			0.8	2.0	2.6					2.0		8.2	23
		9.5	2.6	10.4					1.1	2.4						24
2.0	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.5	3.8	2.4	0.5	0.6	2.0	0.1	0.9	0.5	1.1	2.1	3.6	25
																26
2.4	0.7	1.7	1.1	1.2	3.7	2.0	0.2	0.2			0.5				0.4	27
1.1		0.9														28
0.9			1.3	1.6	1.2		1.3									29
0.8		1.8														30
2.5	1.0	0.9	3.7	2.4	4.2	4.5		1.0							1.6	31
5.9	2.2	4.2		1.8	11.3	4.3					2.4					32
1.9	1.5	1.4	0.7	1.7	3.9	2.6	0.6	0.8	2.9	0.1	1.1	0.8	1.7	3.1	5.2	33
2.4	4.6	3.8	2.5	3.1	5.8	12.5	2.1		5.1		5.8	3.2		2.7	14.8	34
2.1	1.3	3.1	0.7	1.0	2.5	1.7			0.7							35
2.7		0.9		2.0	0.6			0.7								36
4.4	3.9		1.0	3.1	10.4	8.8	2.2	2.7	3.6	0.9	1.4	2.0	12.2	19.5	12.1	37
0.7	0.8	1.1		1.0	1.0			1.5	10.2						7.2	38
0.6		0.6	0.6	2.4	1.7			0.5							0.7	39
0.6		0.7														40
3.3	4.5	3.0	3.7	2.7	2.8	2.2	0.6	1.8	5.1	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.0	6.4	41
																42
3.1	2.7	0.7	1.6	1.2	1.8			0.9	1.0							43
1.4	0.5	0.9	1.2	2.1	1.0											44
		2.0														45
3.2	6.3							2.0								46
7.3	3.3		3.7	2.6				1.5	3.8							47
			1.3	3.3												48
3.3	5.2	4.0	4.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	0.9	2.1	6.9	2.1	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.4	9.1	49
																50
8.4	2.7	9.4	1.5	2.3	4.3											51
2.8	1.8	3.1	1.0	2.7			1.6									52
																53
																54
																55
																56
																57
																58
																59
																60
																61
																62
																63
																64
																65
																66
																67
0.9		4.6	7.1	5.7	19.2	2.7		3.6	2.5	8.6	2.5		9.4			68
3.1	3.4	1.8		10.9					2.4							69
4.1				7.8	0.7	1.4										70

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

## SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXXIV.—NUMBER AND POPULATION (1900) OF COUNTY AREAS CLASSIFIED

1	STATE OR TERRITORY.	ALL COUNTY AREAS.		COUNTY AREAS HAVING A DECREASE OF POPULATION.							
				Total.		Per cent of decrease.					
						20.0 and over.		15.0 to 19.9		10.0 to 14.9	
		Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.
1	Continental United States .....	2,741	75,994,575	371	5,865,238	73	196,721	23	198,466	23	414,400
2	North Atlantic division .....	215	21,046,695	54	1,652,400			1	8,056	2	43,854
3	New England .....	66	5,592,017	15	331,080			1	8,056	2	43,854
4	Maine .....	16	694,466	4	111,501					2	43,854
5	New Hampshire .....	10	411,588	2	36,421						
6	Vermont .....	13	343,641	6	127,803			1	8,056		
7	Massachusetts .....	14	2,865,946	2	30,832						
8	Rhode Island .....	5	428,556								
9	Connecticut .....	8	908,420	1	21,523						
10	Southern North Atlantic .....	149	15,454,678	39	1,321,320						
11	New York .....	61	7,268,894	22	845,285						
12	New Jersey .....	21	1,883,669	1	34,507						
13	Pennsylvania .....	67	6,302,115	16	441,528						
14	South Atlantic division .....	495	10,443,480	43	571,359			1	4,578	2	13,245
15	Northern South Atlantic .....	183	4,464,481	22	288,815					2	13,245
16	Delaware .....	3	184,735								
17	Maryland .....	24	1,188,044	3	71,295						
18	District of Columbia .....	1	278,718								
19	Virginia .....	101	1,854,184	19	217,520					2	13,245
20	West Virginia .....	54	958,800								
21	Southern South Atlantic .....	312	5,978,999	21	282,544			1	4,578		
22	North Carolina .....	97	1,893,810	9	145,881						
23	South Carolina .....	34	1,340,316								
24	Georgia .....	137	2,216,331	9	99,816			1	4,578		
25	Florida .....	44	528,542	3	36,847						
26	North Central division .....	1,005	26,333,004	189	2,901,061	50	148,897	13	155,809	14	319,547
27	Eastern North Central .....	429	15,985,581	62	1,371,077	3	10,671			3	35,848
28	Ohio .....	88	4,157,545	22	566,030						
29	Indiana .....	92	2,516,462	14	229,666					1	16,388
30	Illinois .....	102	4,821,550	6	99,158					2	19,460
31	Michigan .....	80	2,420,982	19	453,506	3	16,671				
32	Wisconsin .....	67	2,069,042	1	22,719						
33	Western North Central .....	576	10,347,423	127	1,529,984	47	132,226	13	155,809	11	283,699
34	Minnesota .....	79	1,751,394								
35	Iowa .....	99	2,231,853	1	54,610						
36	Missouri .....	115	3,106,665	20	393,002						
37	North Dakota .....	34	319,146								
38	South Dakota .....	54	401,570	16	78,160	9	30,402	3	14,974	2	13,034
39	Nebraska .....	90	1,066,300	35	492,529	16	58,137	4	98,303	4	196,432
40	Kansas .....	105	1,470,495	55	511,683	22	43,687	6	42,532	6	74,238
41	South Central division .....	758	14,080,047	45	572,364	3	3,256	5	18,000	1	12,322
42	Eastern South Central .....	352	7,547,757	22	389,089			1	10,400		
43	Kentucky .....	118	2,147,174	10	180,466						
44	Tennessee .....	96	2,020,616	8	180,395						
45	Alabama .....	63	1,828,697	1	13,206						
46	Mississippi .....	75	1,551,270	3	35,022			1	10,400		
47	Western South Central .....	406	6,532,290	23	183,275	3	3,256	4	7,600	1	12,322
48	Louisiana .....	59	1,381,625	6	80,602					1	12,322
49	Arkansas .....	75	1,311,564	4	66,899						
50	Indian Territory .....	6	392,060								
51	Oklahoma .....	26	398,331								
52	Texas .....	240	3,048,710	13	35,774	8	3,256	4	7,600		
53	Western division .....	268	4,091,849	40	168,054	20	44,568	3	12,023	4	25,432
54	Rocky Mountain .....	103	1,232,642	19	50,235	11	21,818	2	6,006	1	3,158
55	Montana .....	12	243,329								
56	Idaho .....	16	161,772	2	8,733						
57	Wyoming .....	12	92,531	1	369	1	369				
58	Colorado .....	52	539,700	15	37,975	10	21,449	2	6,006		
59	New Mexico .....	11	195,810	1	3,158					1	3,158
60	Basin and Plateau .....	49	442,015	7	14,700	5	12,026			1	1,140
61	Arizona .....	10	122,931								
62	Utah .....	25	276,749								
63	Nevada .....	14	42,335	7	14,700	5	12,026			1	1,140
64	Pacific .....	116	2,416,692	14	103,119	4	10,724	1	6,017	2	21,134
65	Washington .....	33	518,103	2	6,198	2	6,198				
66	Oregon .....	30	413,536	1	4,161						
67	California .....	53	1,485,053	11	92,770	2	4,526	1	6,017	2	21,134

# INCREASE OF POPULATION.

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BY PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, 1890 TO 1900.

COUNTY AREAS HAVING A DECREASE OF POPULATION—continued.				COUNTY AREAS HAVING AN INCREASE OF POPULATION.									
Percent of decrease—Continued.				Per cent of increase.									
5.0 to 9.9		0.0 to 4.9		Total.		0.0 to 4.9		5.0 to 9.9		10.0 to 14.9			
Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.		
70	1,237,962	182	3,817,689	2,370	70,129,337	307	7,159,118	371	8,732,085	324	8,502,062	1	
13	338,329	38	1,262,161	161	19,394,295	43	2,072,098	28	1,490,828	20	1,434,532	2	
2	19,901	10	259,269	51	5,260,937	15	572,782	10	379,658	6	315,926	3	
1	16,895	2	67,647	12	582,965	6	299,659	3	67,631	2	154,931	4	
1	3,006	1	19,526	8	375,167	3	108,464	3	124,595	1	39,600	5	
		5	119,747	7	215,838	3	89,683	1	21,705	1	58,820	6	
		1	27,826	12	2,774,514	1	4,561	1	41,209	2	62,575	7	
		1	24,523	5	428,556	1	24,154	2	124,518			8	
				7	883,897	1	40,861					9	
11	318,428	28	1,002,892	110	14,139,358	28	1,499,316	18	1,117,170	14	1,118,606	10	
8	226,298	14	618,992	89	6,423,609	15	936,025	7	477,991	5	442,556	11	
3	92,135	1	34,507	20	1,849,162	3	121,552	1	24,134	3	102,846	12	
		13	349,393	51	5,860,587	10	441,739	10	615,045	6	573,205	13	
11	164,952	29	388,578	452	9,872,121	55	963,037	80	1,362,788	68	1,685,781	14	
2	30,944	18	244,626	161	4,175,666	32	594,398	35	673,820	27	670,600	15	
		3	71,295	3	184,735	1	32,762	1	42,276	1	109,697	16	
				21	1,116,749	5	133,060	4	82,766	5	166,296	17	
				1	278,718							18	
2	30,944	16	178,331	82	1,636,664	22	374,673	21	440,414	15	305,960	19	
				54	958,800	4	53,903	9	108,374	6	98,647	20	
9	184,014	11	143,952	291	5,096,455	23	368,639	45	688,968	41	915,181	21	
4	78,887	5	66,994	88	1,747,929	7	86,174	12	235,510	11	215,018	22	
3	36,286	5	58,952	34	1,840,316	3	125,817	3	86,966	8	331,322	23	
2	18,841	1	18,006	123	2,116,515	11	128,812	26	332,802	21	298,954	24	
				41	491,695	2	27,886	4	33,690	1	19,887	25	
31	576,384	81	1,700,424	816	23,431,943	146	3,125,864	169	4,351,525	122	3,022,052	26	
16	350,750	40	967,808	367	14,614,504	81	2,055,570	81	2,655,174	59	1,878,563	27	
5	116,729	17	449,801	66	3,591,515	22	636,780	16	908,721	9	427,532	28	
4	66,074	9	146,604	78	2,286,796	23	544,776	19	397,470	14	399,901	29	
1	11,467	5	87,689	96	4,722,894	20	433,337	24	694,224	22	581,843	30	
6	155,880	8	261,495	61	1,967,476	6	190,781	12	378,804	7	287,681	31	
		1	22,719	66	2,046,323	10	249,897	10	276,455	7	181,606	32	
15	225,634	41	732,616	449	8,817,439	65	1,070,294	88	1,698,351	63	1,143,489	33	
		1	54,610	79	1,751,394			10	239,007	7	126,649	34	
2	49,857	18	343,145	98	2,177,243	10	227,689	17	379,692	20	556,778	35	
				95	2,713,663	19	388,956	28	563,404	15	273,630	36	
		1	4,464	34	319,146			1	6,061			37	
7	15,286	4	47,587	38	323,410	4	16,178	3	35,265	5	49,107	38	
5	63,371	17	282,860	55	578,771	11	117,024	12	126,144	4	78,466	39	
				50	958,812	21	320,447	17	346,778	6	68,859	40	
11	148,676	25	890,110	713	13,507,683	50	865,039	79	1,851,719	93	1,859,718	41	
						30	539,380	55	1,030,984	65	1,391,673	42	
5	83,815	16	295,874	330	7,158,068	13	160,179	23	374,224	14	227,079	43	
3	36,168	7	124,298	108	1,986,708	7	149,563	16	259,807	25	527,953	44	
1	38,035	7	147,360	88	1,840,221	5	126,402	7	200,214	14	396,604	45	
		1	13,206	62	1,815,491	5	104,286	9	196,689	12	240,037	46	
1	14,112	1	10,510	72	1,516,248							47	
6	65,381	9	94,736	388	6,349,015	20	325,059	24	320,785	28	468,045	48	
2	24,982	3	43,348	53	1,301,023	2	24,587	6	82,337	8	61,133	49	
2	38,665	2	28,234	71	1,244,665	14	263,193	8	152,308	10	213,526	50	
				6	392,060							51	
				26	398,331							52	
2	1,764	4	23,154	227	3,012,936	4	37,879	10	86,140	14	190,335	53	
4	9,615	9	76,416	228	3,923,295	13	133,080	15	169,225	21	599,979	54	
2	2,550	3	16,703	84	1,182,407	2	17,015	4	55,268	6	47,857	55	
				12	243,329							56	
1	2,049	1	6,684	14	153,039							57	
				11	92,162							58	
1	501	2	10,019	37	501,725	1	3,120	8	44,964	3	20,531	59	
				10	192,152	1	13,895	1	10,304	2	24,666	60	
		1	1,534	42	427,815			2	9,301	5	39,292	61	
				10	122,981							62	
				26	276,749			1	3,613	1	27,284	63	
		1	1,534	7	27,635			1	5,688	2	4,229	64	
2	7,065	5	58,179	102	2,313,573	11	116,065	9	104,656	10	512,830	65	
				31	511,905	3	15,715	2	62,643	2	16,288	66	
				29	409,385	1	2,598	2	4,715	1	18,603	67	
2	7,065	4	54,028	42	1,392,283	7	97,762	5	37,298	7	477,989		

## SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXXIV.—NUMBER AND POPULATION (1900) OF COUNTY AREAS CLASSIFIED BY

STATE OR TERRITORY.		COUNTY AREAS HAVING AN INCREASE OF POPULATION—continued.									
		Per cent of increase—Continued.									
		15.0 to 19.9		20.0 to 24.9		25.0 to 29.9		30.0 to 34.9		35.0 to 39.9	
		Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.
1	Continental United States .....	282	8,790,277	214	7,856,313	155	5,719,671	122	5,898,947	86	4,771,471
2	North Atlantic division .....	20	1,788,986	12	2,632,511	11	2,156,720	8	3,395,696	7	2,061,912
8	New England .....	6	594,963	5	818,530	6	1,565,873	2	761,176	1	252,029
4	Maine .....			1	60,744						
5	New Hampshire .....			1	112,640						
6	Vermont .....	2	65,450			1	29,468				
7	Massachusetts .....	2	452,697	2	460,943	3	938,559	1	565,696	1	252,029
8	Rhode Island .....	1	13,144			1	328,683				
9	Connecticut .....	1	63,672	1	184,203	1	269,168	1	195,480		
10	Southern North Atlantic .....	14	1,194,023	7	1,813,981	5	590,847	6	2,684,520	6	1,809,888
11	New York .....	8	332,010	1	77,582	1	67,021	2	2,484,286	3	1,406,287
12	New Jersey .....	4	223,571	2	172,799	1	79,762			1	99,353
13	Pennsylvania .....	7	638,442	4	1,563,600	3	444,064	4	150,234	2	304,243
14	South Atlantic division .....	76	2,022,989	47	1,383,031	37	854,671	17	287,186	13	872,671
15	Northern South Atlantic .....	17	844,866	19	674,482	10	254,390	2	22,150	3	57,218
16	Delaware .....										
17	Maryland .....	4	582,487	2	108,456	1	63,694				
18	District of Columbia .....			1	278,718						
19	Virginia .....	10	191,465	6	100,485	1	17,121	1	13,770		
20	West Virginia .....	3	70,914	10	186,823	8	183,575	1	8,380	3	57,218
21	Southern South Atlantic .....	59	1,178,123	28	708,549	27	600,281	15	265,036	10	315,458
22	North Carolina .....	23	391,105	11	241,410	16	371,715	4	88,122	1	39,074
23	South Carolina .....	8	260,547	7	276,586	3	104,863			1	86,919
24	Georgia .....	24	476,224	10	190,553	6	98,116	3	127,840	3	143,227
25	Florida .....	4	50,247			2	25,587	3	49,074	5	46,283
26	North Central division .....	83	2,489,987	54	1,782,652	39	1,650,360	31	953,636	24	1,310,356
27	Eastern North Central .....	46	1,814,023	20	668,090	14	599,709	11	578,725	15	1,131,757
28	Ohio .....	10	465,818	2	68,678	2	200,280	2	236,176	1	54,857
29	Indiana .....	7	211,124	5	197,074	1	14,292	1	25,729	2	256,108
30	Illinois .....	11	341,269	6	238,674	8	307,239	3	207,569		
31	Michigan .....	7	346,155	8	43,626	2	32,254	1	27,046	6	410,531
32	Wisconsin .....	11	449,657	4	75,043	1	45,644	4	82,206	6	410,261
33	Western North Central .....	87	675,964	34	1,114,562	25	1,050,651	20	379,311	9	178,599
34	Minnesota .....	2	42,714	9	527,333	4	90,076	5	108,284	2	37,982
35	Iowa .....	16	384,807	3	91,011	8	222,633	3	67,369	2	46,599
36	Missouri .....	6	108,541	10	365,202	4	611,921	2	27,019	3	83,983
37	North Dakota .....	1	6,039	2	38,157	2	20,026	1	24,459		
38	South Dakota .....	2	14,813	6	63,586	3	28,647	5	48,149	1	7,483
39	Nebraska .....	7	94,598	4	39,273	2	14,500	3	31,304	1	2,552
40	Kansas .....	3	24,452			2	67,848	1	78,227		
41	South Central division .....	88	2,176,918	73	1,714,756	51	816,388	43	833,630	33	672,293
42	Eastern South Central .....	60	1,398,030	39	1,173,788	23	419,967	14	266,739	11	306,034
43	Kentucky .....	20	423,340	10	414,435	10	129,794	7	112,164	4	58,342
44	Tennessee .....	18	361,909	10	246,286	4	45,157	1	22,738	5	211,613
45	Alabama .....	9	308,337	9	262,202	5	150,982	4	65,582		
46	Mississippi .....	13	304,444	10	250,865	4	91,034	2	66,255	2	86,079
47	Western South Central .....	28	778,888	34	540,968	23	396,421	29	616,891	22	366,259
48	Louisiana .....	8	398,246	8	158,882	5	106,306	4	120,900	5	76,591
49	Arkansas .....	10	137,833	9	125,947	5	83,464	4	95,082	2	28,646
50	Indian Territory .....									1	3,786
51	Oklahoma .....										
52	Texas .....	10	242,759	17	256,139	18	206,651	21	400,909	14	257,236
53	Western division .....	15	311,397	28	343,363	17	241,532	23	373,899	9	354,239
54	Rocky Mountain .....	3	167,034	13	142,051	4	48,111	8	49,736	1	9,589
55	Montana .....			8	27,470						
56	Idaho .....	1	7,051	2	6,460	1	3,951	1	8,933		
57	Wyoming .....			2	23,518			2	6,340		
58	Colorado .....	2	160,033	5	41,815	2	34,010	3	11,393	1	9,589
59	New Mexico .....			1	48,288	1	10,150	2	23,070		
60	Basin and Plateau .....	4	31,577	2	11,346	4	15,177	8	167,049	2	27,635
61	Arizona .....										
62	Utah .....	3	30,747	2	11,346	3	11,393	2	13,396	1	19,234
63	Nevada .....	1	830			1	3,284	4	140,049	1	8,451
64	Pacific .....	8	112,736	13	189,966	9	178,244	7	157,114	6	316,965
65	Washington .....										
66	Oregon .....	4	83,636	1	6,407	2	36,085	4	52,204	1	5,933
67	California .....	4	79,100	7	104,374	5	70,743	1	5,948	2	119,597
				5	79,185	2	71,416	2	98,982	3	191,385

# INCREASE OF POPULATION.

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PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, 1890 TO 1900—Continued.

Per cent of increase—Continued.											
40.0 to 44.9		45.0 to 49.9		50.0 to 54.9		55.0 to 59.9		60.0 to 69.9		70.0 to 79.9	
Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.
68	3,275,825	46	1,065,510	49	2,916,531	36	830,920	55	1,033,986	44	1,032,205
4	1,680,384	2	188,105	1	57,042	2	151,689	2	124,843	1	152,999
4	1,680,384	2	188,105	1	57,042	2	151,689	2	124,843	1	152,999

## SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXXIV.—NUMBER AND POPULATION (1900) OF COUNTY AREAS CLASSIFIED BY

STATE OR TERRITORY.		COUNTY AREAS HAVING AN INCREASE OF POPULATION—continued.							
		Per cent of increase—Continued.							
		80.0 to 89.9		90.0 to 99.9		100.0 to 119.9		120.0 to 139.9	
	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	
1	Continental United States .....	36	579,697	13	179,819	31	297,319	31	428,430
2	North Atlantic division .....								
3	New England .....								
4	Maine .....								
5	New Hampshire .....								
6	Vermont .....								
7	Massachusetts .....								
8	Rhode Island .....								
9	Connecticut .....								
10	Southern North Atlantic .....								
11	New York .....								
12	New Jersey .....								
13	Pennsylvania .....								
14	South Atlantic division .....	7	98,865	2	29,765	5	52,758	1	5,391
15	Northern South Atlantic .....	1	8,862			2	33,086		
16	Delaware .....								
17	Maryland .....								
18	District of Columbia .....								
19	Virginia .....								
20	West Virginia .....	1	8,862			1	19,653		
21	Southern South Atlantic .....	6	89,503	2	29,765	3	19,672	1	5,391
22	North Carolina .....								
23	South Carolina .....								
24	Georgia .....								
25	Florida .....	5	85,504	1	20,419	1	13,045		
26	North Central division .....	17	\$14,166	4	103,166	6	40,552	5	53,792
27	Eastern North Central .....	6	113,790	1	70,470	1	3,234		
28	Ohio .....								
29	Indiana .....								
30	Illinois .....			1	70,470				
31	Michigan .....	4	93,877						
32	Wisconsin .....	2	19,913			1	3,234		
33	Western North Central .....	11	200,376	3	32,696	5	37,818	5	53,792
34	Minnesota .....	7	159,422	2	20,116			1	28,605
35	Iowa .....	2	21,747					1	9,936
36	Missouri .....								
37	North Dakota .....	2	19,207	1	12,580	1	12,115	2	12,844
38	South Dakota .....					2	10,188	1	2,907
39	Nebraska .....					1	8,498		
40	Kansas .....					1	6,617		
41	South Central division .....	6	124,674	4	28,824	9	91,160	15	254,876
42	Eastern South Central .....					2	33,192	2	21,379
43	Kentucky .....								
44	Tennessee .....								
45	Alabama .....								
46	Mississippi .....					1	15,346		
47	Western South Central .....	6	124,674	4	28,824	1	17,846	2	21,379
48	Louisiana .....					7	57,968	13	233,497
49	Arkansas .....								
50	Indian Territory .....	1	101,754	1	18,352			2	140,455
51	Oklahoma .....	5	22,920	3	10,472	1	26,583	3	60,397
52	Texas .....	6	42,492	3	18,064	6	31,405	8	32,645
53	Western division .....					11	112,849	10	114,871
54	Rocky Mountain .....	2	9,183	2	10,703	5	77,703	6	89,485
55	Montana .....			1	6,937				
56	Idaho .....	1	3,804			1	47,635	1	6,798
57	Wyoming .....							4	79,638
58	Colorado .....	1	5,379	1	3,766	1	12,046		
59	New Mexico .....					3	18,022	1	3,049
60	Basin and Plateau .....	2	16,540	1	7,361	4	30,092	2	4,449
61	Arizona .....								
62	Utah .....	2	16,540	1	7,361	2	24,286	1	3,426
63	Nevada .....					2	5,806	1	1,023
64	Pacific .....	2	16,769						
65	Washington .....					2	5,054	2	20,437
66	Oregon .....	1	5,603						
67	California .....	1	11,166			2	5,054	1	4,840
								1	15,597



## COUNTY AREAS HAVING AN INCREASE OF POPULATION—continued.

Per cent of increase—Continued.

[illegible]

## SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXXV.—PER CENT OF POPULATION (1900) LIVING IN COUNTY AREAS HAVING

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Percent of population living in county areas having a decrease.	PER CENT OF POPULATION LIVING IN COUNTY AREAS HAVING SPECIFIED PER CENT OF DECREASE OF POPULATION.					Percent of population living in county areas having an increase.	PER CENT OF POPULATION LIVING IN COUNTY AREAS HAVING SPECIFIED PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION.				
		20.0 and over.	15.0 to 10.0	10.0 to 14.9	5.0 to 9.9	0.0 to 4.9		0.0 to 4.9	5.0 to 9.9	10.0 to 14.9	15.0 to 19.9	20.0 to 24.9
1 Continental United States.....	7.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.6	5.0	92.3	9.4	11.5	11.2	11.6	10.3
2 North Atlantic division.....	7.9		0.1	0.2	1.6	6.0	92.1	9.8	7.1	6.8	8.5	12.5
3 New England.....	5.9		0.1	0.8	0.4	4.6	94.1	10.3	6.8	5.7	10.6	14.6
4 Maine.....	16.1			6.3		9.8	83.9	43.2	9.7	22.3		8.7
5 New Hampshire.....	8.8				4.1	4.7	91.2	26.3	30.8			27.4
6 Vermont.....	37.2		2.3			34.9	62.8	25.9	6.3	11.5	19.1	
7 Massachusetts.....	1.1				0.1	1.0	98.9	0.2	1.5	2.1	16.1	16.4
8 Rhode Island.....							100.0	5.6		14.6	3.1	
9 Connecticut.....	2.7					2.7	97.3	5.2	13.7		7.0	20.3
10 Southern North Atlantic.....	8.5				2.0	6.5	91.5	9.7	7.2	7.3	7.7	11.7
11 New York.....	11.6				3.1	8.5	88.4	12.9	6.6	6.1	4.6	1.1
12 New Jersey.....	1.8					1.8	98.2	6.4	1.3	5.5	11.9	9.2
13 Pennsylvania.....	7.0				1.5	5.5	93.0	7.0	9.8	9.1	10.1	24.8
14 South Atlantic division.....	5.5		0.1	0.1	1.6	3.7	94.5	9.2	13.1	15.2	19.4	13.2
15 Northern South Atlantic.....	6.5			0.3	0.7	5.5	93.5	13.3	15.1	15.0	18.9	15.1
16 Delaware.....							100.0	17.7	22.9	59.4		
17 Maryland.....	6.0					6.0	94.0	11.2	7.0	13.2	49.0	9.1
18 District of Columbia.....							100.0					100.0
19 Virginia.....	11.7			0.7	1.7	9.3	88.3	20.2	23.8	16.5	10.8	5.4
20 West Virginia.....							100.0	5.6	11.3	10.3	7.4	19.5
21 Southern South Atlantic.....	4.7		0.1		2.2	2.4	95.3	6.2	11.5	15.3	19.7	11.9
22 North Carolina.....	7.7				4.2	3.5	92.3	4.5	12.4	11.4	20.6	12.7
23 South Carolina.....							100.0	9.4	6.5	28.5	19.4	20.6
24 Georgia.....	4.5		0.2		1.6	2.7	95.5	5.3	15.0	13.5	21.5	8.6
25 Florida.....	7.0				3.6	3.4	93.0	5.3	6.4	3.8	9.5	
26 North Central division.....	11.0	0.6	0.6	1.2	2.2	6.4	89.0	11.9	16.5	11.5	9.5	6.8
27 Eastern North Central.....	8.5	0.1		0.2	2.2	6.1	91.4	12.9	16.6	11.8	11.3	4.2
28 Ohio.....	13.6				2.8	10.8	86.4	15.3	21.9	10.3	11.2	1.6
29 Indiana.....	9.1			0.7	2.6	5.8	90.9	21.6	15.8	15.9	8.4	7.8
30 Illinois.....	2.1				0.3	1.8	97.9	9.0	14.4	12.0	7.1	5.9
31 Michigan.....	13.7	0.7		0.8	6.4	10.8	81.3	7.9	15.6	11.9	14.3	1.8
32 Wisconsin.....	1.1					1.1	98.9	12.1	13.4	8.8	21.7	3.6
33 Western North Central.....	14.8	1.3	1.5	2.7	2.2	7.1	85.2	10.4	16.4	11.1	6.5	10.8
34 Minnesota.....							100.0		13.7	7.2	2.4	30.1
35 Iowa.....	2.4					2.4	97.6	10.2	17.0	25.0	17.2	4.1
36 Missouri.....	12.7				1.6	11.1	87.3	12.5	18.1	8.8	3.5	11.4
37 North Dakota.....							100.0		1.9		1.9	12.0
38 South Dakota.....	19.5	7.6	3.7	3.3	3.8	1.1	80.5	4.0	8.8	12.2	3.7	15.8
39 Nebraska.....	46.2	5.5	9.2	18.4	8.6	4.5	53.8	11.0	11.8	6.9	8.9	3.7
40 Kansas.....	34.8	3.0	2.9	5.0	4.7	19.2	65.2	21.8	23.6	4.3	1.7	
41 South Central division.....	4.1	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.8	95.9	6.1	9.6	13.2	15.5	12.2
42 Eastern South Central.....	5.2		0.2		1.1	3.9	94.8	7.1	13.7	18.4	18.5	15.5
43 Kentucky.....	7.5				1.7	5.8	92.5	7.5	17.4	10.6	19.7	19.3
44 Tennessee.....	8.9				1.6	7.3	91.1	7.4	12.9	26.1	17.9	12.2
45 Alabama.....	0.7					0.7	99.3	6.9	10.9	21.7	16.9	14.3
46 Mississippi.....	2.3		0.7		0.9	0.7	97.7	6.7	12.7	15.5	19.6	16.2
47 Western South Central.....	2.8	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.5	97.2	5.0	4.9	7.2	11.9	8.3
48 Louisiana.....	5.8			0.9	1.3	3.1	94.2	1.3	6.0	4.4	28.8	11.5
49 Arkansas.....	5.1				2.9	2.2	94.9	20.1	11.6	16.3	10.5	9.6
50 Indian Territory.....							100.0					
51 Oklahoma.....							100.0			0.8		
52 Texas.....	1.2	0.1	0.2		0.1	0.8	98.8	1.2	2.8	6.2	8.0	8.4
53 Western division.....	4.1	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.9	95.9	3.2	4.1	14.7	7.6	8.4
54 Rocky Mountain.....	4.1	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.3	95.9	1.4	4.5	3.9	13.6	11.5
55 Montana.....							100.0			1.1		11.3
56 Idaho.....	5.4				1.3	4.1	94.6				4.4	4.0
57 Wyoming.....	0.4	0.4					99.6					25.4
58 Colorado.....	7.0	4.0	1.1		0.1	1.8	93.0	0.6	8.3	8.8	29.7	7.7
59 New Mexico.....	1.6			1.6			98.4	7.1	5.3	12.6		22.2
60 Basin and Plateau.....	3.3	2.7		0.3		0.3	96.7		2.1	8.9	7.2	2.6
61 Arizona.....							100.0			6.3		
62 Utah.....							100.0		1.3	9.9	11.1	4.1
63 Nevada.....	34.7	28.4		2.7		3.6	65.3		13.4	10.0	2.0	
64 Pacific.....	4.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.3	2.4	95.7	4.8	4.3	21.2	4.7	7.9
65 Washington.....	1.2	1.2					98.8	3.0	12.1	3.1		1.2
66 Oregon.....	1.0					1.0	99.0	0.3	1.2	4.5	8.1	25.2
67 California.....	6.2	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.5	3.6	93.8	6.6	2.5	32.2	5.3	5.3

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

# INCREASE OF POPULATION.

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SPECIFIED PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, 1890 TO 1900.

PER CENT OF POPULATION LIVING IN COUNTY AREAS HAVING SPECIFIED PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION—continued.																			
25.0 to 29.9	30.0 to 34.9	35.0 to 39.9	40.0 to 44.9	45.0 to 49.9	50.0 to 54.9	55.0 to 59.9	60.0 to 69.9	70.0 to 79.9	80.0 to 89.9	90.0 to 99.9	100.0 to 119.9	120.0 to 139.9	140.0 to 159.9	160.0 to 179.9	180.0 to 199.9	200.0 to 249.9	250.0 to 299.9	300.0 and over.	
7.5	7.8	6.3	4.3	1.4	3.8	1.1	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1
10.3	16.1	9.8	8.0	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7											2
28.0	18.6	4.5																	3
7.2																			4
83.4	20.2	9.0																	5
76.7	21.5																		6
29.6																			7
3.8	17.1	11.7	10.9	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.0											8
0.9	34.2	19.8				0.6		2.1											9
4.2		5.3	39.6	8.2			6.6												10
7.1	2.4	4.8	14.8	0.5	0.9	1.7													11
3.2	2.8	3.6	1.4	2.5	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5		0.1	(1)	0.2	(1)	12
5.7	0.5	1.3	0.5	2.6	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.2		0.7		0.4				0.6		13
4.5																			14
0.9	0.8			6.2	0.4		0.5	0.9			1.1								15
19.1	0.9	6.0	2.4		8.7	6.7	1.9	0.9	0.9		1.4		2.0				1.3		16
10.1	4.4	5.3	2.0	2.4	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6		0.2	0.1		0.1	17
19.6	4.7	2.1	1.4	1.4		1.5													18
7.8		6.5			1.8						0.6				0.6				19
4.4	5.8	6.5	1.5	3.2	1.4	1.6		0.7	3.9	0.9	0.6					1.0		0.9	20
4.8	9.3	8.7	11.5	9.1	4.5	1.9	3.4	1.5	0.7	1.8	1.1	1.0	6.8						21
6.3	3.6	5.0	2.8	0.7	8.5	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	(1)	0.2	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.2	22
3.8	3.6	7.1	3.7	0.3	12.9	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.4	(1)			0.2				(1)	23
4.8	5.7	1.8	10.6		3.7														24
0.6	1.0	10.2	0.4			1.5	2.7	2.2			2.8								25
6.4	4.3		0.7		38.1														26
1.8	1.1	17.0	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.9	0.3	2.0	3.3		0.1								27
2.2	4.0	19.8	4.8	1.2	2.6		0.5	1.9	1.0					1.8					28
10.2	3.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.7	0.6	1.9	2.7	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.5	(1)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	29
5.1	6.2	2.2	1.6	4.2	2.8	2.1	2.5	4.2	9.1	1.2		1.6		1.2	1.4		0.3	0.9	30
10.0	3.0	2.1	1.4	1.4	2.1	0.4	0.7	1.6	1.0			0.4							31
19.7	0.9	2.7	1.7		0.4		3.3	3.9			0.4								32
6.3	7.7		2.5	10.5		1.8	6.9	8.9	6.0	8.9	3.2	3.9	1.0	0.5	2.6	4.1	9.5	4.9	33
5.9	12.0	1.9	2.1	1.7	4.5			0.9			2.1	0.7						4.2	34
1.4	2.9	0.2	0.8		0.6	0.9	1.4	2.0			0.6							0.7	35
4.6	5.0		1.3		2.9														36
5.8	6.3	4.8	4.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.8	1.2	(1)	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.8	37
5.6	3.5	4.1	2.0	1.2	0.4	2.5	0.7	0.9			0.4	0.3							38
6.0	5.2	2.7	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.3											39
2.4	1.1	10.5			0.6														40
8.3	3.6		1.4	3.2		9.1	1.7	2.2			0.8								41
5.9	4.3	2.3	6.2	1.8		0.8		1.5			1.1	1.4							42
6.1	9.4	5.6	6.3	4.5	5.2	2.8	3.9	1.8	1.9	0.4	0.9	3.6	2.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	3.9	43
7.7	8.8	5.5	9.0	1.5	4.7	0.9	1.1	2.5		1.4									44
6.4	7.2	2.2	2.1	1.5	2.8	1.2	2.0		26.0			35.8	35.5						45
		1.0									6.7	15.2	4.1		5.2	4.5	1.9	1.7	46
6.8	13.2	8.4	8.4	1.6	7.9	4.9	7.0	2.8	0.8	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	60.0	47
5.9	9.1	3.7	3.8	1.0	3.2	0.7	6.8	6.6	1.0	0.4	2.8	2.8	2.7	1.3	0.2	0.6		0.3	48
3.9	4.0	0.8	6.8	2.3	3.7		2.7	10.2	0.7	0.9	6.3	7.3	6.8	2.2	0.6	0.7		1.1	49
						3.9		3.2	45.5	2.8	19.6	2.8		6.6	3.2			8.5	50
2.4	5.5			8.3				4.3	2.4			49.2	6.5			5.6			51
6.3	6.9	10.4		14.2			15.1	9.1			13.0		14.5	2.1					52
5.2	11.8		8.9	0.4	6.8		1.2		1.0	0.7	3.3	0.6							53
8.4	37.8	6.3	1.3			5.0	4.6	1.1	3.7	1.7	6.8	1.0	3.2						54
4.3	10.9	15.7				16.4	16.6				19.8	2.8	11.5						55
7.8	50.6	3.0	2.0			0.7		1.3	6.0	2.7	2.1	0.4							56
																			57
7.4	6.5	13.1	2.7	0.6	3.5	0.2	9.2	5.7	0.7		0.2	0.8	0.6	1.0		0.6			58
7.0	10.1	1.2	1.9																59
17.1	1.4	28.9	1.3	3.3	14.7	0.9	5.7	24.8	1.1		1.0	0.9	2.6	4.6		2.9			60
4.8	6.7	12.9	8.5		1.8		12.6	0.7	0.7			3.8							61

## SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXXVI.—LAND SURFACE OF COUNTY AREAS GAINING POPULATION: 1890 TO 1900 AND 1880 TO 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total area, 1900 (square miles).	LAND SURFACE OF COUNTY AREAS GAINING POPULATION.		PER CENT OF AREA GAINING POPULATION.		INCREASE OR DECREASE IN PER CENT OF AREA GAINING POPULATION.	
		1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	Increase.	Decrease.
Continental United States.....	2,970,280	2,645,720	2,541,007	89.1	187.6	1.6	.....
North Atlantic division.....	162,103	126,561	118,683	78.1	73.2	4.9	.....
New England.....	61,973	52,578	46,450	84.8	75.0	9.8	.....
Maine.....	29,895	26,910	23,165	90.0	77.5	12.5	.....
New Hampshire.....	9,005	7,656	6,837	85.0	64.8	20.2	.....
Vermont.....	9,135	4,959	3,980	54.3	48.6	10.7	.....
Massachusetts.....	8,040	7,570	7,570	94.2	94.2	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	1,053	1,053	1,053	100.0	100.0	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	4,845	4,430	4,845	91.4	100.0	.....	8.6
Southern North Atlantic.....	100,180	73,983	72,233	73.9	72.1	1.8	.....
New York.....	47,620	32,139	28,559	67.5	60.0	7.5	.....
New Jersey.....	7,525	7,088	6,197	94.2	82.4	11.8	.....
Pennsylvania.....	44,985	34,756	37,477	77.3	83.3	.....	6.0
South Atlantic division.....	268,620	251,432	236,347	93.6	88.0	5.6	.....
Northern South Atlantic.....	76,650	69,704	59,359	90.9	77.4	13.5	.....
Delaware.....	1,960	1,960	1,345	100.0	68.6	31.4	.....
Maryland.....	9,860	8,691	6,654	88.1	67.5	20.6	.....
District of Columbia.....	60	60	60	100.0	100.0	.....	.....
Virginia.....	40,125	34,348	26,655	85.6	66.4	19.2	.....
West Virginia.....	24,645	24,645	24,645	100.0	100.0	.....	.....
Southern South Atlantic.....	191,970	181,728	176,988	94.7	92.2	2.5	.....
North Carolina.....	48,580	44,787	44,458	92.2	91.5	0.7	.....
South Carolina.....	30,170	30,170	29,576	100.0	98.0	2.0	.....
Georgia.....	58,980	56,099	52,335	95.1	88.7	6.4	.....
Florida.....	54,240	50,672	50,624	98.4	93.3	0.1	.....
North Central division.....	753,550	610,611	662,036	81.0	87.9	.....	6.9
Eastern North Central.....	244,550	214,957	193,373	87.9	79.1	8.8	.....
Ohio.....	40,760	31,188	27,957	76.5	68.6	7.9	.....
Indiana.....	35,910	31,334	26,735	87.3	74.5	12.8	.....
Illinois.....	56,000	53,446	39,960	95.4	71.4	24.0	.....
Michigan.....	57,430	45,120	49,078	78.6	85.5	.....	6.9
Wisconsin.....	54,450	53,874	49,643	98.9	91.2	7.7	.....
Western North Central.....	509,000	395,654	468,663	77.7	92.1	.....	14.4
Minnesota.....	79,205	79,205	75,468	100.0	95.3	4.7	.....
Iowa.....	55,475	54,611	40,544	98.4	73.1	25.3	.....
Missouri.....	68,735	57,223	63,730	83.3	92.7	.....	9.4
North Dakota.....	70,195	70,195	65,550	100.0	93.4	6.6	.....
South Dakota.....	78,850	58,093	69,343	75.6	90.2	.....	14.6
Nebraska.....	76,840	40,970	76,840	53.3	100.0	.....	46.7
Kansas.....	81,700	35,357	77,188	43.3	94.5	.....	51.2
South Central division.....	610,215	582,115	499,633	95.4	192.5	2.9	.....
Eastern South Central.....	179,630	171,388	154,230	95.4	85.9	9.5	.....
Kentucky.....	40,000	37,271	32,259	93.2	80.6	12.6	.....
Tennessee.....	41,750	38,117	34,897	91.3	83.6	7.7	.....
Alabama.....	51,540	50,977	47,262	98.9	91.7	7.2	.....
Mississippi.....	46,840	45,023	39,822	97.2	85.9	11.3	.....
Western South Central.....	430,585	410,727	345,403	95.4	195.7	.....	0.8
Louisiana.....	45,420	41,717	43,327	91.8	95.4	.....	3.6
Arkansas.....	53,045	50,462	53,045	95.1	100.0	.....	4.9
Indian Territory.....	31,000	31,000	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	38,830	38,830	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	262,290	248,718	249,031	94.8	94.9	.....	0.1
Western division.....	1,175,742	1,075,001	1,024,308	91.4	87.1	4.3	.....
Rocky Mountain.....	553,280	513,949	545,867	92.9	98.7	.....	5.8
Montana.....	145,310	145,310	145,310	100.0	100.0	.....	.....
Idaho.....	84,290	70,041	84,290	83.1	100.0	.....	16.9
Wyoming.....	97,575	94,667	97,575	97.0	100.0	.....	3.0
Colorado.....	103,645	84,600	98,407	81.6	95.0	.....	13.4
New Mexico.....	122,460	119,331	120,195	97.4	98.2	.....	0.8
Basin and Plateau.....	304,850	268,019	183,214	87.9	60.1	27.8	.....
Arizona.....	112,920	112,920	108,133	100.0	91.3	8.7	.....
Utah.....	82,190	82,190	69,653	100.0	84.7	15.3	.....
Nevada.....	108,740	72,909	10,428	66.4	9.5	56.9	.....
Pacific.....	317,612	293,033	295,227	92.3	93.0	.....	0.7
Washington.....	66,880	63,864	65,137	95.5	97.4	.....	1.9
Oregon.....	94,560	92,539	94,560	97.9	100.0	.....	2.1
California.....	156,172	136,630	135,530	87.5	86.9	0.6	.....

<sup>1</sup> In computing this per cent the areas of Indian Territory and Oklahoma are excluded, as the population of those areas was not reported in 1880.

# INCREASE OF POPULATION.

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TABLE XXXVII.—LAND SURFACE OF COUNTY AREAS INCREASING IN POPULATION MORE RAPIDLY THAN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1890 TO 1900 AND 1880 TO 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1890 TO 1900					1880 TO 1890				
	Total area, 1900 (square miles).	County areas increasing more rapidly than the country as a whole (20.7 per cent).		County areas increasing less rapidly than the country as a whole (20.7 per cent).		County areas increasing more rapidly than the country as a whole (24.9 per cent).		County areas increasing less rapidly than the country as a whole (24.9 per cent).		
		Area, square miles.	Per cent.	Area, square miles.	Per cent.	Area, square miles.	Per cent.	Area, square miles.	Per cent.	
Continental United States .....	2,970,230	1,691,145	56.9	1,279,085	43.1	1,777,692	161.3	1,122,516	188.7	
North Atlantic division.....	162,103	32,018	19.8	130,085	80.2	26,080	16.1	136,023	83.9	
New England.....	61,973	16,128	26.0	45,845	74.0	6,346	10.2	55,497	89.8	
Maine.....	29,895	6,408	21.4	23,487	78.6	.....	.....	29,895	100.0	
New Hampshire.....	9,005	2,685	29.8	6,320	70.2	1,812	20.1	7,193	79.9	
Vermont.....	9,135	.....	.....	9,135	100.0	.....	.....	9,135	100.0	
Massachusetts.....	8,040	4,694	58.4	3,346	41.6	2,701	33.6	5,339	66.4	
Rhode Island.....	1,053	411	39.0	642	61.0	580	55.1	473	44.9	
Connecticut.....	4,845	1,930	39.8	2,915	60.2	1,253	25.9	3,592	74.1	
Southern North Atlantic.....	100,130	15,890	15.9	84,240	84.1	19,734	19.7	80,396	80.3	
New York.....	47,620	3,196	6.7	44,424	93.3	3,797	8.0	43,823	92.0	
New Jersey.....	7,525	1,808	24.0	5,717	76.0	1,722	22.9	5,803	77.1	
Pennsylvania.....	44,985	10,886	24.2	34,099	75.8	14,215	31.6	30,770	68.4	
South Atlantic division.....	268,620	111,403	41.5	157,157	58.5	96,038	35.8	172,587	64.2	
Northern South Atlantic.....	76,650	21,103	27.5	55,547	72.5	18,809	24.5	57,841	75.5	
Delaware.....	1,960	.....	.....	1,960	100.0	434	22.1	1,526	77.9	
Maryland.....	9,860	1,713	17.4	8,147	82.6	628	6.4	9,232	93.6	
District of Columbia.....	60	60	100.0	.....	.....	60	100.0	.....	.....	
Virginia.....	40,125	4,529	11.3	35,596	88.7	5,535	13.8	34,690	86.2	
West Virginia.....	24,645	14,801	60.1	9,844	39.9	12,152	49.3	12,493	50.7	
Southern South Atlantic.....	191,970	90,360	47.1	101,610	52.9	77,224	40.2	114,746	59.8	
North Carolina.....	48,580	16,614	34.2	31,966	65.8	9,212	19.0	39,368	81.0	
South Carolina.....	30,170	9,094	30.1	21,076	69.9	3,718	12.3	26,452	87.7	
Georgia.....	58,980	24,342	41.3	34,638	58.7	21,623	36.7	37,357	63.3	
Florida.....	54,240	40,310	74.3	13,930	25.7	42,071	78.7	11,569	21.3	
North Central division.....	753,550	276,760	36.7	476,790	63.3	460,147	61.1	293,403	38.9	
Eastern North Central.....	244,550	69,235	28.3	175,315	71.7	84,585	34.6	159,965	65.4	
Ohio.....	40,760	3,097	7.6	37,663	92.4	5,613	13.8	35,147	86.2	
Indiana.....	35,910	6,031	16.8	29,879	83.2	5,113	14.2	30,797	85.8	
Illinois.....	56,000	9,086	16.2	46,914	83.8	3,628	6.5	52,372	93.5	
Michigan.....	57,430	21,727	37.8	35,703	62.2	39,294	68.4	18,136	31.6	
Wisconsin.....	54,450	29,294	53.8	25,156	46.2	30,942	56.8	23,508	43.2	
Western North Central.....	509,000	207,525	40.8	301,475	59.2	375,562	73.8	133,438	26.2	
Minnesota.....	79,205	68,102	86.0	11,103	14.0	69,814	88.1	9,391	11.9	
Iowa.....	55,475	16,531	29.8	38,944	70.2	18,823	33.9	36,652	66.1	
Missouri.....	68,785	14,588	21.2	54,197	78.8	25,266	36.8	43,469	63.2	
North Dakota.....	70,185	68,185	97.1	2,010	2.9	65,550	93.4	4,645	6.6	
South Dakota.....	76,850	26,961	35.1	49,889	64.9	59,677	77.7	17,173	22.3	
Nebraska.....	70,840	10,690	13.9	60,150	86.1	75,885	98.8	955	1.2	
Kansas.....	81,700	2,468	3.0	79,232	97.0	80,547	74.1	21,153	25.9	
South Central division.....	610,215	335,880	55.0	274,335	45.0	321,034	52.6	289,181	47.4	
Eastern South Central.....	179,630	64,631	36.0	114,999	64.0	52,611	29.3	127,019	70.7	
Kentucky.....	40,000	12,505	31.3	27,495	68.7	7,557	18.9	32,443	81.1	
Tennessee.....	41,760	9,355	22.4	32,335	77.6	8,199	19.6	33,551	80.4	
Alabama.....	51,540	21,198	41.1	30,342	58.9	19,012	36.9	32,528	63.1	
Mississippi.....	46,340	21,673	46.6	24,767	53.4	17,843	38.5	28,497	61.5	
Western South Central.....	430,585	321,249	74.6	109,336	25.4	268,423	62.3	92,382	21.7	
Louisiana.....	45,420	30,864	68.0	14,556	32.0	19,565	43.1	25,855	56.9	
Arkansas.....	53,045	19,541	36.8	33,504	63.2	46,167	87.0	6,878	13.0	
Indian Territory.....	31,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Oklahoma.....	38,530	33,091	85.2	5,739	14.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Texas.....	262,290	206,758	78.8	55,532	21.2	202,691	77.3	59,599	22.7	
Western division.....	1,175,742	885,024	75.3	290,718	24.7	874,398	74.4	301,344	25.6	
Rocky Mountain.....	553,280	459,043	83.0	94,237	17.0	486,581	87.9	66,699	12.1	
Montana.....	145,310	135,341	93.1	9,969	6.9	140,867	96.9	4,443	3.1	
Idaho.....	84,290	69,077	82.0	15,213	18.0	84,290	100.0	.....	.....	
Wyoming.....	97,576	87,081	89.9	9,994	10.1	97,576	100.0	.....	.....	
Colorado.....	103,645	68,537	66.1	35,108	33.9	98,559	96.0	9,786	9.4	
New Mexico.....	122,460	98,407	80.4	24,053	19.6	69,990	57.2	52,470	42.8	
Basin and Plateau.....	804,850	220,943	27.5	583,907	72.5	131,205	16.3	672,695	83.7	
Arizona.....	112,920	107,596	95.3	5,324	4.7	89,712	79.4	23,208	20.6	
Utah.....	82,190	72,172	87.8	10,018	12.2	35,677	44.6	46,513	56.4	
Nevada.....	109,740	41,175	37.5	68,565	62.5	4,816	4.4	104,924	95.6	
Pacific.....	317,612	205,038	64.6	112,574	35.4	256,612	80.8	60,808	19.2	
Washington.....	66,880	58,789	87.9	8,091	12.1	65,137	97.4	1,743	2.6	
Oregon.....	94,560	87,255	92.3	7,305	7.7	88,998	94.1	5,562	5.9	
California.....	166,172	88,994	53.5	77,178	46.5	102,477	61.7	63,695	38.3	

<sup>1</sup> In computing this per cent the areas of Indian Territory and Oklahoma are excluded, as the population of those areas was not reported in 1880.

## SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXXVIII.—POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS, AND OF COUNTRY DISTRICTS, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1790 TO 1900.

CENSUS.	POPULATION.			INCREASE OF POPULATION IN CITIES.		INCREASE OF POPULATION IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.	
	Total.	In cities.	In country districts.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1900	75,994,576	24,992,199	51,002,376	6,747,574	37.0	6,299,287	14.1
1890	62,947,714	18,244,625	44,703,089	6,855,964	60.2	5,610,508	14.5
1880	62,622,250	18,244,625	44,377,625	3,816,786	41.1	8,280,626	27.2
1870	50,155,788	11,388,661	38,767,127	2,999,619	59.1	4,115,481	15.6
1860	38,558,371	8,071,875	30,486,496	2,174,670	75.1	6,076,775	29.9
1850	31,448,321	5,072,256	26,376,065	1,448,592	99.3	4,678,831	30.0
1840	23,191,876	2,897,586	20,294,290	589,485	68.2	3,613,948	30.1
1830	17,069,453	1,453,994	15,615,459	389,374	82.0	2,888,193	31.0
1820	12,866,020	864,509	12,001,511	118,215	33.1	2,280,357	33.1
1810	9,638,453	475,135	9,163,318	146,047	69.3	1,785,351	35.0
1800	7,239,881	356,920	6,882,961	79,401	60.4	1,299,868	34.2
1790	5,308,483	210,873	5,097,610				
	3,929,214	131,472	3,797,742				

<sup>1</sup> Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.<sup>2</sup> Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

TABLE XXXIX.—PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 2,500 INHABITANTS, AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1890 TO 1900 AND 1880 TO 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT OF INCREASE 1890 TO 1900.			PER CENT OF INCREASE 1880 TO 1890.			STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT OF INCREASE 1890 TO 1900.			PER CENT OF INCREASE 1880 TO 1890.		
	In all cities.	In country districts.	Difference.	In all cities.	In country districts.	Difference.		In all cities.	In country districts.	Difference.	In all cities.	In country districts.	Difference.
Continental United States....	35.6	12.4	23.2	53.8	12.9	40.9	North Central division—Continued.						
North Atlantic division....	33.9	0.1	33.8	36.2	0.6	35.6	Western North Central...	27.4	11.8	15.6	106.9	80.5	76.4
New England.....	27.0	11.8	23.3	29.6	15.6	35.2	Minnesota.....	35.0	33.0	2.0	197.8	35.9	161.9
Maine.....	10.8	1.0	9.8	9.1	12.7	11.8	Iowa.....	41.1	10.2	30.9	64.0	9.4	54.6
New Hampshire.....	19.3	10.8	20.1	41.7	12.3	54.0	Missouri.....	31.1	8.8	22.3	57.6	12.1	45.5
Vermont.....	27.2	13.2	30.4	49.5	18.4	57.9	North Dakota.....	120.0	64.0	56.0	295.2	402.9	107.7
Massachusetts.....	28.1	1.3	26.8	32.4	12.9	45.3	South Dakota.....	43.4	12.7	30.7	298.2	229.7	68.5
Rhode Island.....	24.2	21.8	2.4	26.9	12.8	29.7	Nebraska.....	113.4	5.5	18.9	380.7	95.9	284.8
Connecticut.....	36.2	17.5	43.7	27.3	7.1	20.2	Kansas.....	21.6	11.4	23.0	159.8	29.6	129.7
Southern North Atlantic.	37.1	0.4	36.7	39.5	2.3	37.2	South Central division....	42.2	23.5	18.7	74.1	17.4	56.7
New York.....	35.5	15.8	41.3	36.4	15.8	42.2	Eastern South Central...	38.0	14.4	23.6	74.8	9.6	65.2
New Jersey.....	60.6	11.4	52.0	44.1	8.5	35.6	Kentucky.....	31.1	11.8	19.3	42.7	7.4	85.3
Pennsylvania.....	34.8	5.7	29.1	43.0	8.3	34.7	Tennessee.....	35.6	11.0	24.6	107.8	7.0	100.8
South Atlantic division....	29.0	15.2	13.8	50.0	10.6	39.4	Alabama.....	42.4	18.4	24.0	122.2	14.0	108.2
Northern South Atlantic.	22.4	12.8	9.6	36.2	6.3	29.9	Mississippi.....	71.6	17.3	54.3	102.3	11.2	91.1
Delaware.....	25.1	11.0	26.1	39.8	2.4	37.4	Western South Central...	47.0	36.1	10.9	73.4	31.0	42.4
Maryland.....	18.7	9.7	9.0	30.2	11.5	31.7	Louisiana.....	27.5	22.1	5.4	20.0	18.7	1.3
District of Columbia....	21.0			29.7			Arkansas.....	52.7	13.7	39.0	138.8	36.7	102.1
Virginia.....	20.3	10.3	10.0	49.5	3.8	45.7	Indian Territory.....	105.3					
West Virginia.....	54.2	22.3	31.9	50.5	20.7	29.8	Oklahoma.....	421.8	406.2	15.6			
Southern South Atlantic.	42.5	16.7	25.8	88.7	13.4	75.3	Texas.....	47.9	34.2	13.7	142.9	30.2	112.7
North Carolina.....	61.4	13.6	47.8	110.0	11.7	98.3	Western division.....	43.5	25.0	18.5	104.7	55.5	49.2
South Carolina.....	44.1	13.2	30.9	59.4	12.1	47.3	Rocky Mountain.....	58.7	35.1	23.6	171.3	88.1	83.2
Georgia.....	34.5	18.4	16.1	77.5	13.1	64.4	Montana.....	118.0	52.5	65.5	455.1	190.2	264.9
Florida.....	38.4	34.2	4.2	187.1	29.5	157.6	Idaho.....		71.4			158.8	
North Central division....	36.9	7.9	29.0	76.5	13.6	62.9	Wyoming.....	24.1	60.4	36.3	249.2	168.0	81.2
Eastern North Central...	41.2	4.8	36.4	65.5	8.0	62.5	Colorado.....	40.2	22.7	17.5	149.0	89.1	59.9
Ohio.....	32.9	10.4	33.3	46.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	46.0	New Mexico.....	146.9	13.6	133.3	50.3	27.2	23.1
Indiana.....	46.2	3.2	43.0	53.8	0.5	53.3	Basin and Plateau.....	32.8	25.5	7.3	54.1	17.4	36.7
Illinois.....	52.2	4.9	47.3	82.1	11.0	83.1	Arizona.....	134.8	29.4	105.4	18.5	53.5	35.0
Michigan.....	30.4	7.7	22.7	79.0	11.0	68.0	Utah.....	40.3	26.3	14.0	123.2	20.4	102.8
Wisconsin.....	39.0	13.7	25.3	76.2	12.6	63.6	Nevada.....	155.1	12.2	67.3	132.9	122.5	10.4
							Pacific.....	40.0	19.1	20.9	97.3	51.0	46.3
							Washington.....	66.3	33.3	33.0	1,686.0	226.8	1,459.2
							Oregon.....	55.5	20.5	36.0	229.2	53.6	175.6
							California.....	31.9	13.4	18.5	57.9	25.9	32.0

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.<sup>2</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

# INCREASE OF POPULATION.

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TABLE XL.—NUMBER OF CITIES WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1900						1890						1880						INCREASE IN NUMBER OF CITIES.	
	Total number of cities.	Number of cities having—					Total number of cities.	Number of cities having—					Total number of cities.	Number of cities having—						
		At least 100,000	25,000 to 100,000	8,000 to 25,000	4,000 to 8,000	2,500 to 4,000		At least 100,000	25,000 to 100,000	8,000 to 25,000	4,000 to 8,000	2,500 to 4,000		At least 100,000	25,000 to 100,000	8,000 to 25,000	4,000 to 8,000	2,500 to 4,000		
Continental United States..	1,861	88	122	385	612	704	1,490	28	96	321	447	598	1,088	20	57	210	328	473	371	402
North Atlantic division..	698	16	54	161	282	235	611	11	45	140	191	224	516	9	30	100	163	214	87	95
New England.....	319	5	25	78	109	107	307	2	22	62	105	116	282	2	14	49	92	125	12	25
Maine.....	43	.....	1	8	16	18	42	.....	1	7	18	16	45	.....	1	5	13	26	1	13
New Hampshire.....	26	.....	1	8	6	11	28	.....	1	4	7	16	19	.....	1	4	10	12	9	9
Vermont.....	15	.....	.....	3	6	6	14	.....	.....	2	3	9	10	.....	.....	1	3	6	1	4
Massachusetts.....	150	3	17	86	54	40	149	1	15	31	55	47	183	1	9	27	48	48	1	16
Rhode Island.....	23	1	2	7	8	5	23	1	1	8	7	6	23	1	.....	5	10	7	.....	11
Connecticut.....	62	1	4	11	19	27	51	.....	4	10	15	22	52	.....	3	7	14	28	.....	11
Southern North Atlan- tic.....	379	11	29	88	123	128	304	9	23	78	86	103	234	7	16	51	71	89	75	70
New York.....	122	4	8	35	36	89	118	4	9	33	38	34	99	3	5	26	27	38	4	19
New Jersey.....	67	3	7	17	22	18	44	2	5	13	10	14	37	2	5	5	16	9	23	7
Pennsylvania.....	190	4	14	36	65	71	142	3	9	32	38	60	98	2	6	20	28	42	48	44
South Atlantic division..	153	2	9	32	52	58	119	2	8	26	25	58	69	2	6	14	16	31	34	50
Northern South Atlan- tic.....	62	2	4	15	16	25	52	2	4	12	10	24	36	2	3	7	10	14	10	16
Delaware.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	.....	1	.....	2	2	1	2
Maryland.....	14	1	.....	4	3	6	13	1	.....	3	2	7	11	1	.....	2	2	6	1	.....
District of Columbia.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Virginia.....	27	.....	2	8	6	11	25	.....	2	7	5	11	15	.....	1	5	5	4	2	6
West Virginia.....	16	.....	1	3	7	5	10	.....	1	2	2	5	6	.....	1	.....	3	2	6	4
Southern South Atlan- tic.....	91	.....	5	17	36	33	67	.....	4	14	15	34	33	.....	3	7	6	17	24	34
North Carolina.....	28	.....	.....	7	10	11	18	.....	.....	5	7	6	9	.....	.....	2	2	5	10	9
South Carolina.....	20	.....	1	3	12	4	15	.....	1	2	1	11	6	.....	1	1	1	3	5	8
Georgia.....	81	.....	3	4	12	12	22	.....	3	4	5	10	14	.....	2	3	1	8	9	8
Florida.....	12	.....	1	3	2	6	12	.....	.....	3	2	7	4	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	8
North Central division...	681	14	35	143	231	258	586	11	25	116	172	212	385	6	15	74	118	172	145	151
Eastern North Central..	450	8	23	110	152	157	362	6	16	86	120	134	284	5	10	55	88	126	88	78
Ohio.....	125	4	5	29	45	42	107	2	7	20	41	37	89	2	3	15	26	43	18	18
Indiana.....	80	1	4	19	28	28	68	1	3	14	19	26	45	.....	4	7	16	18	17	18
Illinois.....	118	1	6	24	35	47	79	1	2	21	23	32	69	1	2	15	20	31	34	10
Michigan.....	71	1	4	21	29	16	63	1	3	16	19	24	45	1	1	10	15	18	8	18
Wisconsin.....	61	1	4	17	15	24	50	1	1	15	18	15	36	1	.....	8	11	16	11	14
Western North Central..	281	6	12	33	79	101	174	5	9	30	52	78	101	1	5	19	30	46	57	73
Minnesota.....	37	2	1	4	12	18	23	2	1	3	6	11	14	.....	2	2	4	6	14	9
Iowa.....	70	.....	6	11	16	37	46	.....	4	8	11	23	34	.....	10	9	15	24	12	12
Missouri.....	50	3	1	7	24	15	45	2	1	5	21	16	26	1	2	2	9	12	5	19
North Dakota.....	4	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1
South Dakota.....	9	.....	.....	1	4	4	7	.....	.....	1	6	7	2	.....	1	1	2	3	2	5
Nebraska.....	21	1	2	.....	8	10	16	1	1	6	2	6	7	.....	1	1	2	3	5	9
Kansas.....	40	.....	2	9	14	15	35	.....	2	7	10	16	17	.....	.....	4	6	7	5	18
South Central division...	204	8	15	81	68	92	186	2	11	24	34	65	70	2	4	14	19	31	68	66
Eastern South Central..	105	2	9	13	31	50	72	1	6	12	21	32	38	1	4	7	12	14	33	34
Kentucky.....	34	1	3	5	11	14	26	1	1	5	9	10	17	1	1	3	6	6	8	9
Tennessee.....	22	1	3	2	3	13	15	.....	3	2	3	7	8	.....	2	1	3	3	7	7
Alabama.....	27	.....	3	8	10	11	19	.....	2	2	6	9	7	.....	1	1	2	8	8	12
Mississippi.....	22	.....	.....	3	7	12	12	.....	.....	3	3	6	6	.....	.....	1	3	2	10	6
Western South Central..	99	1	6	18	32	42	64	1	5	12	13	33	32	1	.....	7	7	17	35	32
Louisiana.....	15	1	.....	2	6	6	10	1	1	2	3	7	6	1	.....	1	1	3	5	4
Arkansas.....	15	.....	1	3	4	7	9	.....	1	1	1	4	6	.....	.....	1	1	6	6	8
Indian Territory.....	6	.....	.....	2	4	5	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	2
Oklahoma.....	7	.....	.....	2	5	5	2	.....	.....	4	7	11	21	.....	.....	5	6	9	13	23
Texas.....	56	.....	5	11	20	20	43	.....	2	7	15	25	39	1	2	8	12	25	37	40
Western division.....	125	3	9	18	34	61	88	2	7	15	25	39	48	.....	1	8	12	25	37	40
Rocky Mountain.....	41	1	2	8	9	21	24	1	.....	6	5	12	14	.....	1	1	8	9	17	10
Montana.....	10	.....	1	3	1	5	6	.....	.....	2	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	4
Idaho.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	3	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1
Wyoming.....	3	.....	.....	3	1	12	13	1	.....	3	3	6	9	.....	1	1	2	5	7	4
Colorado.....	20	1	1	3	2	4	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1
New Mexico.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	2	7	2
Basin and Plateau.....	18	.....	1	1	5	11	11	.....	1	2	3	5	9	.....	.....	2	5	2	7	2
Arizona.....	4	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	.....	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1
Utah.....	12	.....	1	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	1	2	4	.....	.....	1	3	2	11	11
Nevada.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific.....	66	2	6	9	20	29	53	1	6	7	17	22	25	1	1	5	4	14	13	28
Washington.....	15	.....	3	1	4	7	10	.....	2	1	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	5	8
Oregon.....	11	.....	1	1	3	3	10	.....	1	1	2	6	4	.....	.....	1	4	7	7	6
California.....	40	2	2	7	13	16	33	1	3	5	10	14	19	1	1	4	4	9	11	14

1 Decrease.



## SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XLI.—POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION.							
	Total.	In cities having—						In country districts.
		At least 2,500.	At least 100,000.	25,000 to 100,000.	8,000 to 25,000.	4,000 to 8,000.	2,500 to 4,000.	
Continental United States.....	75,994,675	30,583,411	14,208,347	5,609,965	5,273,887	3,380,193	2,211,019	45,411,164
North Atlantic division.....	21,046,695	14,352,647	7,533,280	2,565,416	2,226,013	1,289,027	738,911	6,694,048
New England.....	5,592,017	4,276,764	1,067,800	1,250,258	1,007,671	615,997	335,088	1,315,253
Maine.....	694,466	303,904	.....	50,145	114,494	87,046	52,219	890,502
New Hampshire.....	411,588	226,269	.....	56,987	101,933	33,320	34,029	185,319
Vermont.....	343,641	91,775	.....	.....	38,587	33,461	19,727	251,806
Massachusetts.....	2,805,346	2,567,098	784,176	852,988	495,459	305,371	129,104	238,248
Rhode Island.....	428,556	407,240	175,597	67,435	104,860	44,617	14,731	21,816
Connecticut.....	908,420	680,478	108,027	222,703	152,338	112,182	85,228	227,942
Southern North Atlantic.....	15,454,678	10,075,883	6,465,480	1,315,158	1,218,342	673,030	403,873	5,378,795
New York.....	7,268,894	5,298,111	4,060,571	396,402	523,009	196,872	121,697	1,970,783
New Jersey.....	1,883,669	1,329,162	657,674	349,073	246,254	119,258	56,903	654,607
Pennsylvania.....	6,302,115	3,448,610	1,847,235	509,623	449,079	357,400	225,273	2,853,505
South Atlantic division.....	10,443,480	2,232,632	787,675	514,853	475,098	271,894	183,112	8,210,848
Northern South Atlantic.....	4,464,481	1,421,173	787,675	247,060	223,286	80,268	76,884	3,043,303
Delaware.....	184,735	85,717	.....	76,508	.....	.....	9,209	99,018
Maryland.....	1,188,044	591,206	508,957	.....	48,540	15,298	18,411	596,838
District of Columbia.....	278,718	278,718	278,718	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	1,854,184	340,067	.....	131,674	140,021	33,534	34,838	1,514,117
West Virginia.....	958,800	125,465	.....	38,878	34,725	37,436	14,426	833,335
Southern South Atlantic.....	5,978,999	811,459	.....	267,793	251,812	185,626	106,228	5,167,540
North Carolina.....	1,893,810	186,790	.....	.....	96,537	55,482	34,771	1,707,020
South Carolina.....	1,340,316	171,256	.....	55,807	44,363	56,941	14,145	1,189,060
Georgia.....	2,216,331	346,882	.....	183,557	60,212	64,818	37,695	1,869,949
Florida.....	528,542	107,031	.....	28,429	50,700	8,285	19,617	421,511
North Central division.....	26,333,004	10,148,927	4,714,117	1,383,767	1,957,622	1,287,707	805,714	16,184,077
Eastern North Central.....	15,985,581	7,202,383	3,403,810	935,320	1,522,255	843,796	492,202	8,783,198
Ohio.....	4,157,545	1,997,100	965,052	241,866	392,922	264,679	132,581	2,160,445
Indiana.....	2,516,402	802,689	169,184	176,794	261,876	162,573	92,282	1,653,773
Illinois.....	4,821,550	2,600,058	1,698,575	216,570	356,795	188,203	139,015	2,221,492
Michigan.....	2,420,982	952,323	285,704	182,718	278,912	153,222	51,767	1,468,659
Wisconsin.....	2,069,042	790,213	285,315	117,372	231,760	80,119	75,057	1,278,829
Western North Central.....	10,347,423	2,946,544	1,310,307	448,447	435,367	438,911	313,512	7,400,879
Minnesota.....	1,751,394	598,100	365,783	52,969	51,294	72,205	55,849	1,158,294
Iowa.....	2,231,853	572,886	218,259	218,259	156,466	81,754	115,907	1,659,467
Missouri.....	3,106,665	1,128,104	841,969	26,023	87,571	128,451	44,090	1,978,501
North Dakota.....	319,146	23,413	.....	.....	9,589	7,652	6,172	295,733
South Dakota.....	401,570	40,936	.....	.....	10,266	18,477	12,193	360,634
Nebraska.....	1,066,300	252,702	102,555	66,170	.....	52,968	81,009	813,598
Kansas.....	1,470,495	330,903	.....	85,026	120,181	77,404	48,292	1,139,592
South Central division.....	14,080,047	2,188,253	594,155	591,870	371,306	339,324	291,598	11,891,794
Eastern South Central.....	7,547,767	1,181,056	307,051	348,494	152,132	166,402	156,977	6,416,701
Kentucky.....	2,147,174	467,668	204,731	97,608	60,620	60,687	44,022	1,679,506
Tennessee.....	2,020,616	326,639	102,320	143,656	23,942	15,968	40,758	1,693,977
Alabama.....	1,828,697	162,714	.....	107,230	26,476	48,742	34,266	1,611,983
Mississippi.....	1,551,270	120,035	.....	.....	41,094	41,005	37,936	1,431,235
Western South Central.....	6,532,290	1,057,197	287,104	243,376	219,174	172,922	134,621	5,475,098
Louisiana.....	1,381,625	366,288	287,104	.....	27,282	32,890	19,012	1,015,337
Arkansas.....	1,311,564	111,733	.....	38,307	33,056	19,033	21,337	1,199,881
Indian Territory.....	392,060	22,206	.....	.....	.....	9,935	12,271	369,854
Oklahoma.....	398,331	36,211	.....	.....	20,043	.....	16,168	362,120
Texas.....	3,048,710	520,759	.....	205,069	188,793	111,064	65,838	2,527,951
Western division.....	4,091,349	1,660,952	579,120	454,059	243,348	192,241	191,684	2,430,397
Rocky Mountain.....	1,232,642	406,479	133,859	58,627	101,134	47,054	65,805	826,163
Montana.....	243,329	84,554	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158,775
Idaho.....	161,772	10,003	.....	30,470	35,153	4,366	14,565	151,769
Wyoming.....	92,531	26,657	.....	.....	.....	10,008	.....	65,874
Colorado.....	539,700	260,651	133,859	.....	22,294	4,368	.....	279,049
New Mexico.....	195,310	24,614	.....	28,157	43,687	16,481	38,467	170,696
Basin and Plateau.....	442,015	132,117	.....	58,581	16,313	29,211	33,062	309,898
Arizona.....	122,931	19,495	.....	.....	.....	13,075	6,420	103,436
Utah.....	276,749	105,427	.....	53,531	16,313	11,636	23,947	171,322
Nevada.....	42,835	7,195	.....	.....	.....	4,500	2,695	35,140
Pacific.....	2,416,692	1,122,356	445,261	341,901	126,401	115,976	92,817	1,294,336
Washington.....	515,103	211,477	.....	155,233	10,049	23,468	22,727	306,626
Oregon.....	413,636	133,180	.....	90,426	8,381	15,327	19,046	280,356
California.....	1,485,953	777,699	445,261	96,242	107,971	77,181	51,044	707,854

# INCREASE OF POPULATION.

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TABLE XLII.—POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION.									
	Total. <sup>1</sup>	In cities having—						In country districts. <sup>2</sup>	Total. <sup>2</sup>	In country districts. <sup>2</sup>
		At least 2,500.	At least 100,000.	25,000 to 100,000.	8,000 to 25,000.	4,000 to 8,000.	2,500 to 4,000.			
Continental United States .....	62,947,714	22,559,367	9,697,960	4,291,608	4,255,057	2,449,299	1,865,443	40,388,347	62,622,250	40,062,883
North Atlantic division .....	17,406,969	10,718,903	5,027,528	2,111,122	1,886,526	1,044,781	698,996	6,688,066	17,401,545	6,682,642
New England .....	4,700,749	3,367,886	580,623	1,026,947	834,766	566,042	359,508	1,332,863	4,700,745	1,332,859
Maine .....	661,086	274,386	.....	36,425	93,921	95,922	48,118	386,700	661,086	386,700
New Hampshire .....	376,530	189,721	.....	44,126	58,982	38,368	48,295	186,809	376,530	186,809
Vermont .....	332,422	72,170	.....	.....	22,829	17,384	31,957	260,252	332,422	260,252
Massachusetts .....	2,238,947	2,003,854	448,477	706,723	409,731	294,369	144,554	239,093	2,238,943	239,089
Rhode Island .....	345,606	328,010	182,146	27,633	112,792	37,764	17,675	17,496	345,606	17,496
Connecticut .....	746,258	499,745	.....	212,040	136,561	82,235	68,909	246,513	746,258	246,513
Southern North Atlantic .....	12,706,220	7,351,017	4,446,905	1,084,175	1,001,760	478,689	339,488	5,355,203	12,700,800	5,349,783
New York .....	6,008,174	3,911,247	2,711,204	442,324	446,349	205,600	105,770	2,091,927	5,997,858	2,086,606
New Jersey .....	1,444,933	882,373	344,833	275,530	160,549	56,533	44,928	562,560	1,444,933	562,560
Pennsylvania .....	5,258,113	2,557,397	1,390,868	366,821	394,862	216,556	188,790	2,700,716	5,258,014	2,700,617
South Atlantic division .....	8,857,922	1,730,600	664,831	409,189	345,944	184,226	176,410	7,127,822	8,857,920	7,127,820
Northern South Atlantic .....	3,860,049	1,161,189	664,831	212,212	155,262	56,513	72,371	2,698,860	3,860,049	2,698,860
Delaware .....	168,493	68,502	.....	61,431	.....	4,010	3,061	99,991	168,493	99,991
Maryland .....	1,042,390	498,209	494,439	.....	31,040	11,796	20,934	544,181	1,042,390	544,181
District of Columbia .....	230,392	230,392	230,392	.....	.....	.....	.....	230,392	230,392	.....
Virginia .....	1,655,980	282,721	.....	116,259	105,706	26,789	34,017	1,373,259	1,655,980	1,373,259
West Virginia .....	762,794	81,365	.....	34,522	18,516	13,968	14,359	681,429	762,794	681,429
Southern South Atlantic .....	4,997,873	569,411	.....	196,977	190,682	77,718	104,039	4,428,462	4,997,871	4,428,460
North Carolina .....	1,617,940	115,759	.....	.....	62,544	84,515	13,700	1,502,190	1,617,947	1,502,188
South Carolina .....	1,151,149	118,822	.....	54,955	28,960	6,544	34,363	1,032,327	1,151,149	1,032,327
Georgia .....	1,837,353	257,472	.....	142,022	57,147	27,380	30,923	1,579,881	1,837,353	1,579,881
Florida .....	391,422	77,358	.....	.....	47,081	10,274	20,053	314,064	391,422	314,064
North Central division .....	22,410,417	7,413,216	3,196,723	1,053,120	1,544,500	950,593	668,280	14,997,201	22,362,279	14,949,063
Eastern North Central .....	13,478,305	5,100,678	2,173,891	698,122	1,144,491	659,338	424,836	8,377,627	13,471,840	8,371,162
Ohio .....	3,672,329	1,503,097	558,261	349,709	251,872	228,542	115,213	2,169,232	3,672,316	2,169,219
Indiana .....	2,192,404	690,039	105,436	116,866	173,764	106,567	82,906	1,602,365	2,192,404	1,602,365
Illinois .....	3,826,352	1,708,790	1,099,850	72,618	818,587	119,513	103,322	3,826,351	3,826,351	2,117,561
Michigan .....	2,093,890	780,294	205,876	194,439	205,780	106,436	77,763	1,863,596	2,093,890	1,863,596
Wisconsin .....	1,693,330	568,458	204,468	25,090	194,988	98,280	45,632	1,124,872	1,693,330	1,118,422
Western North Central .....	8,932,112	2,312,538	1,022,832	354,998	400,009	291,255	243,444	6,619,574	8,930,439	6,577,901
Minnesota .....	1,310,283	443,049	297,894	83,115	38,806	35,776	37,958	867,234	1,301,826	858,777
Iowa .....	1,912,297	405,764	.....	145,082	124,148	64,933	71,601	1,506,533	1,911,896	1,506,132
Missouri .....	2,679,185	860,685	584,486	52,324	66,933	107,825	49,117	2,179,562	2,679,184	2,179,561
North Dakota .....	180,983	10,643	.....	.....	.....	10,643	.....	180,983	180,983	.....
South Dakota .....	348,600	28,555	.....	10,177	.....	18,378	.....	320,045	348,600	320,045
Nebraska .....	1,062,656	291,641	140,452	55,154	63,889	14,283	17,863	771,015	1,058,910	767,269
Kansas .....	1,428,108	272,201	.....	69,323	96,556	57,795	48,527	1,155,907	1,427,096	1,154,895
South Central division .....	11,170,137	1,639,286	403,168	422,643	321,278	192,143	200,054	9,630,851	10,972,893	9,433,607
Eastern South Central .....	6,429,154	819,885	161,129	264,388	176,507	118,529	99,332	5,609,269	6,428,770	5,608,885
Kentucky .....	1,858,635	356,713	161,129	37,371	77,954	49,155	31,104	1,501,922	1,858,635	1,501,922
Tennessee .....	1,767,513	240,971	.....	169,763	32,574	17,455	21,179	1,526,547	1,767,513	1,526,547
Alabama .....	1,513,401	152,235	.....	57,254	31,881	34,782	28,318	1,361,166	1,513,017	1,360,782
Mississippi .....	1,289,600	69,966	.....	.....	84,098	17,137	18,731	1,219,634	1,289,600	1,219,634
Western South Central .....	4,740,983	719,401	242,039	158,255	144,771	78,614	100,722	4,021,582	4,544,123	3,824,722
Louisiana .....	1,118,688	287,177	242,039	.....	22,457	.....	22,681	831,411	1,118,587	831,410
Arkansas .....	1,128,211	73,169	.....	25,874	29,349	.....	12,747	1,055,052	1,128,179	1,055,020
Indian Territory .....	180,182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180,182	.....	.....
Oklahoma .....	78,475	6,939	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,151	71,536	81,834	64,895
Texas .....	2,285,527	352,126	.....	132,381	92,965	64,274	62,506	1,883,401	2,285,523	1,883,397
Western division .....	3,102,269	1,157,362	405,710	295,534	206,809	127,606	121,703	1,944,907	3,027,613	1,870,251
Rocky Mountain .....	867,558	256,146	106,713	.....	82,329	28,365	38,739	611,412	843,040	586,894
Montana .....	142,924	38,787	.....	.....	24,557	.....	14,230	104,137	132,159	93,372
Idaho .....	88,548	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,548	88,548	.....
Wyoming .....	62,555	21,484	.....	.....	11,690	6,388	3,406	41,071	60,705	39,221
Colorado .....	413,249	185,905	106,713	.....	46,082	15,792	17,318	227,344	412,188	226,293
New Mexico .....	160,282	9,970	.....	.....	.....	6,185	8,785	150,312	163,598	143,623
Basin and Plateau .....	346,377	99,481	.....	44,843	23,400	14,874	16,864	246,896	313,286	213,805
Arizona .....	88,243	8,302	.....	.....	.....	5,150	3,152	79,941	89,620	51,318
Utah .....	210,779	75,155	44,843	.....	14,889	9,724	5,699	135,624	207,905	132,750
Nevada .....	47,355	16,024	.....	.....	8,511	.....	7,513	31,331	45,761	29,737
Pacific .....	1,888,384	801,735	298,997	250,691	101,080	84,367	66,600	1,086,599	1,871,287	1,069,552
Washington .....	357,232	127,178	.....	78,843	19,922	22,100	6,313	230,054	349,890	222,212
Oregon .....	317,704	85,093	.....	40,885	10,532	11,313	16,863	232,611	313,767	228,674
California .....	1,213,398	589,464	298,997	125,463	70,626	50,954	43,424	623,934	1,208,130	618,666

<sup>1</sup> Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

## SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XLIII.—POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1880.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION.							In country districts.
	Total.	In cities having—						
		At least 2,500.	At least 100,000.	25,000 to 100,000.	8,000 to 25,000.	4,000 to 8,000.	2,500 to 4,000.	
Continental United States .....	50,155,783	14,670,866	6,241,240	2,394,284	2,753,137	1,796,241	1,485,964	35,484,917
North Atlantic division.....	14,507,407	7,867,753	3,656,581	1,340,032	1,309,844	885,360	675,936	6,639,654
New England.....	4,010,529	2,598,030	467,696	588,549	656,870	490,955	398,954	1,412,499
Maine.....	648,936	251,555	.....	33,810	66,810	70,908	80,027	397,381
New Hampshire.....	346,991	133,913	.....	32,630	48,617	21,757	30,909	213,077
Vermont.....	332,286	48,280	.....	.....	11,365	19,166	17,749	284,006
Massachusetts.....	1,783,085	1,513,312	362,839	384,569	359,624	248,571	157,709	269,773
Rhode Island.....	276,531	258,527	104,857	.....	76,702	54,692	22,276	18,004
Connecticut.....	622,700	392,443	.....	132,540	93,758	76,861	90,284	230,257
Southern North Atlantic.....	10,496,878	5,269,723	3,188,885	756,483	652,968	394,405	276,982	5,227,155
New York.....	5,082,871	2,868,318	1,928,096	322,577	353,273	148,725	120,647	2,214,558
New Jersey.....	1,181,116	612,526	257,230	181,828	56,592	90,897	25,979	518,590
Pennsylvania.....	4,282,891	1,788,879	1,003,559	262,078	243,103	159,783	130,856	2,494,012
South Atlantic division.....	7,597,197	1,154,029	509,937	254,917	195,286	100,556	93,333	6,448,168
Northern South Atlantic.....	3,390,197	852,337	509,937	136,815	103,982	60,265	41,338	2,537,860
Delaware.....	146,608	48,989	.....	42,478	.....	.....	6,511	97,619
Maryland.....	934,943	882,595	332,313	.....	19,352	13,269	17,661	552,348
District of Columbia.....	177,624	177,624	177,624	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	1,512,565	189,079	.....	68,600	84,630	29,887	10,962	1,323,486
West Virginia.....	618,457	54,050	.....	30,737	.....	17,109	6,204	564,407
Southern South Atlantic.....	4,207,000	301,692	.....	118,102	91,304	40,291	51,995	3,905,308
North Carolina.....	1,399,750	55,116	.....	.....	26,615	13,537	14,964	1,344,634
South Carolina.....	995,577	74,539	.....	49,984	10,086	6,160	8,359	921,038
Georgia.....	1,542,180	145,090	.....	68,118	44,763	6,099	26,110	1,397,090
Florida.....	269,493	26,947	.....	.....	9,890	14,495	2,562	242,546
North Central division.....	17,364,111	4,199,819	1,500,915	593,357	930,407	639,162	535,978	13,164,292
Eastern North Central.....	11,206,668	3,082,112	1,150,397	386,263	669,315	483,810	392,327	8,124,556
Ohio.....	3,198,062	1,029,642	415,235	140,462	190,147	146,213	137,530	2,168,420
Indiana.....	1,978,301	883,733	.....	157,258	86,805	83,185	56,485	1,594,568
Illinois.....	3,077,871	938,172	503,185	56,527	172,309	112,441	98,710	2,139,699
Michigan.....	1,636,937	408,022	116,340	82,016	123,210	81,064	54,792	1,228,915
Wisconsin.....	1,315,497	322,543	115,537	.....	96,844	60,302	49,810	992,954
Western North Central.....	6,157,443	1,117,707	350,518	207,094	261,092	155,352	143,651	5,039,736
Minnesota.....	780,773	148,758	.....	88,860	19,263	21,944	19,191	632,015
Iowa.....	1,624,615	247,427	.....	.....	152,578	49,222	45,627	1,377,188
Missouri.....	2,185,380	545,993	350,518	88,216	20,635	46,534	40,090	1,622,887
North Dakota.....	36,909	2,693	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,693	34,216
South Dakota.....	98,268	7,208	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,208	91,060
Nebraska.....	452,402	60,672	.....	30,513	13,003	8,358	8,793	391,780
Kansas.....	996,096	104,956	.....	.....	55,613	29,294	20,049	891,140
South Central division.....	8,919,371	838,988	339,848	135,794	198,066	109,181	101,099	8,035,383
Eastern South Central.....	5,585,151	469,006	123,758	135,794	96,237	67,270	45,947	5,116,145
Kentucky.....	1,648,690	249,923	123,758	29,720	45,125	33,117	18,203	1,398,767
Tennessee.....	1,542,359	115,984	.....	76,942	22,585	5,877	11,080	1,426,375
Alabama.....	1,262,505	68,518	.....	29,132	16,713	12,506	10,167	1,193,987
Mississippi.....	1,181,697	34,581	.....	.....	11,814	16,270	6,497	1,097,016
Western South Central.....	3,334,220	414,982	216,090	.....	101,829	41,911	55,152	2,919,238
Louisiana.....	939,946	239,390	216,090	.....	8,009	7,197	8,094	700,556
Arkansas.....	802,525	30,630	.....	.....	13,138	.....	17,492	771,895
Indian Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	1,691,749	144,962	.....	.....	80,682	34,714	29,566	1,446,787
Western division.....	1,767,697	565,277	233,959	70,184	119,534	61,932	79,618	1,202,420
Rocky Mountain.....	406,450	94,425	.....	35,629	14,820	15,901	28,075	312,025
Montana.....	39,159	6,987	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,987	32,172
Idaho.....	32,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,610
Wyoming.....	20,789	6,152	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,152	14,637
Colorado.....	194,327	74,651	.....	35,629	14,820	9,266	14,936	119,676
New Mexico.....	119,565	6,635	.....	.....	.....	6,635	.....	112,930
Basin and Plateau.....	246,669	64,556	.....	.....	31,685	26,043	6,828	182,113
Arizona.....	40,440	7,007	.....	.....	.....	7,007	.....	33,433
Utah.....	143,963	33,665	.....	.....	20,768	6,069	6,828	110,298
Nevada.....	62,266	23,884	.....	.....	10,917	12,967	.....	58,382
Pacific.....	1,114,578	406,296	233,959	34,555	73,029	20,038	44,715	708,282
Washington.....	75,116	7,121	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,121	67,995
Oregon.....	174,768	25,852	.....	.....	17,577	.....	8,275	148,916
California.....	864,694	373,323	233,959	34,555	55,452	20,038	29,319	491,371

# INCREASE OF POPULATION.

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TABLE XLIV.—PER CENT OF POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT OF POPULATION.																		In country districts.		
	In cities having—																				
	At least 2,500.			At least 100,000.			25,000 to 100,000.			8,000 to 25,000.			4,000 to 8,000.			2,500 to 4,000.					
	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880
Continental United States .....	40.2	35.8	29.3	18.7	15.4	12.4	7.3	6.8	4.8	6.9	6.7	5.5	4.4	3.9	3.6	2.9	3.0	3.0	59.8	64.2	70.7
North Atlantic division .....	68.2	61.6	54.2	35.8	28.9	25.2	12.2	12.1	9.2	10.6	10.6	9.0	6.1	6.0	6.1	3.5	4.0	4.7	31.8	38.4	45.8
New England .....	76.5	71.6	64.8	19.1	12.4	11.7	22.4	21.8	14.6	18.0	17.8	16.4	11.0	12.0	12.2	6.0	7.6	9.9	23.5	28.4	35.2
Maine .....	43.8	41.5	38.8	.....	.....	.....	7.2	5.5	5.2	16.5	14.2	10.3	12.6	14.5	10.9	7.5	7.3	12.4	56.2	58.5	61.2
New Hampshire .....	55.0	50.4	38.6	.....	.....	.....	13.8	11.7	9.4	24.8	15.7	14.0	8.1	10.2	6.3	8.3	12.8	8.9	45.0	49.6	61.4
Vermont .....	26.7	21.7	14.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.2	6.9	3.4	9.7	5.2	5.8	5.8	9.6	5.8	73.3	75.3	85.5
Massachusetts .....	91.5	89.5	84.9	27.9	20.0	20.4	30.4	31.6	21.6	17.7	18.3	20.2	10.9	13.1	13.9	4.6	6.5	8.8	8.6	10.5	15.1
Rhode Island .....	95.0	94.9	93.5	41.0	38.3	37.9	15.7	8.0	.....	24.5	32.6	27.7	10.4	10.9	19.8	3.4	5.1	8.1	5.0	5.1	6.5
Connecticut .....	74.9	67.0	63.0	11.9	.....	.....	24.5	28.4	21.3	16.8	18.3	15.0	12.3	11.0	12.2	9.4	9.8	14.5	25.1	33.0	37.0
Southern North Atlantic .....	65.2	57.9	50.2	41.8	35.0	30.4	8.5	8.5	7.2	7.9	7.9	6.2	4.4	3.8	3.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	34.8	42.1	49.8
New York .....	72.9	65.2	56.4	55.9	45.2	37.9	5.4	7.4	6.3	7.2	7.4	7.0	2.7	3.4	2.8	1.7	1.8	2.4	27.1	34.8	43.6
New Jersey .....	70.6	61.1	54.2	29.6	23.9	22.8	18.6	19.1	16.1	13.1	11.1	5.0	6.3	3.9	8.0	3.0	3.1	2.3	29.4	38.9	45.8
Pennsylvania .....	54.7	48.6	41.8	29.3	26.4	23.4	9.0	7.9	5.9	7.1	7.5	5.7	5.7	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.1	45.3	51.4	58.2
South Atlantic division .....	21.4	19.5	15.2	7.5	7.5	6.7	4.9	4.6	3.4	4.6	3.9	2.6	2.6	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.2	78.6	80.5	84.8
Northern South Atlantic .....	31.8	30.1	25.1	17.7	17.2	15.0	5.5	5.5	4.0	5.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.2	68.2	69.9	74.9
Delaware .....	46.4	40.7	33.4	.....	.....	.....	41.4	36.5	29.0	.....	.....	.....	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	4.4	53.6	59.3	66.6
Maryland .....	49.8	47.8	40.9	42.8	41.7	35.5	.....	.....	.....	4.1	3.0	2.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.2	52.2	59.1
District of Columbia .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia .....	18.3	17.1	12.5	.....	.....	.....	7.1	7.0	4.2	7.5	6.4	5.6	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.1	0.7	81.7	82.9	87.5
West Virginia .....	13.1	10.7	8.7	.....	.....	.....	4.1	4.5	5.0	3.6	2.4	.....	3.9	1.9	2.7	1.5	1.9	1.0	86.9	89.8	91.3
Southern South Atlantic .....	13.6	11.4	7.2	.....	.....	.....	4.5	3.9	2.8	4.2	3.8	2.2	3.1	1.6	1.0	1.8	2.1	1.2	86.4	88.6	92.8
North Carolina .....	9.9	7.2	3.9	.....	.....	.....	4.2	4.7	5.0	5.1	3.9	1.9	2.9	2.1	0.9	1.9	1.2	1.1	90.1	92.8	96.1
South Carolina .....	12.8	10.3	7.5	.....	.....	.....	8.3	7.7	4.4	3.3	2.1	1.0	4.2	0.5	0.6	1.1	3.0	0.9	87.2	89.7	92.5
Georgia .....	15.6	14.0	9.4	.....	.....	.....	5.4	.....	.....	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.9	1.5	0.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	84.4	86.0	90.6
Florida .....	20.3	19.8	10.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.6	12.0	3.7	1.6	2.7	5.4	3.7	5.1	0.9	79.7	80.2	90.0
North Central division .....	38.5	33.1	24.2	17.9	14.3	8.6	5.2	4.7	3.4	7.4	6.9	5.4	4.9	4.2	3.7	3.1	3.0	3.1	61.5	66.9	75.8
Eastern North Central .....	45.1	37.8	27.5	21.3	16.1	10.3	5.9	5.2	3.4	9.5	8.5	6.0	5.3	4.9	4.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	54.9	62.2	72.5
Ohio .....	48.0	40.9	32.2	23.2	15.2	13.0	5.8	9.5	4.4	9.4	6.9	5.9	6.4	6.2	4.6	3.2	3.1	4.3	52.0	59.1	67.8
Indiana .....	34.3	26.9	19.4	6.7	4.8	.....	7.0	5.8	7.9	10.4	8.1	4.4	6.5	4.9	4.2	3.7	3.8	2.9	65.7	73.1	80.6
Illinois .....	53.9	44.7	30.5	35.2	28.8	16.4	4.5	1.9	1.8	7.4	8.2	5.6	3.9	3.1	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	45.1	55.3	69.5
Michigan .....	39.3	34.9	24.9	11.8	9.9	7.1	7.6	6.4	2.0	11.5	9.8	7.5	6.3	5.1	5.0	2.1	3.7	3.8	60.7	65.1	75.1
Wisconsin .....	38.2	33.6	24.5	13.8	12.1	8.8	5.7	1.5	.....	11.2	11.5	7.3	3.9	5.8	4.6	3.6	2.7	3.8	61.8	66.4	75.5
Western North Central .....	28.5	25.9	18.2	12.7	11.4	5.7	4.3	4.0	3.4	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.3	3.3	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.3	71.5	74.1	81.8
Minnesota .....	34.1	33.8	19.1	20.9	22.8	.....	3.0	2.5	11.3	2.9	2.9	2.5	4.1	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.5	65.9	66.2	80.9
Iowa .....	25.6	21.2	15.2	.....	.....	.....	9.8	7.6	.....	7.0	6.5	9.4	3.6	3.4	3.0	5.2	3.7	2.8	74.4	78.8	84.8
Missouri .....	36.3	32.1	25.2	27.1	21.8	16.2	0.9	2.0	4.1	2.8	2.5	1.0	4.1	4.0	2.1	1.4	1.8	1.8	63.7	67.9	74.8
North Dakota .....	7.3	5.6	7.3	.....	.....	.....	3.0	.....	.....	3.0	.....	.....	2.4	5.6	.....	1.9	.....	7.3	92.7	94.4	92.7
South Dakota .....	10.2	8.2	7.3	.....	.....	.....	2.6	.....	.....	2.6	.....	.....	4.6	.....	.....	3.0	5.3	7.3	89.8	91.8	92.7
Nebraska .....	23.7	27.4	13.4	9.6	13.2	.....	6.2	5.2	6.7	.....	6.0	2.9	5.0	1.3	1.9	2.9	1.7	1.9	76.3	72.6	86.6
Kansas .....	22.5	19.1	10.5	.....	.....	.....	5.8	4.9	.....	8.2	6.8	5.6	5.2	4.0	2.9	3.3	3.4	2.0	77.5	80.9	89.5
South Central division .....	15.5	13.8	9.9	4.2	3.6	3.8	4.2	3.8	1.5	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.4	1.7	1.2	2.1	1.8	1.2	84.5	86.2	90.1
Eastern South Central .....	15.0	12.8	8.4	4.1	2.5	2.2	4.6	4.1	2.5	2.0	2.8	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.2	2.1	1.6	0.8	85.0	87.2	91.6
Kentucky .....	21.8	19.2	15.2	9.5	8.7	7.5	4.6	2.0	1.8	2.8	4.2	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.1	78.2	80.8	84.8
Tennessee .....	16.2	13.6	7.5	5.1	.....	.....	7.1	9.6	5.0	1.2	1.8	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.3	2.0	1.2	0.7	83.8	86.4	92.5
Alabama .....	11.9	10.1	5.4	.....	.....	.....	5.9	3.8	2.3	1.4	2.1	1.3	2.7	2.3	1.0	1.9	1.9	0.8	88.1	89.9	94.6
Mississippi .....	7.7	5.4	3.1	.....	.....	.....	2.7	2.6	1.1	2.7	2.6	1.1	2.6	1.3	1.4	2.4	1.6	0.6	92.3	94.6	96.9
Western South Central .....	16.2	15.2	12.4	4.4	5.1	6.5	3.7	3.8	.....	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.6	1.6	1.3	2.1	2.1	1.6	88.8	84.8	87.6
Louisiana .....	25.5	25.7	25.5	20.8	21.7	23.0	2.9	2.3	.....	1.9	2.0	0.8	2.4	.....	0.8	1.4	2.0	0.9	73.5	74.3	74.5
Arkansas .....	8.5	6.5	3.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.5	2.6	1.6	1.5	0.5	.....	1.6	1.1	2.2	91.5	93.5	96.2
Indian Territory .....	5.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94.3	100.0	.....
Oklahoma .....	9.1	8.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.0	.....	.....	5.3	.....	.....	4.1	3.5	.....	90.9	91.2	.....
Texas .....	17.1	15.8	9.1	.....	.....	.....	6.7	5.9	.....	4.6	4.2	5.1	3.6	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.8	1.8	82.9	84.2	90.9
Western division .....	40.6	37.3	32.0	14.1	13.1	13.2	11.1	9.5	4.0	6.0	6.7	6.8	4.7	4.1	3.5	4.7	3.9	4.5	59.4	62.7	68.0
Rocky Mountain .....	33.0	29.5	23.2	10.9	12.3	.....	4.8	.....	8.8	8.2	9.5	8.6	3.8	3.3	3.9	5.3	4.4	6.9	67.0	70.5	76.8
Montana .....	34.7	27.1	17.8	.....	.....	.....	12.5	.....	.....	14.4	17.2	.....	1.8	.....	.....	6.0	9.9	17.8	65.3	722	

## SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XLV.—INCREASE OF POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1890 TO 1900.

DIVISION.	INCREASE OF POPULATION.							In country districts.
	Total.	In cities having—						
		At least 2,500 inhabitants.	At least 100,000 inhabitants.	25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.	8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.	4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants.	2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants.	
Continental United States.....	13, 046, 861	8, 024, 044	4, 510, 387	1, 218, 857	1, 018, 830	930, 894	345, 576	5, 022, 817
North Atlantic division .....	3, 639, 726	3, 633, 744	2, 505, 752	454, 294	389, 487	244, 296	89, 915	5, 982
New England .....	891, 268	908, 878	487, 177	223, 311	172, 905	49, 955	124, 470	117, 610
Southern North Atlantic.....	2, 748, 458	2, 724, 866	2, 018, 575	230, 983	216, 582	194, 341	64, 385	23, 592
South Atlantic division .....	1, 585, 558	502, 032	122, 844	105, 664	129, 154	137, 668	6, 702	1, 083, 526
Northern South Atlantic.....	604, 482	259, 984	122, 844	34, 848	68, 024	29, 755	4, 513	844, 448
Southern South Atlantic.....	981, 126	242, 048	.....	70, 816	61, 130	107, 913	2, 189	739, 078
North Central division .....	3, 922, 587	2, 785, 711	1, 517, 394	330, 647	413, 122	337, 114	137, 434	1, 186, 876
Eastern North Central.....	2, 507, 276	2, 101, 705	1, 229, 919	237, 198	377, 764	189, 458	67, 386	405, 571
Western North Central.....	1, 415, 311	684, 006	287, 475	93, 449	35, 358	147, 656	70, 088	781, 805
South Central division .....	2, 909, 910	648, 967	190, 987	169, 227	50, 028	147, 181	91, 544	2, 260, 943
Eastern South Central .....	1, 118, 603	311, 171	145, 922	84, 106	124, 375	47, 873	57, 645	807, 432
Western South Central.....	1, 791, 307	337, 796	45, 065	85, 121	74, 408	99, 308	33, 899	1, 453, 511
Western division .....	989, 080	503, 590	173, 410	158, 525	37, 039	64, 635	69, 931	485, 490
Rocky Mountain .....	365, 084	150, 333	27, 146	58, 627	18, 805	18, 689	27, 066	214, 751
Basin and Plateau .....	96, 638	82, 636	.....	8, 688	17, 087	14, 337	16, 698	68, 002
Pacific.....	528, 358	320, 621	146, 264	91, 210	26, 321	31, 609	26, 217	207, 737

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.

TABLE XLVI.—INCREASE OF POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1880 TO 1890.

DIVISION.	INCREASE OF POPULATION.							
	Total.	In cities having—						In country districts.
		At least 2,500 inhabitants.	At least 100,000 inhabitants.	25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.	8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.	4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants.	2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants.	
Continental United States.....	12,466,467	7,888,501	3,456,720	1,897,324	1,501,920	653,058	379,479	4,577,966
North Atlantic division .....	2,894,138	2,851,150	1,370,947	771,090	526,682	159,371	28,000	42,988
New England .....	690,216	769,856	112,927	443,398	177,890	75,087	139,446	179,640
Southern North Atlantic .....	2,203,922	2,081,294	1,258,020	327,692	348,792	84,284	62,506	122,628
South Atlantic division .....	1,200,723	576,571	154,894	154,272	150,658	33,670	83,077	684,152
Northern South Atlantic .....	469,852	308,852	154,894	75,397	51,280	13,752	31,033	161,000
Southern South Atlantic .....	790,871	267,719	.....	78,875	99,378	37,422	52,044	523,152
North Central division .....	4,998,168	3,213,397	1,695,808	459,763	614,093	311,431	132,302	1,784,771
Eastern North Central .....	2,255,172	2,018,566	1,023,494	311,859	475,176	175,528	32,509	246,606
Western North Central .....	2,732,996	1,194,831	672,314	147,904	138,917	135,903	99,793	1,538,165
South Central division .....	2,053,522	655,298	63,320	286,849	123,212	82,962	98,955	1,398,224
Eastern South Central .....	843,619	350,879	37,371	128,594	80,270	51,259	53,385	492,740
Western South Central .....	1,209,903	304,419	25,949	153,255	42,942	31,703	45,570	905,484
Western division .....	1,259,916	592,085	171,751	225,350	87,275	65,624	42,085	667,831
Rocky Mountain .....	436,590	161,721	106,713	135,629	67,509	12,464	10,664	274,869
Basin and Plateau .....	66,617	34,925	.....	44,843	13,285	11,169	9,536	31,692
Pacific .....	756,709	395,439	65,038	216,136	28,051	64,329	21,885	361,270

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.

# INCREASE OF POPULATION.

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TABLE XLVII.—PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1890 TO 1900.

DIVISION.	PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION.							In country districts.
	Total.	In cities having—						
		At least 2,500 in-habitants.	At least 100,000 in-habitants.	25,000 to 100,000 in-habitants.	8,000 to 25,000 in-habitants.	4,000 to 8,000 in-habitants.	2,500 to 4,000 in-habitants.	
Continental United States.....	20.7	35.6	46.5	28.4	23.9	38.0	18.5	12.4
North Atlantic division .....	20.9	33.9	49.8	21.5	21.2	23.4	5.7	0.1
New England .....	19.0	27.0	83.9	21.7	20.7	8.8	16.8	11.8
Southern North Atlantic .....	21.6	37.1	45.4	21.3	21.6	40.6	19.0	0.4
South Atlantic division .....	17.9	29.0	18.5	25.8	37.3	102.6	3.8	15.2
Northern South Atlantic.....	15.7	22.4	18.5	16.4	43.8	52.7	6.2	12.8
Southern South Atlantic.....	19.6	42.5	.....	36.0	32.1	138.9	2.1	16.7
North Central division .....	17.5	36.9	47.5	31.4	26.7	85.5	20.6	7.9
Eastern North Central.....	18.6	41.2	56.6	34.0	33.0	28.7	15.9	4.8
Western North Central.....	15.8	27.4	28.1	26.3	8.8	50.7	28.8	11.8
South Central division .....	26.1	42.2	47.4	40.0	15.6	76.6	45.8	23.5
Eastern South Central.....	17.4	38.0	90.6	31.8	113.8	40.4	58.0	14.4
Western South Central .....	37.8	47.0	18.6	53.8	51.4	134.9	33.7	36.1
Western division .....	31.9	43.5	42.7	53.6	17.9	50.7	57.5	25.0
Rocky Mountain .....	42.1	58.7	25.4	.....	22.8	65.9	69.9	35.1
Basin and Plateau .....	27.6	32.8	.....	19.4	130.3	96.4	102.0	25.5
Pacific.....	28.0	40.0	48.9	36.4	25.1	37.5	39.4	19.1

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.

TABLE XLVIII.—PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1880 TO 1890.

DIVISION.	PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION.							In country districts.
	Total.	In cities having—						
		At least 2,500 in-habitants.	At least 100,000 in-habitants.	25,000 to 100,000 in-habitants.	8,000 to 25,000 in-habitants.	4,000 to 8,000 in-habitants.	2,500 to 4,000 in-habitants.	
Continental United States.....	24.9	53.8	55.4	79.2	54.6	36.4	25.5	12.9
North Atlantic division .....	19.9	36.2	37.5	57.5	40.2	18.0	3.4	0.6
New England .....	17.2	29.6	24.1	76.0	27.1	15.3	19.9	15.6
Southern North Atlantic.....	21.0	39.5	39.5	43.3	53.4	21.4	22.6	2.3
South Atlantic division .....	16.6	50.0	30.4	60.5	77.1	33.5	89.0	10.6
Northern South Atlantic.....	13.9	36.2	30.4	55.1	49.3	16.2	75.1	6.3
Southern South Atlantic.....	18.8	88.7	.....	66.8	108.8	92.9	100.1	13.4
North Central division .....	28.8	76.5	113.0	77.5	66.0	48.7	24.7	13.6
Eastern North Central .....	20.2	65.5	89.0	80.7	71.0	36.3	8.3	3.0
Western North Central.....	44.4	106.9	191.8	71.4	53.2	87.5	69.5	80.5
South Central division .....	23.0	74.1	18.6	211.2	62.2	76.0	97.9	17.4
Eastern South Central .....	15.1	74.8	30.2	94.7	83.4	76.2	116.2	9.6
Western South Central.....	36.3	73.4	12.0	.....	42.2	75.6	82.6	31.0
Western division .....	71.3	104.7	73.4	321.1	73.0	105.9	52.9	55.5
Rocky Mountain .....	107.4	171.8	.....	100.0	455.5	78.4	38.0	88.1
Basin and Plateau .....	27.0	54.1	.....	.....	126.1	142.9	139.7	17.4
Pacific .....	67.9	97.3	27.8	625.5	38.4	321.0	48.9	51.0

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.

## PROPORTION OF THE SEXES.

### SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

In continental United States there are 1,638,321 more males than females, or about 2 in each 100 people.

Probably in the population of the world as a whole, and certainly in that half of it which has been counted with distinction of sex, there are several million more males than females.

In continental United States, however, the relative excess of males is greater than the average for all countries.

Europe has an excess of females; every other continent, so far as known, has an excess of males.

The whole population of continental United States was first counted with distinction of sex in 1820. During the seventy years from 1830 to 1900 the absolute excess of males was greater at each census than at any preceding census with one exception, that of 1870, when the excess of males was less than in 1850 and 1860.

This reduction of the excess of males between 1860 and 1870 by about 300,000 was doubtless due to the deaths in the Civil War and the diminished immigration during the decade.

The greatest relative excess of males was in 1890, when in each 10,000 people there were 242 more males than females.

By 1900 this excess had decreased to 216 in 10,000, less than the relative excess in 1890 and 1860, but greater than that at each other census.

The divisions of continental United States with the smallest proportion of males are the District of Columbia (47.4 per cent), Massachusetts (48.7 per cent), and Rhode Island (49.1 per cent); those with the largest are Wyoming (62.9 per cent), and Montana (61.6 per cent).

As a rule sparsely settled regions have an excess of males and densely settled regions an excess of females.

Between 1890 and 1900 the divergence among the several states in this respect decreased and the proportion of males and of females in different sections became more nearly equal.

In 1880 about one-fourth and in 1900 less than one-sixth of the American counties had an excess of females.

American cities as a rule have more females than males. In the 1,861 cities, each having in 1900 at least

2,500 inhabitants, there were 201,959 more females than males, and this notwithstanding the many western cities which contained more males than females and the enormous number of foreign born in the country, five-ninths of them male and a large proportion of them living in the cities.

This tendency of American cities to develop a preponderatingly female population had increased since 1890 when, in the 1,490 cities, each having at least 2,500 inhabitants, there were 6,929 more males than females.

While the excess of 6,929 males in American cities in 1890 became an excess of 201,959 females in American cities in 1900, the excess of 1,519,559 males in country districts in 1890 became an excess of 1,840,280 males in 1900.

Or, expressing the facts in ratios, of each 1,000 inhabitants of such cities in 1890, 500 were males and in 1900, 497 were males; of each 1,000 inhabitants living outside these cities in 1890, 519 were males and in 1900, 520 were males. The difference thus in the number of males or of females between an average thousand of city and of country population in 1890 was 19 and in 1900, 23.

This conclusion is not materially modified when a more accurate method is employed and a comparison made between the figures in 1890 and 1900 for the same list of cities, namely, all which had at least 2,500 inhabitants at each date.

A marked and increasing dissociation of the sexes between city and country like that in the United States has been noted also in the leading countries of western Europe.

On the other hand, there is a large excess of males in the principal cities of Russia and India, and in Hong-kong and Manila.

This excess of females in the cities of western Europe and eastern United States is probably due mainly to the greater opportunity for women to find employment in those cities and to their migration cityward in consequence.

But even among children under 5 years of age, a slight difference appears between cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants and the rest of the country. In such cities there are 503 males to each 1,000 children; outside of them there are 506 males to each 1,000 children.



These figures support but do not prove the theory that the proportion of male children at birth is slightly less in cities than in country districts.

Notwithstanding the great excess of males in the total population of the United States, there are two periods of life at which the reported number of females is greater. One, extending from about 83 years of age to the end of life, is probably due mainly to the longer average life of women; the other, from 16 to 25, is probably apparent rather than real, and due mainly to the greater number of women who claim, erroneously, to belong to this age period.

Among the negroes there are a few more females than males; among the Indians, a few more males than females. The marked excess of males among whites and Mongolians is doubtless due to the influence of immigration.

Among the Chinese said to have been born in the United States, nearly three-fourths are male, an incredible proportion, which is probably due to the false return of several thousand immigrant Chinese as native in the effort to elude the provisions of the exclusion laws.

At each of the last six censuses there has been an excess of males among native white population ranging, at each census except that of 1870, from one-quarter to three-quarters of a million. These figures are probably swollen by an indeterminate amount as a result of the return of a certain number of foreign born as native.

In 1900, among the 13,367,147 persons attending school, 499 in each 1,000 were male and 501 female; in 1890, in the same class, 510 per 1,000 were male and 490 female.

Among the whites attending school there is still a slight excess of males; among the Indians and Mongolians, a very marked excess of males. The slight excess of females in the total population reported in 1900 as attending school is due to a very decided excess of females among the negro school attendants.

In all races and in all parts of the country there has been a decided increase since 1890 in the proportion of females among persons attending school. This increase is due mainly to the increase in the proportion of young women among persons at least 15 years of age attending school, the increase at this age period being nearly five times as great as at any other and more than three times as great as the average increase for all ages.

In 1890, among each 1,000 persons at least 15 years of age attending school, 528 were male; in 1900 only 490 were male.

No important change took place in the large cities. The change for the whole country was due to a rapid decrease outside of the cities in the proportion of young men among the persons at least 15 years of age attending school, the figures for the country districts ap-

proaching rapidly the proportion found in cities in 1900 and 1890.

When the school attendants of a specified class are compared with the total population of the same age and class, a noticeable contrast between the negro and the foreign born white population appears, the per cent of female negroes attending school at each age being larger than that of male negroes, and the per cent of female foreign born whites attending school at each age smaller than that of male foreign born whites.

Even for the age period 10 to 14 there has been, during the last decade, a slight decrease in the proportion of males attending school to male population, somewhat more than counterbalanced by an increase in the proportion of females attending school to female population.

The death rate of males in the registration area of the United States in 1900 was 19.0 per 1,000, and that of females 16.6 per 1,000, the former having a death rate higher by about one-seventh than the latter. In the 346 registration cities the death rate of males was 20.0 and that of females 17.2 per 1,000, the male rate exceeding the female by one-sixth. In the rest of the registration area the male death rate was 15.8 and that of females 15.0 per 1,000, the male rate exceeding the female by one-nineteenth.

The difference in the death rate of the sexes is apparently least between the ages of 5 to 14 and greatest at the youngest and oldest ages.

Life tables for Massachusetts, England, Prussia, and Norway confirm these conclusions and make them precise. They indicate that male children under 3 years of age have uniformly a higher death rate than female children.

There is a period between 5 and 21 years of age in which the death rate of females is slightly higher than that of males. According to the Massachusetts life table this period covers seventeen years, 5 to 21; according to the Norwegian life table, eleven years, 5 to 15; according to the Prussian life table, nine years, 8 to 16; and according to the English life table, eight years, 14 to 21.

According to all the life tables the death rate of women between 20 and 30 years of age, at which ages probably a majority of the childbirths occur, was less than that of males.

#### SEX.

*Definition of terms.*—There are no words in common use for human beings of the male sex and the female sex regardless of age, the words man and woman being confined to adults, and the words male and female including not merely the human but all animal species, the former being, therefore, too narrow, and the latter too broad. To modify the popular meaning of either

set of terms was far easier than to attempt the introduction of a new pair. Census practice has chosen the second pair, and for census purposes the word male means a human being of the male sex and of any age; the word female a human being of the female sex and of any age.

*Margin of error.*—In this field of census work there is no ambiguity of terms, and in the United States there is no unwillingness on the part of any race, age, or class of the population to give correct answers to the question of sex. Hence the amount of conscious and intentional error in the answers is probably infinitesimal.

But the census returns are obtained by enumerators who inquire from dwelling house to dwelling house throughout the United States regarding the families there residing. A small minority of the population have no dwelling house even in the loose sense in which that term is defined by the Census Office, namely, the place where a person regularly sleeps.<sup>1</sup> Such persons without habitation are somewhat likely not to be counted, and also are likely to be predominantly males. Hence failures of enumerators to reach this class are likely to result in the omission of males more commonly than of females.

These reasons for anticipating a greater proportionate omission of males are not confirmed, however, by the results of a recount in Maryland. In 2 counties of the state and 11 of the 19 enumeration districts in a third county, a careful reenumeration was made soon after the original count, in the effort to gather evidence upon which indictments of the enumerators for false and fraudulent returns might be based. The work was done under the direct and personal superintendence of officials trained in the Census Office, and there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of their conclusions. The reenumeration showed a population of 60,934, and of these 1,554 or 2.6 per cent had been omitted by the enumerators. It included 31,762 males, and of these 817 or 2.6 per cent had been omitted; it included 29,172 females, and of these 737 or 2.5 per cent had been omitted. Thus the difference in the per cent of omissions according to sex was insignificant. But in the case in hand a strenuous effort was made, for political reasons, to make the first enumeration absolutely complete. The political henchmen employed as enumerators and their superiors doubtless had fuller information regarding the male population, and especially the potential voters than regarding the females. This may perhaps account for the disagreement between the theoretical considerations and the results of a recount. On the whole, the results of this slight experimental test are believed to be insuff-

<sup>1</sup> Twelfth Census, Instructions to Enumerators, Sec. 99.

ficient to outweigh the reasons already given for believing that males are more usually omitted.

The homeless class and the class whose homes or sleeping places are so ill-defined and unrecognizable as to escape the enumerators' attention constitute perhaps a larger proportion of the population in cities and towns than they do in any but the most sparsely settled country districts. If so, the omissions due to this cause would be more frequent in cities and towns than in country districts and may be a factor in producing the excess of females in the urban districts of the United States. But this cause of error, if it exists, is probably a slight one, and exercises little influence upon the figures. As there seems to be no means of determining with certainty whether it exists, much less is there any means of measuring its magnitude. There is no reason, therefore, to believe that misstatements of facts or omissions in the count, or the two combined, play a significant part in accounting for the sex composition of the population of the United States and its several parts. The reported facts may be deemed a correct mirror of the reality.

*United States.*—The sex composition of the population is known for 84,244,316, or 99.2 per cent of the 84,907,156 persons in the United States in 1900. The facts for the several divisions appear in the following table:

TABLE I.—Sex composition of the population of the United States about 1900.

DIVISION.	Date of census.	POPULATION.				
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.
Total.....	.....	84,244,316	43,028,155	41,216,161	51.1	48.9
Continental United States.....	1900	75,994,575	38,816,448	37,178,127	51.1	48.9
Alaska.....	1900	63,592	45,872	17,720	72.1	27.9
Hawaii.....	1900	154,001	106,869	47,132	69.1	30.9
Military and naval.....	1900	91,219	90,553	666	99.3	0.7
Philippine Islands <sup>1</sup> .....	1903	6,987,686	3,496,052	3,491,634	50.0	50.0
Porto Rico <sup>2</sup> .....	1899	953,243	472,261	480,982	49.5	50.5

<sup>1</sup> Census of the Philippine Islands, 1903, Vol. II, page 14.

<sup>2</sup> War Department Census of Porto Rico, 1899, page 164.

Table I shows that in Alaska and Hawaii about 7 persons out of 10 are males, but in continental United States there are about 2 more males than females in an average 100 of the population. The inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, exclusive of the wild tribes not classified by sex, are divided almost equally between the two sexes. The number of males exceeds the number of females by no more than 5,618 in the total population of 6,987,686 whose sex composition is known. In Porto Rico, on the other hand, females are somewhat more numerous than males.

For purposes of comparison with the figures of continental United States, the following per cents from a trustworthy secondary authority have been introduced:

TABLE II.—*Sex composition of enumerated population in the several continents.*<sup>1</sup>

CONTINENT.	POPULATION ABOUT 1890.				
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.
Total.....	793,668,722	399,301,857	394,366,865	50.3	49.7
Europe.....	345,732,680	170,818,561	174,914,119	49.4	50.6
America.....	82,183,775	41,643,389	40,540,386	50.7	49.3
Africa.....	18,705,424	6,994,064	6,771,360	50.6	49.2
Asia.....	347,917,223	177,648,044	170,269,179	51.1	48.9
Australia.....	4,069,620	2,197,799	1,871,821	54.0	46.0

<sup>1</sup> Data from Karl Bücher, "Ueber die Verteilung der beiden Geschlechter auf der Erde," in Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv, Vol. II, page 374.

So far as has been determined by enumeration (and in Africa only about one-twelfth and in Asia about two-fifths of the estimated population have been enumerated with distinction of sex) every continent except Europe has an excess of males, and in the total enumerated population of the earth there is a slight excess of persons of that sex. About one-half of the total estimated population of the earth has been counted with distinction of sex, and of this half 50.3 per cent were males and 49.7 per cent were females. In every continent except Australia the number of the two sexes approaches close to equality. The relative excess of males in the United States is thus seen to be slightly greater than the probable excess in the world as a whole. Where the population of countries little touched by civilization or reached by it only in recent years has been enumerated, and the proportion of the sexes has not been materially affected by immigration or emigration, it is usually found that the male population is somewhat in excess of the female. This is true in India and Japan and warrants the inference that the same is probably true of the main bodies of unenumerated population, such as China and most of Africa. For this reason it seems not improbable that the excess of males in the total population of the earth is somewhat greater than that indicated by the preceding figures.

*Continental United States.*—For the first three censuses the sex composition of the negro population was not reported. On this account the earliest figures in Table III are those for 1820.

TABLE IV.—SEX BY MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1900 AND 1890.

DIVISION.	POPULATION.							
	1900		1890		Per cent male.		Per cent female.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States.....	38,816,448	37,178,127	32,237,101	30,710,613	51.1	51.2	48.9	48.8
New England.....	2,763,796	2,828,221	2,313,759	2,386,990	49.4	49.2	50.6	50.8
Southern North Atlantic.....	7,761,081	7,693,597	6,866,898	6,339,322	50.2	50.1	49.8	49.9
Northern South Atlantic.....	2,240,576	2,228,905	1,925,411	1,934,638	50.2	49.9	49.8	50.1
Southern South Atlantic.....	2,982,019	2,996,980	2,493,360	2,504,513	49.9	49.9	50.1	50.1
Eastern North Central.....	8,177,808	7,808,273	6,916,423	6,561,882	51.2	51.3	48.8	48.7
Western North Central.....	5,412,014	4,935,409	4,702,167	4,229,945	52.3	52.6	47.7	47.4
Eastern South Central.....	3,809,666	3,738,091	3,241,635	3,187,519	50.5	50.4	49.6	49.6
Western South Central.....	3,372,256	3,160,034	2,457,789	2,283,194	51.6	51.8	48.4	48.2
Rocky Mountain.....	700,953	581,689	518,882	348,676	56.9	59.8	43.1	40.2
Basin and Plateau.....	239,085	202,930	192,749	153,628	54.1	55.6	45.9	44.4
Pacific.....	1,357,694	1,058,998	1,108,028	780,306	56.2	53.7	43.8	41.3

TABLE III.—*Population of continental United States, classified by sex: 1820 to 1900.*

CENSUS.	POPULATION.				NUMBER OF SEX SPECIFIED IN EACH 10,000.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Excess of males.	Male.	Female.	Excess of males.
1900.....	75,994,575	38,816,448	37,178,127	1,638,321	5.108	4.892	216
1890 <sup>1</sup> .....	62,947,714	32,237,101	30,710,613	1,526,488	5.121	4.879	242
1890 <sup>2</sup> .....	62,622,250	32,007,880	30,554,370	1,513,510	5.121	4.879	242
1880.....	50,155,783	25,518,820	24,636,963	881,857	5.088	4.912	176
1870.....	38,558,371	19,493,565	19,064,806	428,759	5.056	4.944	112
1860.....	31,443,321	16,085,204	15,358,117	727,087	5.116	4.884	232
1850.....	23,191,876	11,837,660	11,354,216	483,444	5.104	4.896	208
1840.....	17,069,453	8,688,532	8,380,921	307,611	5.090	4.910	180
1830.....	12,866,020	6,532,489	6,333,531	198,958	5.077	4.923	154
1820.....	9,638,453	4,896,605	4,741,848	154,757	5.080	4.920	160

<sup>1</sup> Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

Table III shows that the numerical excess of males in 1900 was more than ten times what it was in 1820; that the excess increased steadily and rapidly from 1820 to 1860, but decreased between 1860 and 1870 to a smaller amount than it was in 1850, a decrease due probably both to the excess of deaths among males caused by the Civil War and also to the check upon immigration in that decade. The excess in 1880 was more than double that in 1870, and that in 1890, 70 per cent greater than that in 1880. During the last decade the increase in the excess of males has been less than for many decades. But this steady increase in the numerical excess is due mainly to the increase of population. The last two columns of the table show that the excess relative to population has been far more nearly constant. The relative excess of males decreased slightly from 1820 to 1830, and then increased rapidly for thirty years until the eve of the Civil War. The decade between 1860 and 1870 reduced this excess by more than one-half, but from 1870 to 1890 the excess of males again increased so rapidly that in the latter year it was greater than at any other census, even that of 1860. During the last decade there has been a slight decline in the relative excess of males, but the proportion at the end of the century was greater than at any other census year except 1890 and 1860.

*Geographic divisions.*—The number and per cent of males and of females in each state and territory and in each main division are given in the Abstract of the Twelfth Census, Table 38. The following table gives the same information for the 11 minor divisions:

Table IV shows that in each of the 11 divisions of the United States, except New England and the Southern South Atlantic, there was an excess of males in 1900, and that this excess reached its maximum in the Rocky Mountain states and territories where the males were nearly 57 per cent of the entire population. It shows also what has appeared already from various points of view that the statistical differences between different parts of the United States have decreased in ten years. Thus in 1890 the males in New England were only 49.2 per cent of the total population, while in the Rocky Mountain states they were 59.8 per cent, a difference of 10.6 per cent. In 1900 the per cent of males in New England had slightly increased and that in the Rocky Mountain states had decidedly decreased; the difference between the two extremes, therefore, declined from 10.6 to 7.5 per cent.

*States and territories.*—In the following table the states and territories are arranged in two columns in the order of increasing per cent of males at each of the last two censuses:

TABLE V.—*States and territories arranged in order of increasing proportion of males: 1900 and 1890.*

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Per cent male: 1900.	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Per cent male: 1890.
District of Columbia.....	47.4	District of Columbia.....	47.6
Massachusetts.....	48.7	Massachusetts.....	48.6
Rhode Island.....	49.1	Rhode Island.....	48.6
Maryland.....	49.6	North Carolina.....	49.4
North Carolina.....	49.6	Connecticut.....	49.5
South Carolina.....	49.6	Maryland.....	49.5
New York.....	49.7	New Hampshire.....	49.5
Georgia.....	49.8	New York.....	49.6
New Hampshire.....	49.9	South Carolina.....	49.7
Virginia.....	49.9	Virginia.....	49.8
Connecticut.....	50.0	New Jersey.....	49.9
New Jersey.....	50.1	Louisiana.....	50.0
Alabama.....	50.1	Alabama.....	50.1
Louisiana.....	50.3	Georgia.....	50.1
Mississippi.....	50.4	Maine.....	50.3
Maine.....	50.5	Mississippi.....	50.4
Tennessee.....	50.5	Tennessee.....	50.4
Ohio.....	50.6	Ohio.....	50.5
Kentucky.....	50.8	Kentucky.....	50.7
Pennsylvania.....	50.8	Pennsylvania.....	50.7
Delaware.....	51.0	Delaware.....	50.8
Vermont.....	51.0	Vermont.....	50.9
Indiana.....	51.1	Indiana.....	51.0
Utah.....	51.2	West Virginia.....	51.2
Illinois.....	51.3	Illinois.....	51.5
Missouri.....	51.4	Florida.....	51.6
Arkansas.....	51.5	Missouri.....	51.6
Michigan.....	51.6	Arkansas.....	51.7
Wisconsin.....	51.6	Wisconsin.....	51.9
Iowa.....	51.8	Iowa.....	51.9
Texas.....	51.8	Michigan.....	52.0
Florida.....	52.1	Texas.....	52.1
West Virginia.....	52.1	Kansas.....	52.6
Kansas.....	52.3	Utah.....	52.7
Nebraska.....	52.9	Minnesota.....	53.1
Minnesota.....	53.2	Indian Territory.....	53.6
Indian Territory.....	53.3	New Mexico.....	53.9
New Mexico.....	53.4	Nebraska.....	54.1
Oklahoma.....	53.8	South Dakota.....	54.5
South Dakota.....	53.8	North Dakota.....	55.3
Colorado.....	54.7	Oklahoma.....	55.4
California.....	55.3	Arizona.....	57.5
North Dakota.....	55.6	Oregon.....	57.8
Oregon.....	56.3	California.....	57.9
Idaho.....	57.7	Colorado.....	58.5
Arizona.....	58.4	Idaho.....	59.2
Washington.....	58.7	Washington.....	59.2
Nevada.....	60.5	Nevada.....	59.4
Montana.....	61.6	Wyoming.....	64.3
Wyoming.....	62.9	Montana.....	65.2

The interpretation of Table V will be aided by a glance at the maps on page 92, the upper one grouping the states in the order of the per cent of males in 1900, the lower grouping them as they stood in 1890. From

either table or maps it is apparent that the excess of males in the far Western states, while well marked at each census, was less conspicuous in 1900 than in 1890. The proportion of males in the states and territories at the head of the two columns changed little, but the proportion in those at the foot of the two columns fell notably: Montana, 3.6 per cent; Wyoming, 1.4 per cent; Nevada, 2.9 per cent; Washington, 3.3 per cent. The states in 1900 show a range of 15.5 per cent between the highest and lowest, while in 1890 they had a range of 17.6 per cent; moreover, the mean departure of the per cents from 50 was 3.3 for 1890 and only 2.7 for 1900; both of these facts show that the changes have been in the direction of establishing a closer approach to equality in the proportion of the sexes and reducing the differences among the states and territories.

Perhaps the most noteworthy fact revealed by Table V or the two maps is the position of Utah. In 1890 it had a smaller excess of males than any other state or territory in the Western division and 6 of the 12 states or territories of the Central divisions west of the Mississippi. By 1900 the excess of males had been still further reduced, so that its position in Table V rose from 34 to 24, with a per cent of males less than in 5 states east of the Mississippi and all states west of that river except Louisiana. In West Virginia and Florida, both having an excess of males in 1890, the excess so increased that in 1900 the rank of West Virginia is 9 and that of Florida 6 lower.

Table V shows that the proportion of males in the District of Columbia is fully 1 per cent less than in any state or territory. From a table showing the density of population<sup>1</sup> it appears that the District of Columbia is much the most densely settled of the fifty divisions of the United States. Its very high density and the marked excess of females in its population may have some connection. Table V also shows that Rhode Island and Massachusetts, the second and third states in order of density of population, are third and second in the order of the preponderance of females, both of them differing not a little from the nearest states, a fact that would be in general conformity with the hypothesis. The most sparsely settled states and territories, moreover, have as a rule, the largest excess of males. These may be mere coincidences due to the fact that the sparsely settled regions are the states and territories of the far West to which men have migrated more than women and the densely settled regions are in the East, from which enough men have departed to affect the proportion of the sexes.

*Counties.*—To ascertain whether densely settled communities in the United States generally have a proportion of females larger than that of sparsely settled districts in their vicinity, the analysis has been extended to the counties by means of Table VI, in which the per cent of males is shown for the most

densely settled and the most sparsely settled county in each state and territory.

TABLE VI.—Per cent of males in counties of greatest and least density of population, by states and territories: 1900.<sup>1</sup>

STATE OR TERRITORY.	County of greatest density of population.	Density.	Per cent male.	County of least density of population.	Density.	Per cent male.
Alabama	Jefferson	132.6	53.5	Baldwin	8.3	51.4
Arizona	Santa Cruz	3.8	54.0	Mohave	0.3	62.3
Arkansas	Pulaski	80.2	51.0	Poinsett	9.7	55.1
California	San Francisco	7,293.2	53.9	Inyo	0.4	61.0
Colorado	Teller	52.6	58.9	Cheyenne	0.3	59.5
Connecticut	New Haven	439.8	50.3	Tolland	59.1	49.5
Delaware	Newcastle	252.8	50.9	Sussex	46.4	51.3
Florida	Duval	48.3	49.9	Lee	0.7	55.1
Georgia	Fulton	674.5	47.0	Charlton	3.4	52.5
Idaho	Latah	12.1	54.8	Custer	0.4	66.9
Illinois	Cook	1,851.7	50.9	Putnam	27.0	53.9
Indiana	Marion	493.1	49.6	Jasper	25.3	52.6
Iowa	Polk	143.4	50.7	Dickinson	20.1	53.3
Kansas	Wyandotte	478.6	52.2	Morton	0.4	59.2
Kentucky	Jefferson	626.8	49.1	Leslie	17.0	50.9
Louisiana	Orleans	1,457.4	47.4	Cameron	2.7	52.0
Maine	Androscoggin	118.0	48.3	Piscataquis	4.7	52.7
Maryland	Baltimore city	16,965.2	47.8	Garrett	26.8	52.4
Massachusetts	Suffolk	11,988.6	49.0	Dukes	45.6	47.9
Michigan	Wayne	557.2	49.3	Oscoda	2.0	65.3
Minnesota	Ramsey	991.6	51.9	Cook	0.5	64.8
Mississippi	Adams	70.4	47.5	Greene	8.3	54.4
Missouri	St. Louis city	9,430.1	50.1	Reynolds	9.8	51.9
Montana	Silverbow	46.8	59.9	Dawson	0.2	61.2
Nebraska	Douglas	412.3	54.4	McPherson	0.3	57.1
Nevada	Ormsby	24.1	54.9	Nye	0.1	60.4
New Hampshire	Hillsboro	129.0	48.3	Coos	16.3	50.5
New Jersey	Hudson	8,977.9	50.6	Ocean	33.9	57.0
New Mexico	Santa Fe	6.6	52.7	Chaves	0.4	58.2
New York	New York	32,549.2	49.7	Hamilton	2.8	52.3
North Carolina	New Hanover	129.6	46.8	Dare	11.7	62.2
North Dakota	Grand Forks	17.1	54.2	Billings	0.2	62.2
Ohio	Hamilton	1,011.1	48.5	Geauga	35.8	52.2
Oklahoma	Oklahoma	86.3	54.1	Beaver	0.3	61.8
Oregon	Multnomah	240.5	58.3	Harney	0.5	60.8
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	9,951.5	49.0	Pike	14.1	49.5
Rhode Island	Providence	799.7	48.9	Washington	73.0	50.4
South Carolina	Charleston	123.1	47.2	Horry	21.7	50.0
South Dakota	Minnehaha	29.8	53.5	Armstrong	( <sup>2</sup> )	51.8
Tennessee	Davidson	236.2	49.0	Van Buren	11.4	25.0
Texas	Galveston	100.7	50.1	Bailey	( <sup>2</sup> )	58.9
Utah	Salt Lake	101.2	49.7	San Juan	0.1	53.3
Vermont	Chittenden	76.9	49.5	Essex	11.6	52.2
Virginia	Alexandria	654.9	54.6	Bath	10.2	64.2
Washington	King	53.7	62.5	Franklin	0.4	56.0
West Virginia	Ohio	482.6	49.2	Pocahontas	10.0	58.8
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	1,447.4	50.0	Forest	1.0	64.8
Wyoming	Albany	3.0	67.3	Natrona	0.3	64.8

<sup>1</sup> The District of Columbia and Indian Territory are omitted in the table because they do not contain county divisions.

<sup>2</sup> Less than one person to 10 square miles.

Examination of Table VI shows that in 39 of the 48 states and territories the most densely settled county has a smaller per cent of males than the most sparsely settled county. The hypothesis that there is some connection between a dense population and a preponderance of females as well as between a sparse population and a preponderance of males seems to be confirmed. Some instances are worthy of note. New York state contains the most densely settled county in the country,

and also, in Hamilton county, one of the most sparsely settled east of the Mississippi. New York county has more females than males, while in Hamilton county nearly three-fifths of the population are males. In Fulton county, Ga., which includes Atlanta, there are six more females than males in each hundred of the population, while in Charlton county, of the same state, much of which consists of Okefinokee swamp, there are five more males than females in every hundred of the population.

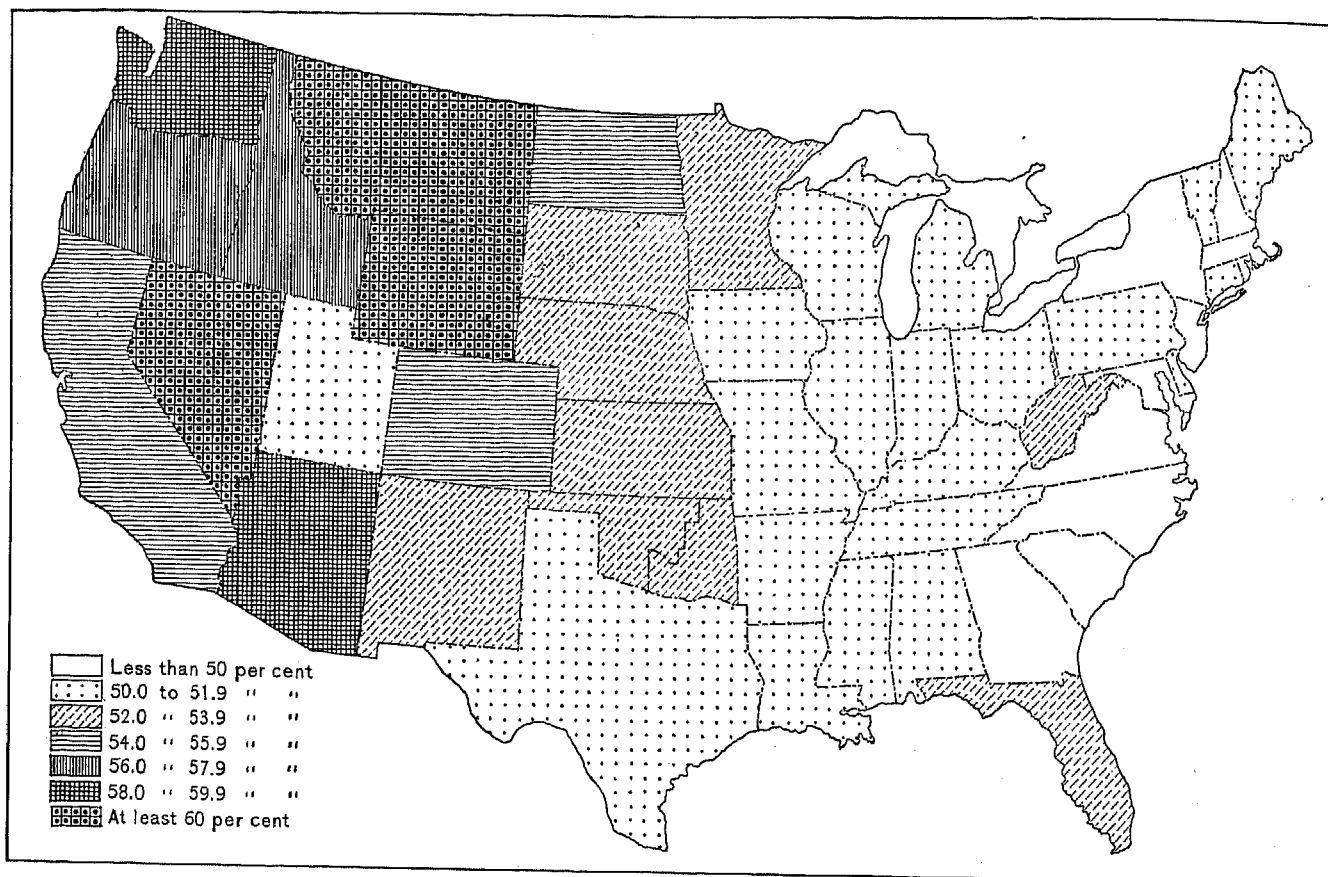
Careful study of the preceding table shows that almost without exception sparsely settled counties have a per cent of male population above the average. As a rule densely settled counties have a per cent of male population below the average, but there are a few exceptions. The character of the prevailing occupations, such as mining and iron working in Jefferson county, Ala., may explain several of them.

In the discussion of the figures for sex by states and territories it was shown that the differences in the proportion of the sexes among the several states have been decreasing. It would probably be true for counties also that the range between the extremes was less in 1900 than in 1890, but the per cent of males in the total population of each county in 1890 has not been computed, and therefore this comparison can not be made. It is true, however, that while the total number of counties in continental United States has been steadily increasing in the last twenty years, the number with excess of females has been steadily declining. In 1880, of 2,568 counties, 617, or 24.0 per cent; in 1890, of 2,789 counties, 505, or 18.1 per cent; and in 1900, of 2,850 counties, 461, or only 16.2 per cent, had an excess of females. The proportionate number of counties with excess of females in 1900 was thus only two-thirds of what it was in 1880. Two causes may be suggested as probably cooperating to explain the change: First, the normal proportion of the sexes, which was disturbed by the Civil War, has been gradually reestablished by the balance of births and deaths, and secondly, the decrease in the western migration of men has left fewer eastern sections with an excess of women. The total number of counties and the number and per cent of them with excess of females are given for the main and minor geographic divisions in the following table:

TABLE VII.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF COUNTIES WITH EXCESS OF FEMALES: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

DIVISION.	TOTAL NUMBER OF COUNTIES.			COUNTIES WITH EXCESS OF FEMALES.			PER CENT OF COUNTIES WITH EXCESS OF FEMALES.		
	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880
Continental United States	2,850	2,789	2,568	461	505	617	16.2	18.1	24.0
North Atlantic division	216	215	215	90	97	119	41.7	45.1	55.3
New England	67	67	67	31	35	44	46.3	52.2	65.7
Southern North Atlantic	149	148	148	59	62	75	39.6	41.9	50.7
South Atlantic division	620	496	484	225	237	288	36.3	47.8	59.5
Northern South Atlantic	201	188	181	64	70	83	31.8	36.8	45.9
Southern South Atlantic	819	813	803	161	167	205	50.5	53.4	67.7
North Central division	1,025	1,046	957	42	35	32	4.1	3.3	3.7
Eastern North Central	435	434	423	35	33	31	8.0	7.6	7.3
Western North Central	590	612	534	7	2	1	1.2	0.3	0.2
South Central division	772	750	698	100	133	176	13.0	17.7	25.4
Eastern South Central	356	356	351	86	117	161	24.2	32.9	45.9
Western South Central	416	394	347	14	16	15	3.4	4.1	4.4
Western division	317	282	219	4	3	2	1.3	1.1	0.9
Rocky Mountain	138	115	74	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basin and Plateau	55	49	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific	126	118	100	—	—	—	—	—	—

MAP 12.—PER CENT MALE IN TOTAL POPULATION, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.



MAP 13.—PER CENT MALE IN TOTAL POPULATION, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890.

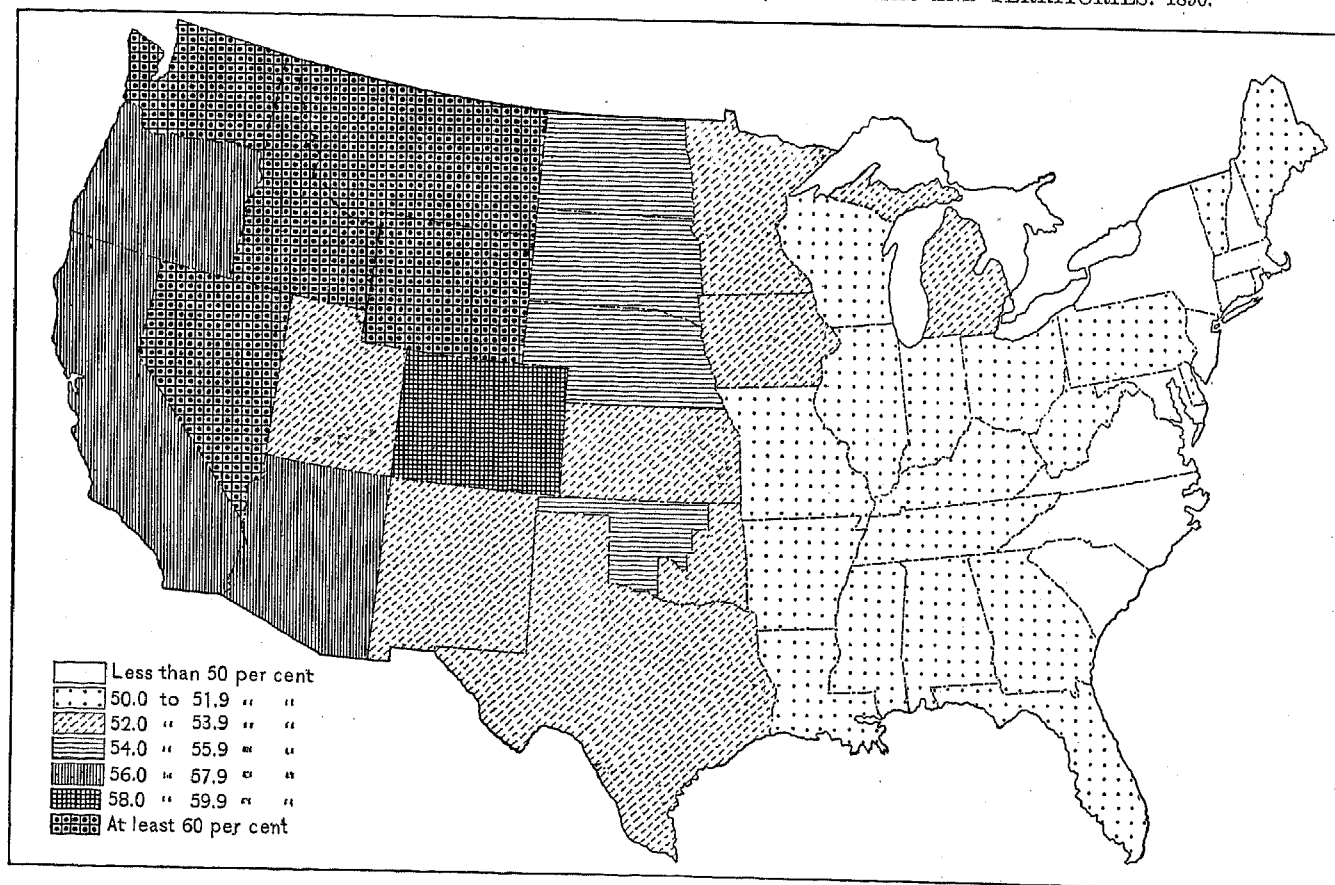


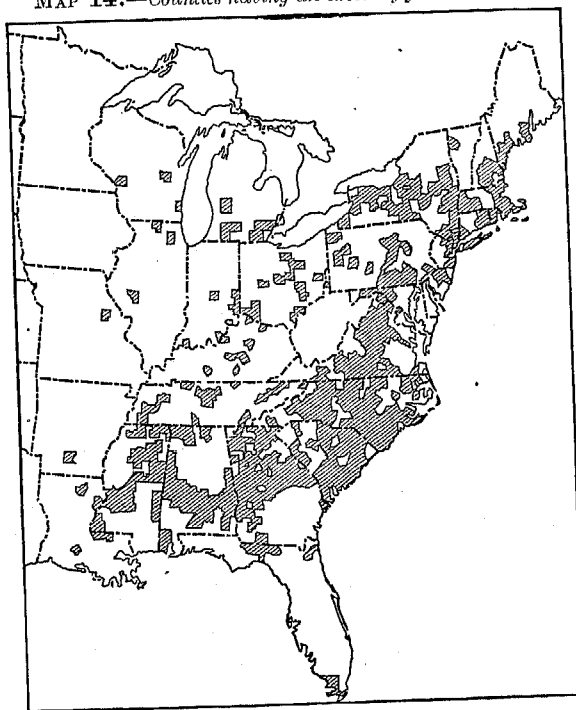


Table VII shows that in the five divisions west of the Mississippi and also in the Eastern North Central division the counties with excess of females are in no case as many as 1 in 10, while in the other five divisions such counties constitute from more than 2 in 10 in the Eastern South Central to 5 in 10 in the Southern South Atlantic. The South Atlantic division at each census also has had a larger proportion of counties with excess of females than the North Atlantic division at the corresponding census. The same is true when the two Eastern Central divisions and the two Western Central divisions are compared with each other. This difference between North and South is probably connected with the greater effect of immigration upon the North. When the two sections are compared as wholes, excluding the Western division, it appears that in 1890, 51.0 per cent of the population of the North and 50.5 per cent of that of the South were male, the North having 5 more males than the South in each 1,000 people. In 1900 the per cent of males was 50.9 in the North and 50.6 in the South, showing at that census in the North only 3 more males in each 1,000 people.<sup>1</sup> The distribution of the sexes in the United States is being equalized not only as between East and West, but also as between North and South.

To illustrate further this decreasing number of counties having an excess of females, two outline maps for the region east of a line from North Dakota to Texas have been prepared, showing the regions where the females exceeded the males in 1880 and in 1900. In the western half of the country not shown on these maps almost every county had an excess of males at each census.

<sup>1</sup> For figures from which these per cents have been derived, see Twelfth Census, Abstract, Tables 35 and 38.

MAP 14.—Counties having an excess of females: 1900.



Comparison of these two maps shows that in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan, there were a few more counties in 1900 than in 1880 with an excess of females. These three states in 1880 had only two such counties, while in 1900 they had 13. In Ohio the number had fallen from 21 to 14; in Kentucky, from 20 to 10; in Tennessee, from 51 to 18; in Alabama, from 51 to 28. The two maps bring out much more clearly than Table VII the decreasing area in the eastern United States in which the female population outnumbers the male.

*Physiographic divisions.*—In Table VIII the population of the physiographic divisions in 1900 has been given with distinction of sex and with per cent of males and of females.

TABLE VIII.—Sex by physiographic divisions.

DIVISION.	POPULATION: 1900.				
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.
Continental United States..	75,994,575	38,816,448	37,178,127	51.1	48.9
New England hills.....	10,260,153	5,081,974	5,178,179	49.5	50.5
Coast lowlands.....	1,865,952	988,699	927,253	50.3	49.7
Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river).....	6,427,635	3,217,201	3,210,434	50.1	49.9
Piedmont region.....	6,809,103	3,369,547	3,439,556	49.5	50.5
Appalachian valley.....	4,499,072	2,260,992	2,238,080	50.3	49.7
Allegheny plateau.....	6,070,246	3,120,187	2,950,109	51.4	48.6
Lake region.....	8,571,215	4,918,308	4,652,912	51.4	48.6
Interior timbered region.....	8,129,760	4,119,189	4,010,571	50.7	49.3
Mississippi alluvial region.....	1,227,094	631,749	595,345	51.5	48.5
Prairie region.....	13,300,970	6,915,549	6,385,421	52.0	48.0
Ozark hills.....	1,203,880	621,772	582,108	51.6	48.4
Coastal plain (west of the Mississippi river).....	1,974,677	1,016,554	958,123	51.5	48.5
Great plains.....	1,052,719	577,115	475,604	54.8	45.2
Rocky mountains.....	592,972	346,476	246,496	58.4	41.6
Columbian mesas.....	356,758	203,786	152,972	57.1	42.9
Great basin.....	375,345	199,040	176,305	53.0	47.0
Plateau region.....	201,669	117,356	84,313	58.2	41.8
Pacific valley.....	995,363	579,839	415,524	58.3	41.7
Coast ranges.....	1,079,992	581,170	498,822	53.8	46.2

MAP 15.—Counties having an excess of females: 1880.

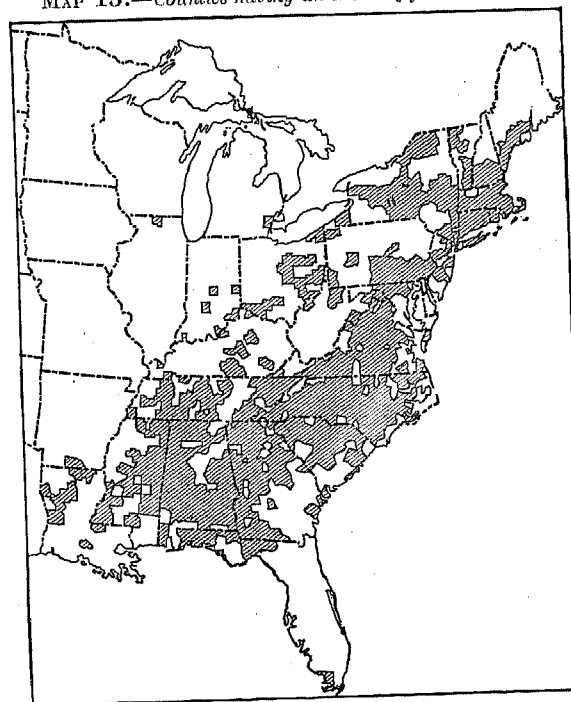




Table VIII shows that in only 2 of the 19 physiographic divisions, namely, the New England hills and the Piedmont region, did the females outnumber the males, and that the excess of males rises to its maximum in the Rocky mountains, Pacific valley, and the Plateau region, in all three of which it is over 58 per cent. In the Columbian mesas it is 57.1 per cent, while nowhere else does it reach 55 per cent.

In the following table the per cent of male population for each of these physiographic divisions at the last three censuses is given, two series of per cents being given for 1890, one including and the other excluding the specially enumerated Indian population, the former being suitable for comparison with the figures of 1900, the latter with the figures of 1880. The actual numbers on which the per cents are based will be found in Tables XXXVI and XXXVII of this section.

TABLE IX.—Per cent male in the total population, for physiographic divisions: 1900, 1890, and 1880.

DIVISION.	PER CENT MALE IN TOTAL POPULATION.			
	1900	1890 <sup>1</sup>	1890 <sup>2</sup>	1880
Continental United States.....	51.1	51.2	51.2	50.9
New England hills.....	49.5	49.3	49.3	48.9
Coast lowlands.....	50.3	49.9	49.9	49.3
Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river).....	50.1	50.0	50.0	49.7
Piedmont region.....	49.5	49.4	49.4	49.0
Appalachian valley.....	50.8	50.4	50.4	49.7
Allegheny plateau.....	51.4	51.0	51.0	50.4
Lake region.....	51.4	51.8	51.8	51.8
Interior timbered region.....	50.7	50.6	50.6	50.6
Mississippi alluvial region.....	51.5	51.7	51.7	51.5
Prairie region.....	52.0	52.3	52.3	52.5
Ozark hills.....	51.6	51.7	51.4	51.3
Coastal plain (west of the Mississippi river).....	51.5	51.7	51.7	51.5
Great plains.....	54.8	55.8	57.2	61.2
Rocky mountains.....	58.4	60.8	61.1	65.3
Columbian mesas.....	57.1	58.8	59.1	62.8
Great basin.....	58.0	55.5	55.6	57.6
Plateau region.....	58.2	58.6	61.7	68.4
Pacific valley.....	58.3	60.5	60.5	61.8
Coast ranges.....	58.8	56.9	56.9	57.6

<sup>1</sup> Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

For all regions east of the Mississippi the two series of figures for 1890 agree. The table shows that in the New England hills and the Piedmont region, the only two regions having an excess of females in 1900, the proportion of males has been slowly increasing for twenty years. Three other physiographic divisions, namely, the Coast lowlands, the eastern Coastal plain, and the Appalachian valley, had an excess of females in 1880, but not in 1900. On the other hand, the per cent of males in the Rocky mountains has declined from 65.3 in 1880 to 58.4 in 1900, and in the Plateau region the decline has been yet more rapid, from 68.4 to 58.2 per cent, although there, as a result of the sparseness of the population, the Indians present and counted in 1900, but not in 1880, have exerted more influence upon the total figures. In the Pacific valley, on the other hand, the decrease in the proportion of males has been less rapid, so that this physiographic division, which ranked fourth in order of excess of males in 1880,

ranked second in 1900. In 1880 the difference between the extremes was 19.5 per cent and in 1900 it was only 8.9, or less than half as great.

*City and country.*—The fact has already been noticed that as a rule the most densely settled states and counties have a larger proportion of females than the sparsely settled ones in the same region. Especially noteworthy in this respect is the District of Columbia, the only distinctly urban member of the state and territory group. It has 13 more females in 1,000 of its population than any other state or territory, and 22 more than any other except the two most densely settled states of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. (Table v, page 90.) It may be that cities generally, like this particular city of Washington, have a larger proportion of females than the country districts in their vicinity. As previously explained, the line between city and country has been drawn for the purposes of this report at a population of 2,500. The sex distribution of the urban and rural population at the last census was as follows:

TABLE X.—Population of continental United States living in cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants and in country districts, classified by sex and per cent distribution by sex: 1900.

	POPULATION: 1900.				
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.
Continental United States.....	75,994,575	38,816,448	37,178,127	51.1	48.9
Cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants.....	30,588,411	15,190,726	15,397,685	49.7	50.3
Country districts.....	45,411,164	23,625,722	21,785,442	52.0	48.0

The preceding figures show that in 1900 among 1,000 inhabitants of cities there were 23 more females than among 1,000 inhabitants of country districts. On comparing this difference with the figures in Table v, it will be seen that in the matter of sex distribution the difference between city and country in 1900 was equal to that between New Jersey and Kansas, or taking Southern states for comparison, to that between North Carolina and Texas. It is clear, therefore, that in the United States the distribution of the sexes in city and country is very unlike.

A similar difference between the proportions of the sexes in urban and rural districts appears in most of the countries of western Europe, and probably indeed in most countries of the civilized world. Two noteworthy exceptions are found in the cities of Russia and India. In all the cities of Russia in 1897 the males outnumbered the females by more than one million and constituted 53 per cent of the entire urban population. In the country districts of Russia, on the contrary, the females outnumbered the males by one and two-thirds millions, and constituted 50.8 per cent of the entire rural population.

In India the preponderance of males in the great cities seems far greater than in Russia. In Calcutta,

according to the preliminary report for the census of 1901, there were 643 males in every 1,000 of the population, in Bombay there were 616, and in Madras 505. In Hongkong in 1901 there were 726 males to 1,000 population and in Manila in 1887 there were 582 males in 1,000 population. Apparently the population of oriental cities as a rule has an excess of males and that of occidental cities as a rule an excess of females.

This concentration of the female population in cities and of the males in country districts, when taken in connection with the facts that four-fifths of the urban population of continental United States live in the North and West (for figures see page 20), and that in those regions the foreign born are very numerous, are predominantly male, and abound especially in the cities, seems unexpected enough to invite further analysis. For the figures on which the ratios of the following table are based, see Tables xxix and xxxi of this section.

TABLE XI.—*Males in each 1,000 total population of cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants and of country districts, and excess of males in country districts, for main and minor geographic divisions: 1900.*

DIVISION.	MALES IN EACH 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION: 1900.		Excess of males in country districts.
	Of cities.	Of country districts.	
Continental United States.....	497	520	23
North Atlantic division.....	493	515	22
New England.....	488	513	25
Southern North Atlantic.....	495	516	21
South Atlantic division.....	478	506	28
Northern South Atlantic.....	481	511	30
Southern South Atlantic.....	472	503	31
North Central division.....	501	525	24
Eastern North Central.....	499	522	23
Western North Central.....	507	529	22
South Central division.....	488	514	26
Eastern South Central.....	485	508	23
Western South Central.....	491	521	30
Western division.....	537	579	42
Rocky Mountain.....	534	585	51
Basin and Plateau.....	508	555	47
Pacific.....	541	580	39

The preceding table shows that in each of the five main divisions and each of the 11 minor divisions the males are more numerous in country districts than they are in cities. The greatest difference is in the Rocky Mountain division; the least in the Southern North Atlantic states—New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The difference is greater in the South than in the North, suggesting that the influence of immigration, while not powerful enough to overcome the tendency, may reduce the differences that otherwise would be found. When the comparison between the sex distribution of the population of the cities and the country districts is carried down to the several states and territories, as in Tables xxix and xxxi of this section, it appears that there were only two states, namely, North and South Carolina, in

which the female population outside of cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants outnumbered the male population. But when attention is confined to the urban population, females were in the majority in every state east of the Mississippi and in the three Southern states west of the Mississippi, the only two southern divisions of which it was not true being Oklahoma and Indian Territory. West of the Mississippi the generalization holds true also of Iowa, Kansas, and Utah.

The two accompanying maps (Maps 16 and 17, pages 96 and 97), one for the urban and the other for the rural population, show the sex which is in the majority in each county. They have been limited to the territory in the eastern half of the country where alone the facts have enough significance to merit presentation in this form.

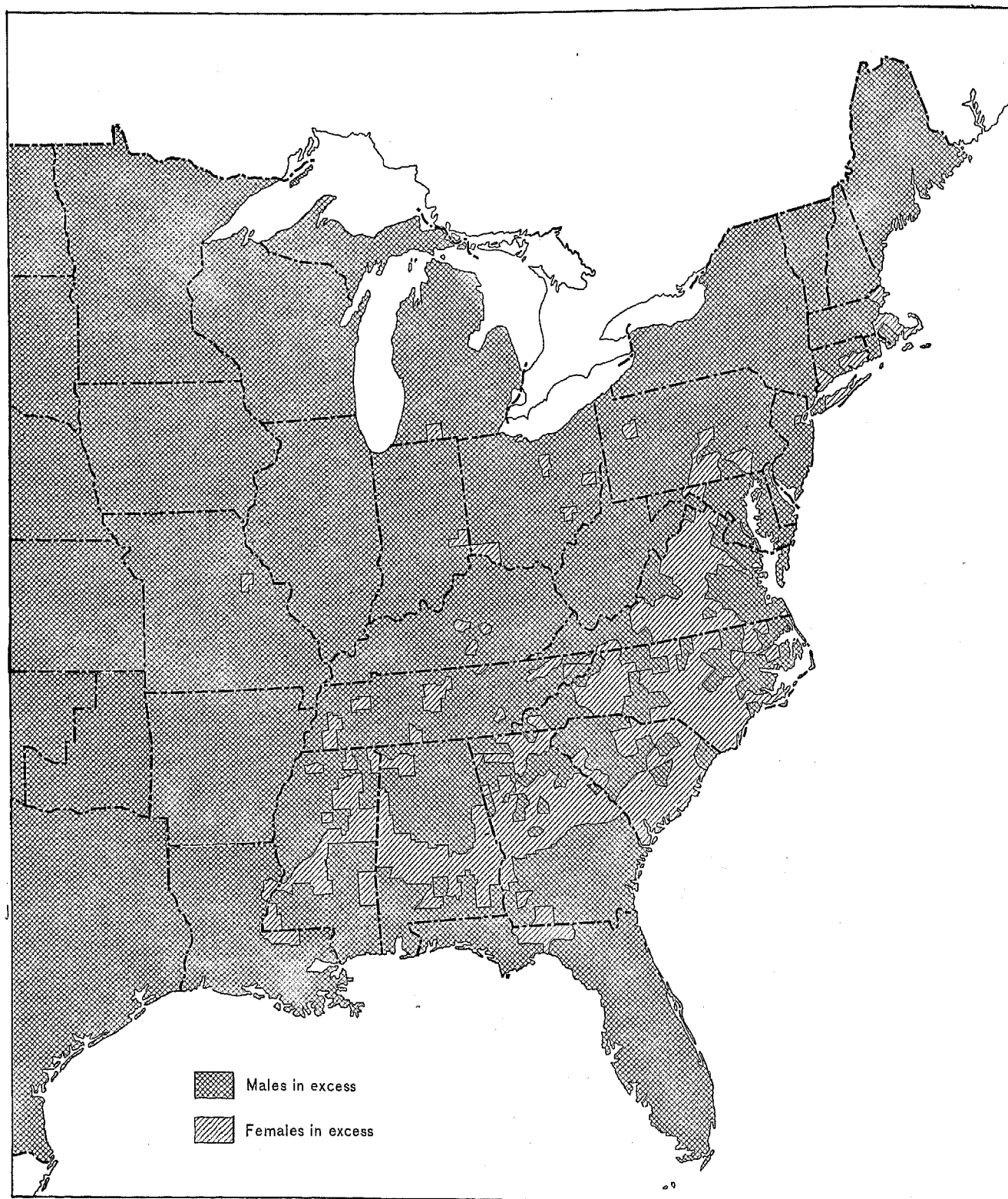
Considering first Map 16, it appears that north of Mason and Dixon's line in the Atlantic states and north of the southern boundary of Tennessee in the Central states there are only a few scattered counties in which the females outnumber the males in the rural population. Most of such counties are found in the agricultural area of the Southern states from Virginia to Mississippi, inclusive. Examination of a map showing the distribution of cotton growing,<sup>1</sup> or of one showing the counties in which negroes outnumber the whites,<sup>2</sup> indicates that there is a rough coincidence between the cotton belt, the black belt, and the counties in which a majority of the rural population is female. That female negroes in the United States outnumber the male has already been mentioned. That female labor, especially of negroes, is employed in agriculture in the South to a degree unparalleled in the North is well known. These facts throw some light upon the areas in which the female population is in excess in the rural districts.

Turning now to Map 17, that for urban population, one notices that north of Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio river and east of the Mississippi river there are few large regions of contiguous counties no one of which contained any place of at least 2,500 inhabitants, with the exception of areas in northern Michigan and Wisconsin. Outside of the North Atlantic and Eastern North Central states, where the great majority of urban population is found, it is rather the exceptional county that contains any incorporated place of that size. The counties with a majority of males in their urban population lie mainly in the lumbering regions of northern New England, in the anthracite coal mining regions of eastern Pennsylvania, and the coal mining and iron working regions of western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio. There is also a noticeable belt of such counties in a line stretching across northern Illinois to the Mississippi river and eastward into Indiana and Michigan. But notwithstanding these exceptions, the marked predominance of an excess of females in the urban population of the eastern half of the United States appears

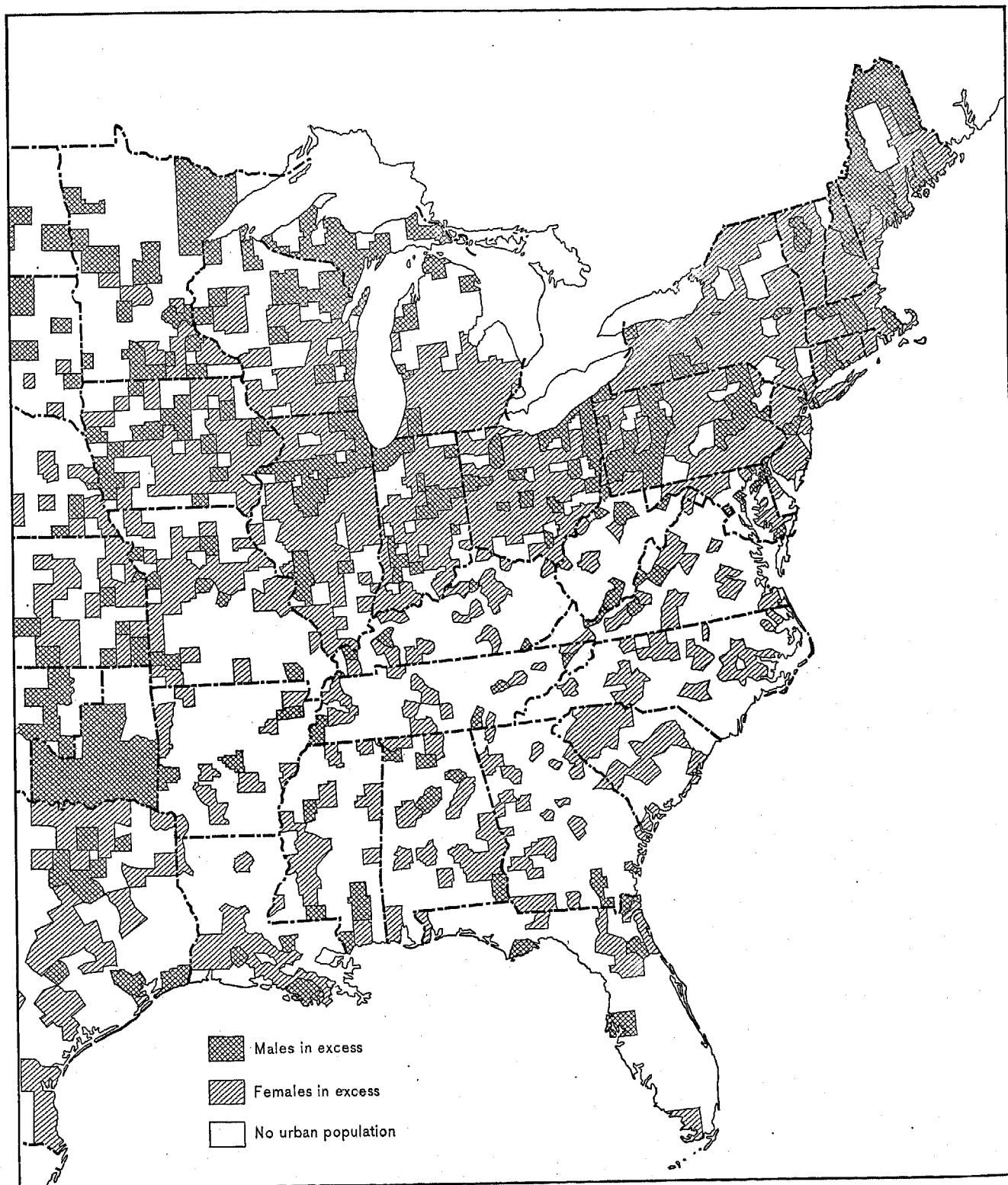
<sup>1</sup>Twelfth Census, Statistical Atlas, Plate 165.

<sup>2</sup>Map 29.

MAP 16.—COUNTIES WITH MAJORITY OF RURAL POPULATION MALE OR FEMALE: 1900.



MAP 17.—COUNTIES WITH MAJORITY OF URBAN POPULATION MALE OR FEMALE: 1900.



clearly from Map 17, and the contrast between this and the excess of males in the rural population comes out from a comparison of the two maps.

The fact that in the matter of sex distribution the differences between the several states were less in 1900 than in 1890 has already been mentioned. Whether the corresponding differences between city and country are decreasing is shown by the following table:<sup>1</sup>

TABLE XII.—*Per cent distribution by sex of the urban and the rural population of continental United States: 1900 and 1890.*

	TOTAL POPULATION.			
	1900		1890	
	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.
Continental United States .....	51.1	48.9	51.2	48.8
Cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants.	49.7	50.3	50.0	50.0
Country districts .....	52.0	48.0	51.9	48.1

The preceding per cents show that the difference between city and country increased for both the male and the female population, from 1.9 in 1890 to 2.3 in 1900. The absolute figures contained in Tables xxix and xxx bring out this fact even more clearly. In the country districts in 1890 there was an excess of 1,519,559 males; in 1900 the corresponding excess was 1,840,280, so that the excess of males in the country districts of the United States increased between 1890 and 1900 by nearly a third of a million (320,721), while the excess of males in the total population of the United States (Table iii, page 89) increased by only 111,833.

On the other hand, in the total population of the cities in the United States in 1890 there were 6,929 more males than females. But in 1900 in these cities there were 201,959 more females than males. Accordingly, while the excess of males in the country districts increased (1890 to 1900) by nearly a third of a million, the excess of females in the cities increased by over one-fifth of a million. These figures show clearly the increased separation of the sexes between city and country, females congregating more and more in the former and males in the latter.

To the foregoing argument it might be objected with apparent force that there were 1,861 places which had at least 2,500 inhabitants in 1900 and only 1,490 above that limit of size in 1890, and that it is illegitimate to compare the sex proportion in these two different groups. It may be conjectured in advance that the objection is more specious than substantial, because the 371 small places which entered this class between 1890 and 1900 probably had nothing like as much influence upon the figures as did the changes which went on during the same decade in the 1,490 cities, many of them large and populous. But the objection is too weighty to be put aside without examination. To meet it the comparison has been limited to the places which had

at least 2,500 inhabitants in 1890 and the population of which in 1900 was known with distinction of sex. Even this method is not theoretically perfect, for it ignores the influence of changes in municipal boundaries between 1890 and 1900. But this influence may be disregarded as probably negligible in amount and certainly incalculable from the available data. The results reached by this refined method are given in Tables xxxiii and xxxiv of the present section. They show that in 1890 the cities which had at least 2,500 inhabitants at each of the last two censuses had an excess of 956 males, and that in 1900 the same cities had an excess of 223,702 females, a gain of 224,658 more females than males in the decade. By the other method the gain shown was 208,888. The country outside these cities had in 1890, 1,525,532 more males than females, and in 1900, 1,862,023, an increase of 336,491 more males than females in the decade as compared with one of 320,721 indicated by the less accurate method. The initial surmise is thus verified, since it appears that the conclusions drawn by the first method are not modified in any important way by the more refined analysis to which the figures are subjected in Tables xxxiii and xxxiv.

It was only in 1890 and 1900 that the population of all places having at least 2,500 inhabitants was given with distinction of sex, and it is only for that ten-year period, therefore, that one can get a measure of the dissociation of the sexes between city and country and of its increase.

This dissociation is characteristic of the civilization of western Europe and of the countries into which it has expanded. The explanation usually offered for it is the greater demand for female labor in cities, especially in domestic service, and the greater demand for male labor in country districts, especially in agriculture. There is no doubt that this fact explains most of the difference revealed by the figures. Whether it is a complete explanation may be indicated by ascertaining whether the excess of females in the cities and of males in the country districts appears only at and after the age at which the individual becomes self-supporting. To get light upon this fact the figures for sex may be combined with those for age. The age classification of the population of the United States has been carried for the last two censuses only for the several states and territories and for the cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants. In introducing this refinement of analysis it is necessary, therefore, to draw the line between city and country population at 25,000 instead of 2,500, and thus to class with the truly rural districts nearly 11,000,000 persons living in places of between 2,500 and 25,000 inhabitants. But as these constitute less than one-fifth of the entire population living outside of cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants, it is probable that what is true of the latter class would hold true also for the really rural population.

The results of this analysis of sex in combination with age are shown in Table xxxv of this section. In 1900 among children under 5 years of age living in cities of

<sup>1</sup> For detailed figures see Tables xxix-xxxii of this section.



at least 25,000 inhabitants, 503 in 1,000 were male; among children of the same age living outside of these cities, 506 were male. Inspection of this table shows that in 37 states and territories the child population could be thus analyzed. In nearly three-fourths of these (27 of the 37) the proportion of male children without the large cities was greater than that within them. This smaller proportion of male children in cities is found in each of the five great divisions of the country except the Western and in all the eight minor divisions east of the Rocky mountains except New England. These facts indicate that minor influences probably co-operate with that of migration to establish the marked excess of females in the urban population of all ages and that some at least of these influences act upon young children.

Among the population exclusive of infants under 5 years of age, 33 states and territories out of 37 have a smaller proportion of males in the cities than outside of them; 23 of 37 have an actual excess of females in the large cities, while only 4 of the 49 have an actual excess of females outside of the large cities.

At the censuses of Rhode Island and Massachusetts in 1895 the age and sex classification of the population was tabulated and published for all towns and cities, and it is therefore possible to give for those states in 1895 the per cent of males among children in the urban and the rural districts. The number of children living in Rhode Island in places of less than 2,500 inhabitants is so small that a per cent based upon them would be untrustworthy. For this reason the Rhode Island figures have been combined with those of Massachusetts. In the rural districts of these two states 50.8 per cent of the children under 5 years of age were male and 49.2 per cent female, while in the towns having at least 2,500 inhabitants only 50.2 per cent were male and 49.8 per cent female.<sup>1</sup> The Michigan census of 1894 makes it possible to get comparable results for that state. In the incorporated places having at least 2,500 inhabitants, among children under 5 years of age, 50.8 per cent were male and 49.2 per cent female. In the rest of the state among the children 51.3 per cent were male and 48.7 per cent female.<sup>2</sup>

The figures from these states indicate that where it is possible to carry the analysis down to the lowest limit of population employed by the Federal census as a dividing line between city and country there is a larger proportion of male children in the country districts than in the cities and towns. Whether these facts point to a larger proportion of male births in the country districts, as is sometimes alleged, the figures at hand do not enable one to judge. The inference

is warranted, however, that the proportion of males among young children in the rural districts in the United States is slightly higher than in the cities and towns, and that this is one cause, although a minor one, in explaining the preponderance of females in cities and of males in the country districts.

In Table XIII the 160 cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants in 1900 are arranged in the order of decreasing per cent of male population. The figures on which the per cents are based may be found in Table XXVIII of this section.

TABLE XIII.—Cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants, in order of decreasing per cent male in total population: 1900.

CITY.	Per cent male in total population: 1900.	CITY.	Per cent male in total population: 1900.
Seattle, Wash.	63.87	Paterson, N. J.	49.34
South Omaha, Nebr.	61.04	Los Angeles, Cal.	49.30
Butte, Mont.	59.64	Milwaukee, Wis.	49.26
Portland, Oreg.	58.75	Jackson, Mich.	49.23
Spokane, Wash.	57.44	Canton, Ohio	49.22
Superior, Wis.	56.70	Chelsea, Mass.	49.18
Duluth, Minn.	56.42	Newark, N. J.	49.18
Tacoma, Wash.	56.30	Oakland, Cal.	49.17
St. Joseph, Mo.	55.04	Easton, Pa.	49.08
Pueblo, Colo.	54.52	Philadelphia, Pa.	49.04
East St. Louis, Ill.	54.11	Bay City, Mich.	49.03
San Francisco, Cal.	53.98	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	49.03
Schenectady, N. Y.	53.88	Boston, Mass.	49.02
Sacramento, Cal.	53.78	San Antonio, Tex.	49.00
Johnstown, Pa.	53.49	Camden, N. J.	48.98
Gloucester, Mass.	53.37	Wheeling, W. Va.	48.90
Joplin, Mo.	52.93	Rockford, Ill.	48.85
Omaha, Nebr.	52.75	Evansville, Ind.	48.79
Youngstown, Ohio.	52.54	Detroit, Mich.	48.74
McKeesport, Pa.	52.48	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	48.72
Newcastle, Pa.	52.15	Norfolk, Va.	48.70
Joliet, Ill.	52.12	Allentown, Pa.	48.64
Kansas City, Kans.	51.91	Louisville, Ky.	48.62
St. Paul, Minn.	51.76	Lynn, Mass.	48.60
Bayonne, N. J.	51.74	York, Pa.	48.59
Lincoln, Nebr.	51.60	Fort Wayne, Ind.	48.55
Pittsburg, Pa.	51.50	Springfield, Ill.	48.54
Allegheny, Pa.	51.32	Terre Haute, Ind.	48.54
South Bend, Ind.	51.30	Grand Rapids, Mich.	48.50
New Britain, Conn.	51.28	Harrisburg, Pa.	48.49
Peoria, Ill.	51.20	Syracuse, N. Y.	48.48
Sioux City, Iowa.	51.19	Providence, R. I.	48.45
Memphis, Tenn.	51.10	Cambridge, Mass.	48.40
Birmingham, Ala.	51.09	Lawrence, Mass.	48.38
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	51.08	Saginaw, Mich.	48.38
Fort Worth, Tex.	51.06	Yonkers, N. Y.	48.38
Hartford, Conn.	50.96	Knoxville, Tenn.	48.32
Minneapolis, Minn.	50.87	Woonsocket, R. I.	48.32
Chicago, Ill.	50.83	La Crosse, Wis.	48.31
Houston, Tex.	50.83	Quincy, Ill.	48.29
Racine, Wis.	50.79	Salt Lake City, Utah.	48.29
Elizabeth, N. J.	50.76	Pawtucket, R. I.	48.27
Hoboken, N. J.	50.55	Jacksonville, Fla.	48.25
Trenton, N. J.	50.53	Cincinnati, Ohio.	48.22
Kansas City, Mo.	50.52	Topeka, Kans.	48.01
Springfield, Ohio.	50.47	Newport, Ky.	48.00
Cleveland, Ohio.	50.45	Passaic, N. J.	47.95
Columbus, Ohio.	50.41	Fall River, Mass.	47.93
Jersey City, N. J.	50.39	Oshkosh, Wis.	47.88
Waterbury, Conn.	50.33	Albany, N. Y.	47.83
Erie, Pa.	50.31	Baltimore, Md.	47.80
Little Rock, Ark.	50.22	Savannah, Ga.	47.79
Chattanooga, Tenn.	50.20	Covington, Ky.	47.77
Scrannton, Pa.	50.17	Somerville, Mass.	47.75
Wilmington, Del.	50.15	Springfield, Mass.	47.72
Elmira, N. Y.	50.10	Rochester, N. Y.	47.67
St. Louis, Mo.	50.06	Utica, N. Y.	47.67
Dubuque, Iowa.	50.06	Haverhill, Mass.	47.59
Akron, Ohio.	50.04	Holyoke, Mass.	47.57
Chester, Pa.	49.90	New Bedford, Mass.	47.57
Worcester, Mass.	49.89	Nashville, Tenn.	47.43
Bridgeport, Conn.	49.84	Salem, Mass.	47.40
New Haven, Conn.	49.84	New Orleans, La.	47.39
Auburn, N. Y.	49.81	Washington, D. C.	47.86
Des Moines, Iowa.	49.81	Lowell, Mass.	47.83
Toledo, Ohio.	49.77	Portland, Me.	47.29
Dallas, Tex.	49.76	Richmond, Va.	46.96
Brockton, Mass.	49.75	Lancaster, Pa.	46.89
Denver, Colo.	49.75	Binghamton, N. Y.	46.83
Atlantic City, N. J.	49.73	Lexington, Ky.	46.75
Buffalo, N. Y.	49.64	Mobile, Ala.	46.72
New York, N. Y.	49.62	Manchester, N. H.	46.68
Davenport, Iowa.	49.61	Malden, Mass.	46.63
Reading, Pa.	49.55	Williamsport, Pa.	46.55
Galveston, Tex.	49.44	Augusta, Ga.	46.51
Dayton, Ohio.	49.39	Troy, N. Y.	46.19
Altoona, Pa.	49.38	Atlanta, Ga.	46.04
Indianapolis, Ind.	49.37	Montgomery, Ala.	46.00
Taunton, Mass.	49.35	Charleston, S. C.	45.86
Fitchburg, Mass.	49.34	Newton, Mass.	44.76

<sup>1</sup>The figures were: In the rural districts of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, total children under 5 years of age, 20,664; male, 10,506; female, 10,158. In places having at least 2,500 inhabitants, total children under 5 years of age, 252,197; male, 126,626; female, 125,571.

<sup>2</sup>The figures were: In the rural districts of Michigan, total children under 5 years of age, 166,963; male, 85,594; female, 81,369. In places having at least 2,500 inhabitants, total children under 5 years of age, 97,016; male, 49,237; female, 47,779.

That the prevailing occupations have a very important influence upon the distribution of the sexes is strikingly illustrated by the diverse proportions in the adjacent cities of Troy and Schenectady, N. Y. Troy is engaged very largely in the manufacture of collars and cuffs, an industry that employs, in the main, female help. Probably in consequence of this fact there are only four cities in the United States in which the proportion of females in population is greater than it is in Troy. Schenectady, on the other hand, owes its recent rapid growth very largely to the electrical industry. In that industry the wage-earners are mainly men. In consequence, Schenectady has a larger proportion of males in its population than in any other city east of the Mississippi river except Superior and East St. Louis.

The table also suggests that the demand and supply of domestic service is, perhaps, the most important single factor in dissociating the sexes. This is illustrated by the fact that the three cities with the largest proportion of females in their population are Newton, Mass. (552 per thousand); Charleston, S. C. (541 per thousand); and Montgomery, Ala. (540 per thousand). These three cities, especially the first, are primarily well to do residential centers and less notable for manufacturing or trade. The large number of southern cities with a very high proportion of females in their population appears clearly in Table XIII. Of the entire list less than one-fifth (29 of 160) are in the South, but of the 20 with largest per cent of females half are in the South.

## SEX AND AGE.

As there were nearly one and two-thirds million more males than females of all ages in continental United States,<sup>1</sup> it naturally would be expected that there would be more males than females at each age. That this is not the case appears from Table XIV, which shows the proportion of males and females in each 1,000 of the total population of the specified age.<sup>2</sup>

Table XIV shows that notwithstanding the marked excess of males in the entire population there are two periods of life—namely, from 15 to 24 and from 80 to the close of life—in which the reported females are more numerous than the males.

A more exact statement regarding the ages at which the number of females exceeds that of males may be derived from Twelfth Census, Volume II, Table XVI, page xxxvi. This shows that in continental United States the females at the ages of 16 to 25 (except 21), 70, 75, 80, 82, and 84 to the end of life were more numerous than the males of corresponding age. The greater number of females reported at ages over 83 may be accepted as correct and explained by the greater longevity of the female population. The greater number of females at the ages of 70, 75, and 80 is due probably to the greater concentration on round numbers on the part of aged women in stating their ages.

<sup>1</sup> Table III, page 89.

<sup>2</sup> For figures from which these proportions have been computed, see Twelfth Census, Abstract, Table 11.

TABLE XIV.—Number of males and females in 1,000 of each specified age group of the population of continental United States: 1900.

QUINQUENNIAL AGE PERIOD.	NUMBER IN EACH 1,000 POPULATION: 1900.		EXCESS OF—	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All ages.....	511	489	22	.....
Age known.....	510	490	20	.....
Under 5 years.....	505	495	10	.....
5 to 9 years.....	505	495	10	.....
10 to 14 years.....	505	495	10	.....
15 to 19 years.....	496	504	.....	8
20 to 24 years.....	494	506	.....	12
25 to 29 years.....	509	491	18	.....
30 to 34 years.....	522	478	44	.....
35 to 39 years.....	527	473	54	.....
40 to 44 years.....	531	469	62	.....
45 to 49 years.....	532	468	64	.....
50 to 54 years.....	532	468	64	.....
55 to 59 years.....	518	482	36	.....
60 to 64 years.....	512	488	24	.....
65 to 69 years.....	512	488	24	.....
70 to 74 years.....	509	491	18	.....
75 to 79 years.....	508	497	6	.....
80 to 84 years.....	486	514	.....	28
85 to 89 years.....	460	540	.....	80
90 to 94 years.....	411	589	.....	178
95 to 99 years.....	386	614	.....	228
100 years and over.....	363	637	.....	274
Age unknown.....	635	365	270	.....

Whether this concentration was greater also on the part of women under 70 years of age can not be determined from these figures. It may have been, and yet not sufficiently so to make the reported number of women greater than that of men. To compare the sexes in this respect a measure of concentration is needed. It may be found by the following method: Subtract from the number of persons reported at each multiple of 5 one-fifth of the total number of persons reported for the five-year period of which the multiple of 5 is the middle year. The remainder is the estimated number whose age was reported erroneously at the multiple of 5. This would vary with the total population reporting and with the degree of inaccuracy. By computing the per cent it makes of the total number in the five-year period the former cause of variation is eliminated and the result is an approximate measure of concentration on round numbers.

The results reached by this comparison between the sexes for continental United States are stated, as follows:<sup>3</sup>

ROUND NUMBER.	MEASURE OF CONCENTRATION ON SPECIFIED ROUND NUMBER IN AGE RETURNS.	
	For males.	For females.
25.....	1.1	1.4
30.....	4.7	4.3
35.....	8.0	2.5
40.....	5.2	5.0
45.....	4.5	3.9
50.....	6.4	7.0
55.....	3.3	3.6
60.....	7.7	8.7
65.....	3.2	4.2
70.....	5.7	7.4
75.....	3.4	4.7
80.....	4.6	7.1
85.....	1.3	5.8
90.....	4.6	8.5

<sup>3</sup> For figures from which the computation has been made, see Twelfth Census, Vol. II, Table XVI.



The preceding statement shows that at the ages of 30, 35, 40, and 45 erroneous replies, as indicated by concentration on round numbers, are more common among males than among females; that at the ages of 25, and of 50 and over, the concentration on round numbers is more marked in the case of females; and that the difference between the sexes increases with advancing age.

As contributing to explain this greater concentration on round numbers in the statements of the ages of men 30 to 45 years of age, it may be mentioned that the enumerators, who visit the houses mainly during the working hours, are met and answered by women more commonly than by men. In consequence the proportion of men of working age, whose ages are reported by other persons than themselves, must be greater than the proportion of women. As to the general rule that erroneous answers to the age question are made more often by women, it may be noted that errors are made in larger proportion by illiterates than by persons possessing the rudiments of education, and the female sex is more illiterate than the male. Perhaps a larger proportion of women are unwilling to state their age. In such cases either the incorrect answers received or the estimated age entered by the enumerators would be probably a multiple of five.

But neither the greater longevity of women nor the greater tendency to state their ages in round numbers can be used to explain the greater number of women between 16 and 25 years of age.<sup>1</sup> It is most improbable that when the reported number of persons in the country between 6 and 15 years of age at any one census shows, as it uniformly does, a decided excess of males, the survivors of this group ten years later, namely, those reported as from 16 to 25 years of age at the following census, should really have a decided excess of females, or that the immigrants of that age coming into the country should be so predominantly female as to explain the difference. About 54 per cent of the immigrants of all ages are male. The only tenable explanation of the excess of females at ages 16 to 25 is that it is an error. It may arise from a tendency on the part of men 16 to 25 years of age to state their age as below or above those years, or from a tendency on the part of women or girls not of those ages to return their age between those limits or from both. The first hypothesis is improbable, and the best explanation is that a certain number of women not between 16 and 25 years old report themselves at ages between those limits. The probable reason is that many women prefer to pass as at the age at which marriage is most common. It has been pointed out in the English census that there is an excess in the reported number of English women 21 to 25 years of age.<sup>2</sup> In Cuba it was found by the census of 1899 that there was a decided excess in the number of women 15 to 19 years of age, and that this was much more marked at the ages 15 to 17 than for the ages 18 and 19.<sup>3</sup> The difference between results in England and

those in Cuba may be connected with the later average age at which women marry in England. The explanation suggested is supported somewhat by the facts that among the non-Caucasian population of the United States, over nineteen-twentieths of which is negro, and in which the males for all ages outnumber the females, the excess of females appears as early as the age of 14, and is maintained for every age except that of 21 years from 14 to 26, inclusive, while among the white population the excess of females does not manifest itself until the age of 18 is reached. One may perhaps note an ascending scale in this particular roughly connected with the age of marriage. The excess of females among the total colored begins at the age of 14; that among the native white of foreign born parents, at the age of 15; that among the foreign born white (notwithstanding the marked excess of males in the total foreign born white of all ages), at the age of 16; and that among the native white of native parents, at the age of 18.

#### SEX AND RACE.

Of the four great races in the United States—white, negro, Indian, and Mongolian—each except the negro has an excess of males.<sup>4</sup> With Mongolians and whites this is due mainly if not entirely to immigration, but the number of immigrant Indians is so small—less than 1 per cent of the entire number in the country—that the excess of male Indians can hardly be ascribed to that cause. If attempt be made to exclude its influence by confining attention in each case to the natives, it appears that among native whites, native Indians, and native Mongolians, there is an excess of males.<sup>5</sup> But among the 9,010 Chinese reported as born in this country nearly three-fourths (73.9 per cent) were reported as male. This is an incredible proportion. Either the sex or the birthplace has been erroneously reported, or if correctly reported, erroneously tabulated. That the former is the more probable hypothesis is indicated by the fact that in one case in which 202 errors in the ultimate results were traced to ascertain their source it was found that 181 or about nine-tenths were made in the enumeration and 21 or only about one-tenth were made in course of tabulation.<sup>6</sup> This a priori probability is confirmed by evidence to be presented later (page 102), that many foreign born Chinese in the United States have a strong motive for reporting themselves as native. It is likely, therefore, that the errors thus revealed in the results were errors made in the enumeration and not errors made in the office. In reporting nativity there seems to be more chance of error than in reporting sex. If it be assumed that the errors which certainly exist were made by the enumerators in reporting nativity, then several thousand male Chinese really born abroad were reported as natives of the United States. If this be accepted, some clew to

<sup>3</sup> Twelfth Census, Abstract, Table 3.

<sup>4</sup> Twelfth Census, Abstract, Table 5.

<sup>5</sup> "Note on American Census Practice" in *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, Vol. LXIV, page 529 (September, 1901).

<sup>1</sup> Census of England and Wales, 1891, General Report, page 28.

<sup>2</sup> War Department Census of Cuba, 1899, pages 95 and 96.

the magnitude of the error may be found by aid of two assumptions: (1) That the true number of Chinese born in the United States and remaining alive and in this country until June, 1900, was equally divided between the two sexes. (2) That the tendency to report foreign born Chinese as native applied equally to each sex. On these assumptions the number and per cent of errors in reporting the nativity of the Chinese are easily computed. The former is found to be 4,548 and the latter 5.3.<sup>1</sup>

A satisfactory explanation of these erroneous figures is found in the last report of the Commissioner of Immigration. He shows that perhaps the most important way which Chinese immigrants have devised for evading the exclusion laws is for the foreigner to enter the country from Canada or Mexico, submit to arrest for violation of the law, and on trial to present Chinese testimony that he was born in the United States and is thus by birthright a citizen to whom the exclusion law has no application. A special report on the subject to the Commissioner of Immigration in 1903 says: "By

<sup>1</sup>The following solution of this interesting mathematical problem has been kindly furnished by Professor James McMahon, of Cornell University. The numerical data will be found in Twelfth Census, Abstract, Tables 3, 4, and 5. Let  $F$ =true number of foreign born Chinese in the United States in 1900;  $N$ =the true number of Chinese native of and resident in the United States in 1900;  $r$ =the per cent of  $F$  who falsely claimed nativity; and  $n$ =the per cent of females in  $F$ . Then from the census figures, by aid of the two assumptions already given, the following four equations may be written down:

- (1)  $F + N = 89,863$ , the number of resident Chinese;
- (2)  $F \times \frac{r}{100} + N = 9,010$ , the number claiming nativity;
- (3)  $F \times \frac{n}{100} + \frac{N}{2} = 4,522$ , the number of female residents;
- (4)  $\left(F \times \frac{n}{100}\right) \cdot \frac{r}{100} + \frac{N}{2} = 2,353$ , the number of females claiming nativity.

By subtracting (2) from (1) and (4) from (3) we have

- (5)  $F \left(1 - \frac{r}{100}\right) = 80,853$ ;
- (6)  $\left(F \times \frac{n}{100}\right) \left(1 - \frac{r}{100}\right) = 2,169$ ;

and dividing (6) by (5)

$$n = 2.68.$$

Multiplying (3) by two and subtracting the product from (1) gives

$$(7) \quad F - \frac{Fn}{50} = 80.82.$$

Whence

$$\begin{aligned} F &= 85,401, \\ N &= 4,462, \\ r &= 5.325, \end{aligned}$$

and the total number of foreign born Chinese who were erroneously returned by the census enumerators as natives of the United States was 4,548, of whom 4,426 were males and 122 were females.

this method thousands of Chinese—upon the admission of the Chinese themselves—have been allowed not only to enter and remain in the United States, but declared to be native born citizens thereof, each with a vote and qualified to participate in the political affairs of this country."

This is doubtless the true explanation of the incredible figures of the census. Many Chinese immigrants, knowing that it would be to their advantage to pass as native Americans, falsely reported themselves as born in the United States.

The foregoing indications that a considerable proportion of Chinese born abroad were erroneously returned as born in the United States suggest that a similar explanation may account for the excess of males in the native white population. It is a noteworthy fact shown in the following table that at each census for which the information has been reported the males outnumbered the females in the native white population of the United States.

TABLE XV.—Native white population of continental United States, classified by sex: 1850 to 1900.

CENSUS.	NATIVE WHITE POPULATION.					
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Excess of males.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.
1900.....	50,695,379	28,686,450	27,908,929	777,521	50.7	49.3
1890.....	45,862,023	23,254,474	22,607,549	646,925	50.7	49.3
1880.....	36,843,291	18,609,265	18,234,026	375,239	50.5	49.5
1870.....	28,095,665	14,086,509	14,009,156	77,353	50.1	49.9
1860.....	22,869,805	11,643,081	11,226,724	416,357	50.9	49.1
1850.....	17,279,875	8,765,352	8,514,523	250,829	50.7	49.3

If the census returns on this point may be accepted as correct, Table xv indicates that among the native white population the males have decidedly outnumbered the females for half a century. Even the decimation of the male population by the Civil War was insufficient to bring the number of native white males in 1870 down to that of the native white females, and since that date the excess of males has apparently increased until in 1900 it was in absolute numbers ten times as great as in 1870 and far greater than ever before and relative to population greater than at any previous census except that of 1860.

The present writer in analyzing the figures of previous censuses on this subject reached the following conclusion in 1899: "It seems probable that a certain number of foreign born residents were reported as natives, and that this was more common among males than among females, either because they were more numerous, less informed, or less veracious, or because they were less likely to be seen personally by the enumerators. \* \* \* This tendency to call oneself a



rather than of the negro. To test this the white school population has been divided into northern and southern; the result shows practically no geographic difference within that race. Among 1,000 whites attending school in the North 502 are male; among 1,000 in the South 504 are male. The tendency to an increased proportion of females is equally marked in each section, the proportion of males having fallen in the South from 514 in 1890 to 504 in 1900 and in the North from 512 in 1890 to 502 in 1900. The difference then is not merely geographical. Among 1,000 negroes attending school the females are in excess by 70; among 1,000 southern whites attending school the males are in excess by 8.

The decrease in the proportion of males in school, which is true of all races, is true also of the four age classes for which comparable returns for 1890 and 1900 are to be had. This is shown by Table xvii.

TABLE xvii.—Proportion of males in the school population of continental United States, classified by age periods: 1900 and 1890.

AGE PERIOD.	MALES IN EACH 1,000 PERSONS ATTENDING SCHOOL.		
	1900	1890	Decrease: 1890 to 1900.
All ages.....	499	510	11
Under 5 years.....	502	510	8
5 to 9 years.....	505	507	2
10 to 14 years.....	498	505	7
15 years and over.....	490	528	38

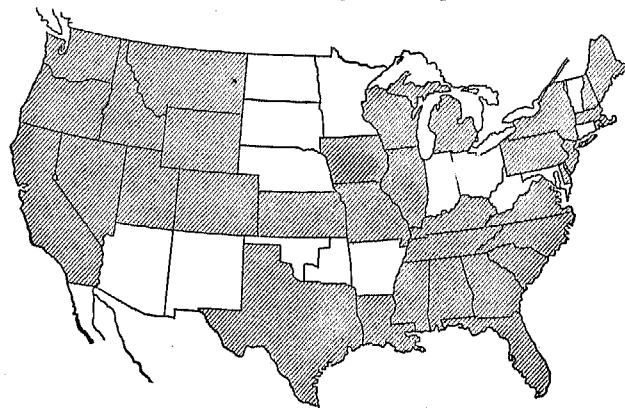
These figures indicate that up to the age of 10 years more boys than girls are in school. But the slight difference is no more than can be explained by the fact that in each 1,000 children 5 to 9 years old there are 10 more boys than girls. The notable decrease between 1890 and 1900 in the proportion of males among school children is due mainly to the disproportionate increase of school girls 15 years old or more. In 1890 in each 1,000 persons of this age period in school there were 56 more boys than girls; in 1900 the sex proportion had so changed that there were 20 more girls than boys.

To show the almost complete universality of this change in the sex composition of the population at least 15 years of age attending school, Table xxxviii has been prepared.

If persons of this age attending school may be regarded as receiving what may be loosely termed higher education, then the number of young men receiving higher education increased, 1890 to 1900, 3.7 per cent and the number of young women increased during the same decade 20.5 per cent. In several states, especially of the Western division, the change in the per cent of females was very great—New Mexico, 7.5;

Idaho, 6.3; Iowa, 6.2; Washington, 6.1. In the following map the states in which more than half the persons seeking higher education by attending school after the age of 15 were women, are indicated by hatching.

MAP 19.—States and territories having an excess of females in the population at least 15 years of age attending school: 1900.



The summary of results of Table xxxviii, by main geographic divisions, shows the following figures:

DIVISION.	MALES IN EACH 1,000 PERSONS AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL.		
	1900	1890	Decrease: 1890 to 1900.
Continental United States .....	490	528	38
North Atlantic division.....	481	512	31
South Atlantic division.....	478	505	27
North Central division.....	500	545	45
South Central division.....	493	524	31
Western division.....	478	520	42

The greatest decrease in the proportion of males among those pursuing what may roughly be termed higher education was in the North Central division, which is the one in which the proportion of males in 1890 was greatest. The net result of all the changes was to reduce the difference between the extremes in 1900 to little more than half that in 1890. The detailed figures for the minor divisions and the states and territories of continental United States will be found in Table xxxviii. It shows that in all but four of the states and territories—District of Columbia, Oklahoma, Arizona, and Nevada—the proportion of males among persons at least 15 years of age attending school was less, and in most cases much less, in 1900 than in 1890.

The tables of the Eleventh and Twelfth censuses make it possible to carry the analysis one step farther by distinguishing the sex of school attendants in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants and in the rest of the country. The following table summarizes the results:

TABLE XVIII.—POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL DURING THE CENSUS YEAR, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY SEX, IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS AND SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900 AND 1890.

	POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL DURING THE CENSUS YEAR.									
	1900			1890			Per cent male.		Per cent female.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States.....	2,605,426	1,276,810	1,328,616	2,333,146	1,230,853	1,102,293	49.0	52.8	51.0	47.2
Cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants .....	434,465	205,774	228,691	275,935	129,502	146,433	47.4	46.9	52.6	53.1
Smaller cities or country districts.....	2,170,961	1,071,036	1,099,925	2,057,211	1,101,351	955,860	49.3	53.5	50.7	46.5

The table shows that the per cent of males among the older scholars in large cities has slightly increased, but that outside of the cities it has greatly decreased. The difference between city and country in this respect in 1900 (1.9 per cent) was less than one-third of what it was in 1890 (6.6 per cent). The great change therefore is one that has been at work outside of the large cities, but not in them.

To determine whether this change has occurred in all parts of the country, the analysis has been made for each of the five main divisions.

DIVISION.	MALES IN EACH 1,000 PERSONS AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL.					
	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.		In smaller cities or country districts.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in ten years.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.	In smaller cities or country districts.
Continental United States.....	474	469	493	535	+ 5	—42
North Atlantic division.....	487	484	477	522	+ 8	—45
South Atlantic division.....	451	440	480	511	+11	—31
North Central division.....	473	468	504	552	+ 5	—48
South Central division.....	441	422	496	528	+19	—32
Western division.....	448	462	486	531	—14	—45

In each of the five divisions except the Western the proportion of males among the older scholars in the large cities increased between 1890 and 1900, while outside the large cities the proportion of males decreased in every division. Only in the smaller cities or country districts of the North Central states do the males outnumber the females among the persons at least 15 years of age attending school.

The figures indicate that in this matter conditions outside of the large cities; during the decade from 1890 to 1900, have been rapidly approaching those within them.

The decreasing proportion of males among persons in school, and the fact that they now constitute a minority of the school population, may be further illustrated by comparing the number of either sex in school with the number of the same sex and of age to attend school. This may be done by dividing the number 5 to 20 years of age in school by the total number of persons 5 to 20 years of age inclusive.

Among male children the per cent attending school in 1900 (50.2) was slightly less than that among female children (50.9). One reason for this slight difference is suggested by the following table:

TABLE XIX.—Per cent attending school in the population of continental United States of each sex in specified age period: 1900.<sup>1</sup>

AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT ATTENDING SCHOOL OF TOTAL POPULATION IN SPECIFIED AGE PERIOD: 1900.	
	Male.	Female.
5 to 20 years.....	50.2	50.9
5 to 9 years.....	48.1	48.1
10 to 14 years.....	78.8	81.0
15 to 17 years.....	39.7	44.0
18 to 20 years.....	12.1	11.2

<sup>1</sup> The figures on which these per cents are based may be found in Twelfth Census, Abstract, Tables 14 and 15.

At ages below 10 the proportion of boys and of girls attending school is the same, from 10 to 17 the proportion of girls is larger, and from 18 to 20 the proportion of boys is larger. The explanation probably is that at ages when earning money is possible the proportion of boys kept from school for that purpose is rather greater than the proportion of girls. But of those boys who attend school a larger proportion go on to get a higher education in order to fit themselves for a more remunerative occupation. This explanation derives some support from an examination of the numbers attending school after reaching the age of 21 years. The males of voting age reported as attending school were 11.3 per cent as many as the males 15 to 17 years of age attending school. The females at least 21 years of age reported as attending school were only 5.9 per cent as many as the females 15 to 17 years of age attending school. The slightly larger proportion of girls of all ages in school is due, then, to the fact that a larger proportion of them remain in school after the age at which the earning of money usually begins, offset partly, but not entirely, by the larger proportion of boys who go on to some form of higher education involving school attendance after the age of 18 is passed.

In Table xx the computation has been extended to the two main races in the United States, the white and the negro:

TABLE XX.—*Per cent attending school in the white and the negro population of continental United States of each sex in each specified age period: 1900.*<sup>1</sup>

AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT ATTENDING SCHOOL OF TOTAL POPULATION IN SPECIFIED AGE PERIOD: 1900.			
	White.		Negro.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
5 to 20 years.....	58.4	53.9	29.2	32.7
5 to 9 years.....	52.0	51.9	23.2	24.2
10 to 14 years.....	53.2	34.8	50.6	57.0
15 to 17 years.....	42.0	45.7	23.8	32.9
18 to 20 years.....	13.0	11.8	6.2	7.8

<sup>1</sup>The figures on which these per cents are based may be found in Twelfth Census, Vol. II, Tables XVI and LI.

These figures show that the difference between the sexes in the per cent of children 5 to 20 years of age attending school was slightly less for the whites and much greater for the negroes than the average for the entire population. The differences between the sexes among whites correspond closely to those for the entire population, but among negro children at each age the per cent of girls attending school is larger than that of boys. The difference with children under 10 years of age is comparatively slight, but above that age it is marked. Among children 15 to 17 years of age, for example, less than one-fourth of the negro boys are attending school, while nearly one-third of the negro girls were thus reported.

The analysis may be carried one step farther by discriminating between native white and foreign born white, as is done in the following table:

TABLE XXI.—*Per cent attending school in the native and the foreign born white population of continental United States of each sex in each specified age period: 1900.*<sup>1</sup>

AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT ATTENDING SCHOOL OF TOTAL POPULATION IN SPECIFIED AGE PERIOD: 1900.			
	Native white.		Foreign born white.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
5 to 20 years.....	54.6	55.2	32.2	30.1
5 to 9 years.....	51.9	51.8	58.4	57.9
10 to 14 years.....	83.7	85.4	73.4	72.6
15 to 17 years.....	43.9	48.1	16.4	15.8
18 to 20 years.....	14.3	13.1	2.9	2.4

<sup>1</sup>The figures on which these per cents are based may be found in Twelfth Census, Vol. II, Tables XVI and LI.

Here, again, the figures for the native white agree in the main with those for the entire population and the white population. But among the immigrant white population, by a noticeable anomaly, the proportion of children in school is greater for boys than for girls, and this holds for every age. Whether the fact is due to the greater demand for the labor of girls in the North and in cities where immigrants are most numerous, or is due to the more crying need of Americanization on the part of foreign born boys, who in later years will more

inevitably be subject to the competitive struggle for a place and for advancement in the industrial system, can not be learned from the figures.

The age classification in the statistics of school attendance in 1890 differed from that employed in 1900. Consequently, in the following table only the first two age periods are comparable with those in the preceding tables:

TABLE XXII.—*Per cent attending school in the population of continental United States of each sex in each specified age period: 1890.*<sup>1</sup>

AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT ATTENDING SCHOOL OF TOTAL POPULATION IN SPECIFIED AGE PERIOD: 1890.	
	Male.	Female.
5 to 19 years.....	54.7	53.8
5 to 9 years.....	49.3	49.1
10 to 14 years.....	79.2	80.3
15 to 19 years.....	34.2	31.5

<sup>1</sup>The figures on which these per cents are based may be found in Eleventh Census, Population, Part II, Tables 1 and 10.

In 1890 the proportion of male children 5 to 19 years of age attending school was slightly greater than the proportion of female children of the same age; in 1900, as already shown, the reverse was true of the age period 5 to 20. The difference may be due entirely, as it certainly was partly, to the fact that in 1900 relatively fewer boys and more girls 10 to 14 years of age were reported as in school.

Some further light is thrown on the situation by carrying together the age and the race classification. In doing so, however, it is necessary to combine the figures for negroes with those for Indians and Mongolians, the reason being that in 1890 the age classification was not reported for the negroes alone. In computing the per cents it has been assumed that all persons attending school were less than 25 years of age.

TABLE XXIII.—*Per cent attending school, in the total, the white, and the negro, Indian, and Mongolian population of continental United States of both sexes, and of each sex in each specified age period: 1900 and 1890.*<sup>1</sup>

RACE AND AGE.	PER CENT ATTENDING SCHOOL OF TOTAL POPULATION OF SPECIFIED RACE, SEX, AND AGE.					
	Total.		Male.		Female.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total:						
5 to 24 years.....	41.8	42.6	41.7	43.2	42.0	42.0
5 to 9 years.....	48.1	49.2	48.1	49.3	48.1	49.1
10 to 14 years.....	79.8	79.7	78.8	79.2	81.0	80.3
15 to 24 years.....	17.5	18.3	17.3	19.4	17.7	17.2
White—						
5 to 24 years.....	44.4	45.2	44.4	46.0	44.4	44.4
5 to 9 years.....	52.0	53.4	52.0	53.6	51.9	53.3
10 to 14 years.....	84.0	84.6	83.2	84.3	84.8	84.9
15 to 24 years.....	18.4	19.2	18.4	20.5	18.4	17.8
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian—						
5 to 24 years.....	25.9	26.7	24.6	26.1	27.2	27.3
5 to 9 years.....	23.9	24.2	23.4	23.8	24.3	24.6
10 to 14 years.....	54.0	51.7	50.9	49.9	57.1	53.6
15 to 24 years.....	11.6	12.4	10.1	11.7	13.0	13.0

<sup>1</sup>For absolute figures see Table XXXIX.



The preceding table shows that the decrease between 1890 and 1900 in the per cent of population 5 to 24 years of age attending school applied to both races but not to both sexes, there being no decrease for the total female or the white female population and only a very slight decrease for the non-Caucasian female. For the age period 5 to 9 there was a slight decrease for each race and sex; for the age period 10 to 14 there was a slight increase for the total, which was the resultant of a slight decrease among whites and a decided increase among non-Caucasians. The decrease among whites 10 to 14 resulted from a decrease of 11 per 1,000 among white males and 1 per 1,000 among white females. The decided increase among non-Caucasians was due to an increase of 10 per 1,000 among males and 35 per 1,000 among females. For the age period 15 to 24 there was a decrease for each race, the decrease for whites being the resultant of a decrease of 21 per 1,000 among males and an increase of 6 per 1,000 among females, and the decrease for non-Caucasians being the resultant of a decrease of 16 per 1,000 among males and no change among females.

All available evidence points to the conclusions that the tendency to seek an education and especially a higher education through school attendance is stronger with girls than with boys, that this difference pervades nearly all distinguishable areas and quite all distinguishable classes, and that it is producing a slight increase in the proportion of females attending school at all ages and a decided increase in the proportion among those at least 15 years of age.

## SEX AND DEATH RATE.

The only trustworthy information regarding the death rate of the sexes in the United States, obtained at the Twelfth Census, is derived from figures for the registration area, which included in 1900 a population of 28,807,269, or 37.9 per cent of the population of continental United States. This area included 14,393,332 males, among whom, during the census year, 272,819 deaths were reported, indicating a death rate for males of 19 per 1,000. In the same area there re-

sided 14,413,937 females, among whom, in the census year, 239,850 deaths were reported, showing a death rate for females of 16.6 per 1,000. These figures indicate that the death rate of males in the registration area, and therefore probably in the entire United States, was about one-seventh higher than that of females, a difference which corresponds closely with that between the death rates of the two sexes in most of the countries of Europe.

The following table shows the population, deaths, and death rates, with distinction of sex, for the registration cities—that is, the 346 cities having at least 8,000 inhabitants for which the registration of deaths under local laws and ordinances was found to be sufficiently accurate for use by the Census Office—and also for the rest of the registration area.

TABLE XXIV.—Population, deaths, and death rate per 1,000 for each sex in the 346 registration cities and in the rest of the registration area: 1900.

	POPULATION: 1900.		DEATHS: 1900.		DEATH RATE: 1900.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
346 registration cities...	10,743,374	10,917,257	215,115	187,551	20.0	17.2
Rest of registration area.	3,649,958	3,496,680	57,704	52,299	15.8	15.0

In the registration cities the male death rate exceeds the female by 2.8 per 1,000, while in the registration area outside of these cities the male death rate is in excess by only 0.8 per 1,000. In the cities the male death rate is to the female as 116 to 100; outside the cities the ratio is only 105 to 100. This marked difference in the ratio of the death rate of the two sexes in city and country is probably not compensated by an equivalent difference in the ratio of the birth rates of the two sexes. If so, it probably contributes to maintain the large and growing excess of females in cities and of males in country districts already revealed by the figures.

Some additional light is thrown upon this difference by considering the influence of age as well as that of sex. Results are shown in the following table:

TABLE XXV.—POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATE PER 1,000 IN THE REGISTRATION AREA, BY SEX AND AGE PERIODS: 1900.

AGE PERIOD.	POPULATION: 1900.			DEATHS: 1900.			DEATH RATE: 1900.			
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Ratio of male death rate to female death rate=100.
The registration area:										
Under 1 year .....	617,918	311,672	306,246	102,220	57,251	44,969	165.4	183.7	146.8	125
Under 5 years .....	2,945,368	1,481,843	1,463,525	158,571	84,028	69,543	52.1	56.7	47.5	119
5 to 14 years .....	5,471,791	2,734,692	2,737,099	23,680	12,046	11,584	4.3	4.4	4.2	105
15 to 24 years .....	5,445,689	2,601,992	2,843,597	34,780	17,489	17,291	6.4	6.7	6.1	110
25 to 34 years .....	6,243,793	2,641,381	3,602,412	47,121	24,977	22,144	9.0	9.5	8.5	112
35 to 44 years .....	4,045,663	2,108,518	1,937,145	46,619	26,190	20,509	11.5	12.4	10.5	118
45 to 54 years .....	4,809,590	2,174,181	2,135,459	95,303	52,483	42,820	22.1	24.1	20.1	120
55 years and over .....	1,267,355	597,890	669,465	109,781	54,479	55,302	86.6	91.1	82.6	110



Table xxv shows that for each age period for which the Census Office has returns, the death rate for males is decidedly higher than that for females. The last column of the table shows, however, that this difference is least at the ages of 5 to 14, greatest during the first year of life, and increases with the remoteness of the age period in either direction from the minimum at 5 to 14.

The census figures do not allow any classification by sex and smaller age groups, but those for Massachu-

setts and for certain foreign countries have been made the basis for the construction of life tables showing the death rate by sex for each year of age.

Typical results of these compilations appear in the following table, showing the death rate for males and females at each year of age, taken from a recent life table of Massachusetts prepared by the secretary of the state board of health, from the last English life table, from a Norwegian, and from a Prussian life table:

TABLE XXVI.—DEATH RATE PER 100,000 FOR MALES AND FEMALES, CLASSIFIED BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE IN MASSACHUSETTS, ENGLAND AND WALES, PRUSSIA, AND NORWAY, BASED ON THE MORTALITY AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

YEAR OF AGE.	Massachusetts: 1893 to 1897.		England and Wales: 1881 to 1890.		Prussia: 1867, 1868, 1872, and 1875 to 1877.		Norway: 1881-82 to 1891-92.		YEAR OF AGE.	Massachusetts: 1893 to 1897.		England and Wales: 1881 to 1890.		Prussia: 1867, 1868, 1872, and 1875 to 1877.		Norway: 1881-82 to 1891-92.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.		Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
0 year.....	17,233	14,699	16,104	13,113	22,846	19,885	10,492	8,974	54 years.....	2,117	1,856	2,455	1,968	2,785	2,151	1,549	1,289
1 year.....	4,221	4,005	5,730	5,271	7,599	7,227	3,597	3,483	55 years.....	2,242	1,969	2,602	2,090	2,987	2,296	1,669	1,408
2 years.....	2,009	1,916	2,383	2,300	3,952	3,860	2,197	2,145	56 years.....	2,387	2,085	2,763	2,223	3,089	2,377	1,681	1,364
3 years.....	1,401	1,392	1,539	1,513	2,633	2,564	1,644	1,693	57 years.....	2,550	2,207	2,940	2,369	3,136	2,517	1,714	1,399
4 years.....	1,078	999	1,141	1,102	1,849	1,871	1,362	1,327	58 years.....	2,720	2,336	3,138	2,530	3,431	2,706	1,847	1,527
5 years.....	812	834	832	786	1,423	1,412	1,077	1,090	59 years.....	2,925	2,482	3,355	2,707	3,828	3,200	1,988	1,647
6 years.....	658	661	600	552	1,160	1,153	869	891	60 years.....	3,122	2,647	3,592	2,902	4,332	3,569	2,185	1,791
7 years.....	535	548	432	385	942	929	704	749	61 years.....	3,310	2,795	3,848	3,116	4,688	3,150	2,275	1,907
8 years.....	446	455	316	273	746	773	611	641	62 years.....	3,494	2,964	4,121	3,351	4,856	3,784	2,506	2,138
9 years.....	385	395	239	204	615	624	515	568	63 years.....	3,715	3,150	4,412	3,608	5,121	4,241	2,778	2,484
10 years.....	325	348	195	167	531	534	471	529	64 years.....	3,967	3,351	4,728	3,890	5,441	4,784	2,897	2,537
11 years.....	292	306	177	156	461	483	454	484	65 years.....	4,239	3,580	5,057	4,199	5,682	5,088	3,123	2,793
12 years.....	277	307	181	167	419	452	441	473	66 years.....	4,551	3,847	5,417	4,537	6,513	5,228	3,502	3,050
13 years.....	296	335	203	197	393	447	450	481	67 years.....	4,892	4,162	5,809	4,906	6,520	5,805	3,674	3,185
14 years.....	361	399	240	241	400	455	453	506	68 years.....	5,280	4,502	6,235	5,309	7,093	6,514	3,968	3,467
15 years.....	427	472	287	295	428	474	505	523	69 years.....	5,692	4,892	6,697	5,748	7,665	7,347	4,211	3,685
16 years.....	488	538	338	351	505	514	552	527	70 years.....	6,130	5,290	7,200	6,225	8,248	7,980	4,600	4,018
17 years.....	529	571	386	401	594	537	651	546	71 years.....	6,569	5,698	7,748	6,744	8,795	7,207	5,083	4,270
18 years.....	575	608	425	441	668	569	775	600	72 years.....	7,048	6,132	8,344	7,306	9,224	8,829	5,508	4,671
19 years.....	619	645	456	469	686	587	854	564	73 years.....	7,537	6,565	8,991	7,915	9,919	9,499	6,178	5,225
20 years.....	665	681	480	489	818	632	912	594	74 years.....	8,045	7,018	9,694	8,571	10,902	10,431	6,810	5,953
21 years.....	708	714	502	506	853	662	968	624	75 years.....	8,591	7,492	10,458	9,279	11,982	11,692	7,319	6,515
22 years.....	749	730	526	524	925	706	1,006	635	76 years.....	9,145	7,980	11,284	10,040	12,635	12,144	8,081	6,923
23 years.....	789	753	557	550	921	763	987	640	77 years.....	9,749	8,500	12,178	10,855	13,811	12,783	8,724	7,638
24 years.....	821	770	594	583	899	812	936	680	78 years.....	10,409	9,031	13,143	11,729	16,567	15,595	9,844	8,368
25 years.....	847	788	636	621	891	844	913	710	79 years.....	11,085	9,592	14,183	12,662	16,553	16,839	10,206	9,181
26 years.....	869	809	679	658	894	871	905	709	80 years.....	11,850	10,166	15,301	13,657	17,519	17,663	11,861	10,338
27 years.....	888	828	719	694	919	902	884	753	81 years.....	12,643	10,791	16,500	14,715	18,407	14,751	12,175	11,177
28 years.....	908	846	758	728	936	968	892	773	82 years.....	13,510	11,418	17,783	15,837	18,043	17,385	13,116	11,939
29 years.....	928	866	794	760	988	976	832	787	83 years.....	14,466	12,085	19,152	17,025	20,448	20,263	14,673	13,353
30 years.....	946	886	829	789	983	1,033	801	775	84 years.....	15,444	12,806	20,609	17,280	22,386	22,430	16,100	15,011
31 years.....	961	906	864	818	960	1,001	796	791	85 years.....	16,545	13,610	22,155	19,602	24,107	23,209	17,716	16,288
32 years.....	973	923	900	845	1,015	1,050	803	840	86 years.....	17,632	14,477	23,791	20,991	24,709	21,761	19,016	17,009
33 years.....	985	945	937	872	1,062	1,092	784	853	87 years.....	18,797	15,434	25,518	22,449	25,672	23,231	20,452	18,805
34 years.....	996	957	977	898	1,110	1,122	729	880	88 years.....	20,131	16,526	27,334	23,974	29,995	26,623	21,843	20,260
35 years.....	1,012	979	1,019	924	1,167	1,165	775	877	89 years.....	21,593	17,683	29,238	25,565	31,719	28,921	22,668	20,439
36 years.....	1,032	995	1,062	950	1,194	1,187	855	883	90 years.....	23,037	18,972	31,228	27,222	30,377	31,980	24,753	22,507
37 years.....	1,052	1,018	1,107	976	1,249	1,220	832	872	91 years.....	24,620	20,393	33,801	28,948	32,607	31,487	26,147	23,787
38 years.....	1,073	1,038	1,155	1,000	1,313	1,284	894	867	92 years.....	26,354	22,011	35,464	30,726	35,393	34,628	28,179	26,638
39 years.....	1,095	1,059	1,206	1,026	1,458	1,434	849	883	93 years.....	28,431	23,601	37,681	32,568	38,839	37,573	29,778	27,299
40 years.....	1,117	1,077	1,260	1,053	1,545	1,538	872	886	94 years.....	30,137	25,478	39,976	34,467	42,429	41,812	30,000	27,250
41 years.....	1,143	1,103	1,315	1,082	1,406	1,217	912	918	95 years.....	32,353	27,564	42,334	36,419	46,621	47,299	33,471	31,676
42 years.....	1,173	1,122	1,373	1,114	1,574	1,325	905	900	96 years.....	34,783	29,499	44,747	38,420	49,924	50,281	35,792	32,358
43 years.....	1,208	1,145	1,434	1,149	1,620	1,303	900	889	97 years.....	36,667	32,218	47,206	40,466	52,802	53,666	38,833	36,800
44 years.....	1,247	1,169	1,497	1,189	1,766	1,360	1,062	940	98 years.....	40,351	33,951	49,703	42,552	56,108	56,969	44,628	44,978
45 years.....	1,294	1,193	1,563	1,235	1,829	1,362	1,001	950	99 years.....	44,118	37,383	52,227	44,674	59,662	60,000	49,206	42,538
46 years.....	1,350	1,247	1,634	1,285	1,765	1,393	978	932	100 years.....	47,368	40,299	54,770	46,825	62,153	62,153	52,158	45,090
47 years.....	1,419	1,292	1,710	1,343	1,896	1,363	1,045	924	101 years.....	50,863	43,899	57,819	48,999	65,287	65,287	55,287	47,795
48 years.....	1,502	1,357	1,793	1,409	2,026	1,454	1,127	974	102 years.....	54,892	48,999	62,892	53,999	69,808	69,808	59,808	50,603
49 years.....	1,596	1,421	1,880	1,483	2,223	1,649	1,172	1,036	103 years.....	59,892	53,999	68,892	59,892	74,808	74,808	64,808	55,603
50 years.....	1,693	1,502	1,978	1,565	2,368	1,776	1,256	1,083	104 years.....	64,892	59,892	73,892	64,892	79,808	79,808	69,808	60,603
51 years.....	1,792	1,583	2,083	1,655	2,513	1,862	1,337	1,138	105 years.....	69,892	64,892	78,892	69,892	84,808	84,808	74,808	65,603
52 years.....	1,891	1,660	2,197	1,752	2,658	1,955	1,417	1,186	106 years.....	74,892	69,892	83,892	74,892	89,808	89,808	79,808	70,603
53 years.....	2,008	1,744	2,321	1,856	2,803	2,048	1,497	1,233									

The preceding table suggests certain inferences:

1. The differences between the death rates of males and females are much affected by age.
2. The differences are not uniform in the different countries.
3. Male children under three years of age have uniformly a higher death rate than female children of corresponding age.
4. In England and Wales the male death rate is higher than the female except for the eight years, 14 to 21, inclusive.
5. In Massachusetts the male death rate is higher than

the female except for the seventeen years, 5 to 21, inclusive.

6. In Prussia and Norway there are two main periods of life in which the females have a higher death rate; in Prussia these periods are 8 to 16 and 30 to 34; in Norway they are 5 to 15 and 32 to 41, inclusive.

7. In all four countries the death rate of women between 20 and 30 years of age and so at the age when probably the majority of the children are born is almost uniformly below that of men of the same age. The perils of childbirth, therefore, are not so great as to overcome the higher vitality of the female sex during those years.

TABLE XXVII.—TOTAL POPULATION, POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES OF AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS, AND POPULATION LIVING IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, WITH PER CENT MALE AND FEMALE: 1900.

POPULATION: 1900.															
STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total.	Male.	Female.	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.			In smaller cities or country districts.			Total.		In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.		In smaller cities or country districts.	
				Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.
Continental U. S. ....	75,994,575	38,816,448	37,178,127	19,718,812	9,810,898	9,907,414	56,276,263	29,006,550	27,270,713	51.1	48.9	49.8	50.2	51.5	48.5
North Atlantic division.	21,046,695	10,524,877	10,521,818	10,098,696	4,983,332	5,115,364	10,947,999	5,541,545	5,406,454	50.0	50.0	49.3	50.7	50.6	49.4
New England .....	5,592,017	2,763,796	2,828,221	2,318,058	1,129,017	1,189,041	3,273,959	1,634,779	1,639,180	49.4	50.6	48.7	51.3	49.9	50.1
Maine .....	694,466	350,995	343,471	50,145	23,714	26,431	644,321	327,281	317,040	50.5	49.5	47.3	52.7	50.8	49.2
New Hampshire .....	411,588	205,379	206,209	56,987	26,603	30,384	354,601	178,776	175,825	49.9	50.1	46.7	53.3	50.4	49.6
Vermont .....	343,641	175,138	168,503	.....	.....	.....	843,641	175,138	168,503	51.0	49.0	.....	.....	51.0	49.0
Massachusetts .....	2,805,346	1,367,474	1,437,872	1,637,164	794,730	842,434	1,168,182	572,744	596,438	48.7	51.3	48.5	51.5	49.0	51.0
Rhode Island .....	428,556	210,516	218,040	243,032	117,638	125,394	185,524	92,878	92,646	49.1	50.9	48.4	51.6	50.1	49.9
Connecticut .....	908,420	454,294	454,126	330,730	166,332	164,398	577,690	287,962	289,728	50.0	50.0	50.3	49.7	49.8	50.2
Southern North Atlantic .....	15,454,678	7,781,081	7,673,597	7,780,638	3,854,315	3,926,323	7,674,040	3,906,766	3,767,274	50.2	49.8	49.5	50.5	50.9	49.1
New York .....	7,208,894	3,614,780	3,594,114	4,457,033	2,202,428	2,254,605	2,811,861	1,412,832	1,399,509	49.7	50.3	49.4	50.6	50.2	49.8
New Jersey .....	1,888,669	941,760	946,909	906,747	451,702	455,045	976,922	490,058	486,864	50.0	50.0	49.8	50.2	50.2	49.8
Pennsylvania .....	6,302,115	3,204,541	3,097,574	2,416,858	1,200,185	1,216,673	3,885,257	2,004,356	1,880,901	50.8	49.2	49.7	50.3	51.6	48.4
South Atlantic division.	10,443,480	5,222,595	5,220,885	1,302,528	620,154	682,374	9,140,952	4,602,441	4,538,511	50.0	50.0	47.6	52.4	50.3	49.7
Northern South Atlantic .....	4,464,481	2,240,576	2,223,905	1,084,735	495,818	539,417	3,429,746	1,745,258	1,684,488	50.2	49.8	47.9	52.1	50.9	49.1
Delaware .....	184,735	94,158	90,577	76,508	38,383	38,125	108,227	55,775	52,452	51.0	49.0	50.2	49.8	51.5	48.5
Maryland .....	1,188,044	589,275	598,769	508,957	243,280	265,677	679,087	345,995	333,092	49.6	50.4	47.8	52.2	51.0	49.0
District of Columbia .....	278,718	132,004	146,714	278,718	132,004	146,714	.....	.....	.....	47.4	52.6	47.4	52.6	.....	.....
Virginia .....	1,854,184	925,897	928,287	121,674	62,640	59,034	1,722,510	863,257	859,253	49.9	50.1	47.6	52.4	50.1	49.9
West Virginia .....	958,800	499,242	459,558	38,878	19,011	19,867	919,922	480,231	439,691	52.1	47.9	48.9	51.1	52.2	47.8
Southern South Atlantic .....	5,978,999	2,982,019	2,996,980	267,793	124,836	142,957	5,711,206	2,857,188	2,854,023	49.9	50.1	46.6	53.4	50.0	50.0
North Carolina .....	1,893,810	938,677	955,133	.....	.....	.....	1,893,810	938,677	955,133	49.6	50.4	.....	.....	49.6	50.4
South Carolina .....	1,340,816	664,895	675,921	55,807	25,592	30,215	1,284,909	639,303	645,606	49.6	50.4	45.9	54.1	49.8	50.2
Georgia .....	2,216,331	1,103,201	1,113,130	183,557	85,527	98,030	2,032,774	1,017,674	1,015,100	49.8	50.2	46.6	53.4	50.1	49.9
Florida .....	528,542	275,246	253,296	28,429	13,717	14,712	500,113	261,529	238,584	52.1	47.9	48.8	51.2	52.3	47.7
North Central division.	26,333,004	13,589,322	12,743,682	6,097,884	3,073,606	3,024,278	20,235,120	10,515,716	9,719,404	51.6	48.4	50.4	49.6	52.0	48.0
Eastern North Central.	15,985,581	8,177,308	7,808,273	4,839,130	2,171,978	2,167,152	11,646,451	6,005,330	5,641,121	51.2	48.8	50.1	49.9	51.6	48.4
Ohio .....	4,157,545	2,102,655	2,054,890	1,206,918	600,168	606,750	2,950,627	1,502,487	1,448,140	50.6	49.4	49.7	50.3	50.9	49.1
Indiana .....	2,516,462	1,285,404	1,231,058	345,958	170,483	175,470	2,170,504	1,114,921	1,055,583	51.1	48.9	49.8	50.2	51.4	48.6
Illinois .....	4,821,550	2,472,782	2,348,768	1,915,145	972,733	942,412	2,906,405	1,500,049	1,406,356	51.8	48.2	50.8	49.2	51.6	48.4
Michigan .....	2,420,882	1,248,905	1,172,077	468,422	228,148	240,274	1,952,560	1,020,757	931,803	51.6	48.4	48.7	51.3	52.3	47.7
Wisconsin .....	2,069,042	1,067,562	1,001,480	402,687	200,446	202,241	1,666,355	867,116	799,239	51.6	48.4	49.8	50.2	52.0	48.0
Western North Central.	10,347,423	5,412,014	4,935,409	1,758,754	901,628	857,126	8,588,669	4,510,386	4,078,283	52.3	47.7	51.3	48.7	52.5	47.5
Minnesota .....	1,751,894	932,490	819,404	418,752	217,411	201,341	1,332,642	715,079	617,563	53.2	46.8	51.9	48.1	53.7	46.3
Iowa .....	2,231,853	1,156,849	1,075,004	218,259	109,323	108,936	2,013,594	1,047,526	966,068	51.8	48.2	50.1	49.9	52.0	48.0
Missouri .....	8,106,665	4,095,710	4,010,955	807,992	441,880	426,612	7,288,673	3,648,830	3,639,843	51.4	48.6	50.9	49.1	51.6	48.4
North Dakota .....	319,146	177,493	141,653	.....	.....	.....	319,146	177,493	141,653	55.6	44.4	.....	.....	55.6	44.4
South Dakota .....	401,570	216,164	185,406	.....	.....	.....	401,570	216,164	185,406	53.8	46.2	.....	.....	53.8	46.2
Nebraska .....	1,066,300	564,592	501,708	168,725	90,690	78,035	897,575	473,902	423,673	52.9	47.1	53.8	46.2	52.8	47.2
Kansas .....	1,470,495	768,716	701,779	85,026	42,824	42,202	1,385,469	725,892	659,577	52.3	47.7	50.4	49.6	52.4	47.6
South Central division.	14,080,047	7,181,922	6,898,125	1,186,025	576,743	609,282	12,894,022	6,605,179	6,288,843	51.0	49.0	48.6	51.4	51.2	48.8
Eastern South Central.	7,547,767	3,809,666	3,738,091	655,545	319,067	336,478	6,892,212	3,490,599	3,401,613	50.5	49.5	48.7	51.3	50.6	49.4
Kentucky .....	2,147,174	1,090,227	1,056,947	302,339	145,957	156,382	1,844,835	944,270	900,565	50.8	49.2	48.3	51.7	51.2	48.8
Tennessee .....	2,020,616	1,021,224	999,392	245,976	121,553	124,423	1,774,640	899,671	874,969	50.5	49.5	49.4	50.6	50.7	49.3
Alabama .....	1,828,697	916,764	911,933	107,230	51,557	55,673	1,721,467	865,207	856,290	50.1	49.9	48.1	51.9	50.3	49.7
Mississippi .....	1,551,270	781,451	769,819	.....	.....	.....	1,551,270	781,451	769,819	50.4	49.6	.....	.....	50.4	49.6
Western South Central.	6,532,290	3,372,256	3,160,034	530,480	257,676	272,804	6,001,810	3,114,580	2,887,230	51.6	48.4	48.6	51.4	51.9	48.1
Louisiana .....	1,381,625	694,733	686,892	287,104	136,068	151,036	1,094,521	558,665	535,856	50.3	49.7	47.4	52.6	51.0	49.0
Arkansas .....	1,311,664	675,312	636,352	38,307	19,271	19,036	1,273,257	656,041	617,216	51.5	48.5	50.3	49.7	51.5	48.5
Indian Territory .....	392,060	208,952	183,108	.....	.....	.....	392,060	208,952	183,108	53.3	46.7	.....	.....	53.3	46.7
Oklahoma .....	398,381	214,359	183,972	.....	.....	.....	398,381	214,359	183,972	53.8	46.2	.....	.....	53.8	46.2
Texas .....	3,048,710	1,578,900	1,469,810	205,069	102,387	102,732	2,843,641	1,476,563	1,367,078	51.8	48.2	49.9	50.1	51.9	48.1

## SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXVII.—TOTAL POPULATION, POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES OF AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS, AND POPULATION LIVING IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, WITH PER CENT MALE AND FEMALE: 1900—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION: 1900.														
	Total.	Male.	Female.	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.			In smaller cities or country districts.			Total.		In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.		In smaller cities or country districts.	
				Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.
Western division.....	4,091,849	2,297,732	1,793,617	1,033,179	557,063	476,116	3,058,170	1,740,669	1,317,501	56.2	43.8	58.9	46.1	56.9	43.1
Rocky Mountain .....	1,232,642	700,953	531,689	192,486	100,113	92,373	1,040,156	600,840	439,316	56.9	43.1	52.0	48.0	57.8	42.2
Montana .....	243,329	149,842	93,487	30,470	18,171	12,299	212,859	131,671	81,188	61.6	38.4	59.6	40.4	61.9	38.1
Idaho .....	161,772	93,367	68,405	.....	.....	.....	161,772	93,367	68,405	57.7	42.3	.....	.....	57.7	42.3
Wyoming .....	92,531	58,184	34,347	.....	.....	.....	92,531	58,184	34,347	62.9	37.1	.....	.....	62.9	37.1
Colorado .....	539,700	295,332	244,368	162,016	81,942	80,074	377,684	213,890	164,294	54.7	45.3	50.6	49.4	56.5	43.5
New Mexico.....	195,310	104,228	91,082	.....	.....	.....	195,310	104,228	91,082	53.4	46.6	.....	.....	53.4	46.6
Basin and Plateau.....	442,015	239,085	202,930	53,531	25,849	27,682	388,484	213,236	175,248	54.1	45.9	48.3	51.7	54.9	45.1
Arizona.....	122,931	71,795	51,136	.....	.....	.....	122,931	71,795	51,136	58.4	41.6	.....	.....	58.4	41.6
Utah .....	276,749	141,687	135,062	53,531	25,849	27,682	223,218	115,838	107,380	61.2	48.8	48.3	51.7	51.9	48.1
Nevada.....	42,335	25,603	16,732	.....	.....	.....	42,335	25,603	16,732	60.5	39.5	.....	.....	60.5	39.5
Pacific.....	2,416,692	1,357,694	1,058,998	787,162	431,101	356,061	1,629,530	926,593	702,937	56.2	43.8	54.8	45.2	56.9	43.1
Washington .....	518,103	304,178	213,925	155,233	93,920	61,313	362,870	210,258	152,612	58.7	41.3	60.5	39.5	57.9	42.1
Oregon .....	413,536	232,985	180,551	90,426	53,128	37,298	323,110	179,857	143,253	56.3	43.7	58.8	41.2	55.7	44.3
California .....	1,485,053	820,631	664,522	541,503	284,053	257,450	943,550	536,478	407,072	55.8	44.2	52.5	47.5	56.9	43.1

TABLE XXVIII.—POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, WITH PER CENT MALE AND FEMALE: 1900.

CITY.	POPULATION: 1900.					CITY.	POPULATION: 1900.				
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.
ALABAMA.						HAWAII.					
Birmingham.....	38,415	19,626	18,789	51.1	48.9	Honolulu.....	39,306	24,746	14,560	63.0	37.0
Mobile.....	38,409	17,973	20,436	46.7	53.3	ILLINOIS.					
Montgomery.....	30,346	13,958	16,388	46.0	54.0	Chicago.....	1,698,575	863,408	835,167	50.8	49.2
ARKANSAS.						East St. Louis.....	29,655	16,045	13,610	54.1	45.9
Little Rock.....	38,307	19,271	19,036	50.3	49.7	Joliet.....	29,353	15,800	14,053	52.1	47.9
CALIFORNIA.						Peoria.....	56,100	28,724	27,376	51.2	48.8
Los Angeles.....	102,479	50,519	51,960	49.3	50.7	Quincy.....	36,232	17,506	18,726	48.3	51.7
Oakland.....	66,900	32,921	34,039	49.2	50.8	Rockford.....	31,051	15,169	15,882	48.9	51.1
Sacramento.....	29,282	15,747	13,535	53.8	46.2	Springfield.....	34,159	16,582	17,577	48.5	51.5
San Francisco.....	342,782	184,866	157,916	53.9	46.1	INDIANA.					
COLORADO.						Evansville.....	59,007	28,787	30,220	48.8	51.2
Denver.....	133,859	66,592	67,267	49.7	50.3	Fort Wayne.....	45,115	21,904	23,211	48.6	51.4
Pueblo.....	28,157	15,950	12,807	54.5	45.5	Indianapolis.....	169,164	83,523	85,641	49.4	50.6
CONNECTICUT.						South Bend.....	35,999	18,467	17,532	51.3	48.7
Bridgeport.....	70,996	35,381	35,615	49.8	50.2	Terre Haute.....	36,673	17,802	18,871	48.5	51.5
Hartford.....	79,850	40,695	39,155	51.0	49.0	IOWA.					
New Britain.....	25,998	13,333	12,665	51.3	48.7	Cedar Rapids.....	25,656	12,579	13,077	49.0	51.0
New Haven.....	108,027	53,842	54,185	49.8	50.2	Council Bluffs.....	25,802	13,180	12,622	51.1	48.9
Waterbury.....	45,859	23,081	22,778	50.3	49.7	Davenport.....	35,254	17,439	17,815	49.6	50.4
DELAWARE.						Des Moines.....	62,139	30,953	31,186	49.8	50.2
Wilmington.....	76,508	38,383	38,125	50.2	49.8	Dubuque.....	36,297	18,171	18,126	50.1	49.9
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.						Sioux City.....	33,111	16,951	16,160	51.2	48.8
Washington.....	278,718	132,004	146,714	47.4	52.6	KANSAS.					
FLORIDA.						Kansas City.....	51,418	26,690	24,728	51.9	48.1
Jacksonville.....	28,429	13,717	14,712	48.8	51.2	Topeka.....	33,608	16,134	17,474	48.0	52.0
GEORGIA.						KENTUCKY.					
Atlanta.....	89,872	41,377	48,495	46.0	54.0	Covington.....	42,938	20,513	22,425	47.8	52.2
Augusta.....	39,441	18,225	21,216	46.2	53.8	Lexington.....	26,369	12,328	14,041	46.8	53.2
Savannah.....	54,244	25,925	28,319	47.8	52.2	Louisville.....	204,731	99,581	105,200	48.0	52.0
						Newport.....	28,301	13,585	14,716	48.0	52.0
						LOUISIANA.					
						New Orleans.....	287,104	136,068	151,036	47.4	52.6

TABLE XXVIII.—POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, WITH PER CENT MALE AND FEMALE: 1900—Continued.

CITY.	POPULATION: 1900.					CITY.	POPULATION: 1900.				
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.
MAINE.						OHIO.					
Portland .....	50,145	23,714	26,431	47.3	52.7	Akron .....	42,728	21,383	21,345	50.0	50.0
MARYLAND.						Canton .....	30,667	15,094	15,573	49.2	50.8
Baltimore .....	508,957	248,280	265,677	47.5	52.2	Cincinnati .....	325,902	157,140	168,762	48.2	51.8
MASSACHUSETTS.						Cleveland .....	381,768	192,616	189,152	50.5	49.5
Boston .....	500,892	274,922	285,970	49.0	51.0	Columbus .....	125,500	63,301	62,199	50.4	49.6
Brockton .....	40,063	19,833	20,130	49.8	50.2	Dayton .....	85,333	42,142	43,191	49.4	50.6
Cambridge .....	91,886	44,477	47,409	48.4	51.6	Springfield .....	38,253	19,306	18,947	50.5	49.5
Chelsea .....	34,072	16,758	17,314	49.2	50.8	Toledo .....	131,822	65,604	66,218	49.8	50.2
Fall River .....	104,863	50,230	54,633	47.9	52.1	Youngstown .....	44,885	23,582	21,303	52.6	47.5
Fitchburg .....	31,581	15,557	16,024	49.3	50.7	OREGON.					
Gloucester .....	26,121	13,942	12,179	53.4	46.6	Portland .....	90,426	53,128	37,298	58.8	41.2
Haverhill .....	37,176	17,693	19,482	47.6	52.4	PENNSYLVANIA.					
Holyoke .....	45,712	21,744	23,968	47.6	52.4	Allentown .....	129,896	66,667	63,229	51.3	48.7
Lawrence .....	62,559	30,263	32,296	48.4	51.6	Altoona .....	35,416	17,226	18,190	48.6	51.4
Lowell .....	94,969	44,949	50,020	47.8	52.2	Easton .....	38,973	19,245	19,728	49.4	50.6
Lynn .....	68,513	33,800	34,713	51.4	48.6	Chester .....	33,988	16,959	17,029	49.9	50.1
Malden .....	33,664	16,699	16,965	48.6	51.4	Chestnut .....	25,238	12,886	12,352	49.1	50.9
New Bedford .....	62,442	29,706	32,736	47.6	52.4	Erie .....	62,733	26,534	26,199	50.3	49.7
Newton .....	33,587	15,034	18,553	44.8	55.2	Harrisburg .....	50,167	24,325	25,842	48.5	51.5
Salem .....	35,956	17,044	18,912	47.4	52.6	Johnstown .....	35,936	19,221	16,715	53.5	46.5
Somerville .....	61,643	29,434	32,209	47.7	52.3	Lancaster .....	41,459	19,440	22,019	46.9	53.1
Springfield .....	62,059	29,616	32,443	47.7	52.3	McKeesport .....	34,227	17,963	16,264	52.5	47.5
Taunton .....	31,036	15,317	15,719	49.4	50.6	Newcastle .....	28,339	14,778	13,561	52.1	47.9
Worcester .....	118,421	59,082	59,339	49.9	50.1	Philadelphia .....	1,293,697	634,485	659,212	49.0	51.0
MICHIGAN.						Pittsburg .....	321,616	165,646	155,970	51.5	48.5
Bay City .....	27,628	13,546	14,082	49.0	51.0	Reading .....	78,961	39,128	39,833	49.6	50.4
Detroit .....	285,704	139,242	146,462	48.7	51.3	Scranton .....	102,026	51,216	50,810	50.2	49.8
Grand Rapids .....	87,565	42,470	45,095	48.6	51.4	Wilkesbarre .....	51,721	25,200	26,521	48.7	51.3
Jackson .....	25,180	12,402	12,778	49.3	50.7	Williamsport .....	28,757	13,866	14,891	46.5	53.5
Saginaw .....	42,345	20,488	21,857	48.4	51.6	York .....	33,708	16,380	17,328	48.6	51.4
MINNESOTA.						RHODE ISLAND.					
Duluth .....	52,969	29,884	23,085	56.4	43.6	Pawtucket .....	39,281	18,938	20,343	48.3	51.7
Minneapolis .....	202,718	109,122	93,596	50.9	49.1	Providence .....	175,647	85,072	90,575	48.4	51.6
St. Paul .....	163,065	84,465	78,600	51.8	48.2	Woonsocket .....	28,204	13,628	14,576	48.3	51.7
MISSOURI.						SOUTH CAROLINA.					
Joplin .....	26,023	13,778	12,245	52.9	47.1	Charleston .....	55,807	25,592	30,215	45.9	54.1
Kansas City .....	163,752	82,729	81,023	50.5	49.5	TENNESSEE.					
St. Joseph .....	102,979	56,081	46,898	55.0	45.0	Chattanooga .....	30,154	15,142	15,012	50.2	49.8
St. Louis .....	575,238	288,197	287,041	50.1	49.9	Knoxville .....	32,637	16,771	15,866	48.3	51.7
MONTANA.						Memphis .....	102,320	52,284	50,036	51.1	48.9
Butte .....	30,470	18,171	12,299	59.6	40.4	Nashville .....	80,865	38,356	42,509	47.4	52.6
NEBRASKA.						TEXAS.					
Lincoln .....	40,169	20,726	19,443	51.6	48.4	Dallas .....	42,638	21,215	21,423	49.8	50.2
Omaha .....	102,555	54,093	48,462	52.7	47.3	Fort Worth .....	26,688	13,626	13,062	51.1	48.9
South Omaha .....	26,001	15,871	10,130	61.0	39.0	Galveston .....	37,789	18,681	19,108	49.4	50.6
NEW HAMPSHIRE.						Houston .....	44,633	22,686	21,947	50.8	49.2
Manchester .....	56,987	28,603	30,384	46.7	53.3	San Antonio .....	53,321	26,129	27,192	49.0	51.0
NEW JERSEY.						UTAH.					
Atlantic City .....	27,838	13,844	13,994	49.7	50.3	Salt Lake City .....	53,631	25,849	27,782	48.3	51.7
Bayonne .....	32,722	16,980	15,742	51.7	48.3	VIRGINIA.					
Camden .....	75,935	37,154	38,781	48.9	51.1	Norfolk .....	46,624	22,704	23,920	48.7	51.3
Elizabeth .....	62,130	26,459	25,671	50.8	49.2	Richmond .....	85,050	39,936	45,114	47.0	53.0
Hoboken .....	59,864	30,009	29,855	50.6	49.4	WASHINGTON.					
Jersey City .....	206,433	104,027	102,406	50.4	49.6	Seattle .....	80,671	51,521	29,150	63.9	36.1
Newark .....	246,070	121,027	125,043	49.2	50.8	Spokane .....	36,848	21,167	15,681	57.4	42.6
Passaic .....	27,777	13,320	14,457	48.0	52.0	Tacoma .....	37,714	21,232	16,482	56.3	43.7
Paterson .....	105,171	51,889	53,282	49.3	50.7	WEST VIRGINIA.					
Trenton .....	73,307	37,043	36,264	50.5	49.5	Wheeling .....	38,878	19,011	19,867	48.9	51.1
NEW YORK.						WISCONSIN.					
Albany .....	94,151	45,031	49,120	47.8	52.2	La Crosse .....	25,895	13,959	14,936	48.3	51.7
Auburn .....	30,345	15,115	15,230	49.8	50.2	Milwaukee .....	285,315	140,536	144,779	49.3	50.7
Binghamton .....	39,647	18,566	21,081	46.8	53.2	Oshkosh .....	25,284	13,543	14,741	47.9	52.1
Buffalo .....	352,337	174,931	177,406	49.6	50.4	Racine .....	29,102	14,780	14,322	50.8	49.2
Elmira .....	35,672	17,891	17,781	50.2	49.8	Superior .....	31,091	17,625	13,466	56.7	43.3
New York .....	3,437,202	1,705,705	1,731,497	49.6	50.4						
Rochester .....	162,608	77,520	85,088	47.7	52.3						
Schenectady .....	31,682	17,053	14,629	53.8	46.2						
Syracuse .....	108,374	52,558	55,816	48.5	51.5						
Troy .....	60,651	28,015	32,636	46.2	53.8						
Utica .....	56,383	28,875	27,508	47.7	52.3						
Yonkers .....	47,931	23,188	24,743	48.4	51.6						

## SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXIX.—CLASSIFICATION, BY SEX, OF THE POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES

		POPULATION: 1900.								
STATE OR TERRITORY.		Total.	Male.	Female.	In cities having—					
					At least 2,500 inhabitants.			At least 100,000 inhabitants.		
					Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	Continental United States .....	75,994,575	38,816,448	37,178,127	30,583,411	15,190,726	15,392,685	14,208,347	7,068,570	7,139,777
2	North Atlantic division.....	21,046,695	10,524,877	10,521,818	14,352,647	7,075,083	7,277,564	7,533,280	3,728,829	3,804,451
3	New England.....	5,592,017	2,763,796	2,828,221	4,276,764	2,088,751	2,188,013	1,067,800	523,178	544,622
4	Maine.....	694,466	350,995	343,471	803,904	149,153	154,751			
5	New Hampshire.....	411,588	205,379	206,209	226,269	109,536	116,733			
6	Vermont.....	843,641	175,133	168,503	91,775	45,038	46,737			
7	Massachusetts.....	2,805,346	1,367,474	1,437,872	2,567,098	1,247,160	1,319,938	784,176	384,264	399,912
8	Rhode Island.....	428,556	210,516	218,040	407,240	199,273	207,967	175,697	85,072	90,525
9	Connecticut.....	908,420	454,294	454,126	680,478	338,591	341,887	108,027	53,842	54,185
10	Southern North Atlantic .....	15,454,678	7,761,081	7,693,597	10,075,883	4,986,332	5,089,551	6,465,480	3,205,651	3,259,829
11	New York.....	7,268,894	3,614,780	3,654,114	5,298,111	2,607,167	2,690,944	4,060,571	2,010,694	2,049,877
12	New Jersey.....	1,883,669	941,760	941,909	1,329,162	656,634	672,528	557,674	276,943	280,731
13	Pennsylvania.....	6,302,115	3,204,541	3,097,574	3,448,610	1,722,531	1,726,079	1,847,235	918,014	929,221
14	South Atlantic division .....	10,443,480	5,222,595	5,220,885	2,232,632	1,067,304	1,165,328	787,675	375,284	412,391
15	Northern South Atlantic .....	4,464,481	2,240,576	2,223,905	1,421,173	684,228	736,945	787,675	375,284	412,391
16	Delaware.....	184,735	94,158	90,577	85,717	42,818	42,899			
17	Maryland.....	1,188,044	589,275	598,769	591,206	283,805	307,901	608,957	243,280	265,677
18	District of Columbia.....	278,718	132,004	146,714	278,718	132,004	146,714	278,718	132,004	146,714
19	Virginia.....	1,854,184	925,897	928,287	840,067	163,914	176,153			
20	West Virginia.....	958,800	499,242	459,558	125,465	62,187	63,278			
21	Southern South Atlantic.....	5,978,999	2,982,019	2,996,980	811,459	383,076	428,383			
22	North Carolina.....	1,893,810	938,677	955,133	186,790	88,217	98,573			
23	South Carolina.....	1,340,816	664,895	675,921	171,256	80,705	90,551			
24	Georgia.....	2,216,331	1,103,201	1,113,130	346,882	161,406	184,476			
25	Florida.....	528,542	275,246	253,296	107,831	52,748	54,283			
26	North Central division.....	26,333,004	13,589,322	12,743,682	10,148,927	5,089,488	5,059,489	4,714,117	2,374,597	2,339,520
27	Eastern North Central.....	15,985,581	8,177,308	7,808,273	7,202,383	3,595,998	3,606,385	3,408,810	1,705,870	1,698,440
28	Ohio.....	4,157,545	2,102,655	2,054,890	1,997,100	991,710	1,005,390	985,052	478,661	486,391
29	Indiana.....	2,516,462	1,285,404	1,231,058	862,689	428,929	433,760	169,164	83,523	85,641
30	Illinois.....	4,821,650	2,472,782	2,348,768	2,600,058	1,311,199	1,288,859	1,698,575	868,408	895,167
31	Michigan.....	2,420,980	1,248,905	1,172,077	952,323	472,144	480,179	285,704	139,242	146,462
32	Wisconsin.....	2,069,042	1,067,502	1,001,480	790,213	392,016	398,197	285,315	140,536	144,779
33	Western North Central .....	10,347,423	5,412,014	4,935,409	2,946,544	1,493,490	1,453,054	1,310,307	669,227	641,080
34	Minnesota.....	1,751,894	932,490	818,904	598,100	310,182	287,918	365,783	187,527	178,256
35	Iowa.....	2,231,833	1,166,849	1,075,004	572,386	283,722	288,664			
36	Missouri.....	3,106,665	1,595,710	1,510,955	1,128,104	569,084	559,020	841,969	427,607	414,362
37	North Dakota.....	319,146	177,493	141,653	23,413	12,188	11,225			
38	South Dakota.....	401,670	210,164	185,406	40,936	21,304	19,632			
39	Nebraska.....	1,066,300	564,592	501,708	252,702	132,413	120,289	102,555	54,093	48,462
40	Kansas.....	1,470,495	768,716	701,779	330,903	164,597	166,306			
41	South Central division.....	14,080,047	7,181,922	6,898,125	2,188,253	1,067,185	1,121,118	594,155	287,883	306,272
42	Eastern South Central.....	7,547,757	3,800,666	3,738,091	1,131,056	548,048	583,008	307,051	151,815	155,236
43	Kentucky.....	2,147,174	1,090,227	1,056,947	467,668	226,739	240,929	204,731	99,531	105,200
44	Tennessee.....	2,020,616	1,021,224	999,392	326,639	160,379	166,260	102,320	52,284	50,086
45	Alabama.....	1,828,697	916,764	911,933	216,714	104,945	112,369			
46	Mississippi.....	1,551,270	781,451	769,819	120,085	56,585	63,450			
47	Western South Central.....	6,532,290	3,372,256	3,160,034	1,057,197	519,087	538,110	287,104	136,068	151,036
48	Louisiana.....	1,381,625	694,733	686,892	366,288	174,861	191,427	287,104	136,068	151,036
49	Arkansas.....	1,311,564	675,812	636,252	111,733	55,048	56,685			
50	Indian Territory.....	392,060	208,952	183,108	22,206	11,595	10,611			
51	Oklahoma.....	398,331	214,859	183,972	36,211	19,384	16,827			
52	Texas.....	3,048,710	1,578,900	1,469,810	520,759	258,199	262,560			
53	Western division.....	4,091,349	2,297,782	1,793,617	1,660,952	891,716	769,236	579,120	301,977	277,143
54	Rocky Mountain.....	1,232,642	700,953	531,689	406,479	217,239	189,240	138,859	66,592	67,267
55	Montana.....	243,329	149,842	93,487	84,554	49,186	35,368			
56	Idaho.....	161,772	93,772	68,405	10,003	5,394	4,609			
57	Wyoming.....	92,531	58,184	34,347	26,657	15,206	11,451			
58	Colorado.....	539,700	298,532	241,368	260,651	134,267	126,384	138,859	66,592	67,267
59	New Mexico.....	195,310	104,228	91,082	24,614	13,186	11,428			
60	Basin and Plateau.....	442,015	239,085	202,930	132,117	67,057	65,060			
61	Arizona.....	122,931	71,795	51,136	19,495	11,382	8,113			
62	Utah.....	276,749	141,687	135,062	105,427	51,779	53,648			
63	Nevada.....	42,335	25,608	16,732	7,195	3,896	3,299			
64	Pacific.....	2,416,692	1,357,694	1,058,998	1,122,356	607,420	514,936	445,261	235,385	209,876
65	Washington.....	518,103	304,178	213,925	211,477	126,381	85,096			
66	Oregon.....	413,586	232,985	180,551	133,180	76,714	56,466			
67	California.....	1,485,053	820,531	664,522	777,699	404,325	373,374	445,261	235,385	209,876

WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900.

POPULATION: 1900—continued.														
In cities having—														
25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.			8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.			4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants.			2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants.			In country districts.		
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
5,509,965	2,742,328	2,767,637	5,273,887	2,600,877	2,673,010	3,880,193	1,671,555	1,708,638	2,211,019	1,107,396	1,103,623	45,411,164	23,625,722	21,785,442
2,505,416	1,254,508	1,310,913	2,226,013	1,085,504	1,140,509	1,289,027	636,625	652,402	738,911	369,622	369,289	6,694,048	3,449,794	3,244,254
1,250,258	605,839	644,419	1,007,671	488,243	519,428	615,997	301,879	314,118	335,038	169,612	165,426	1,315,253	675,045	640,208
50,145	23,714	26,431	114,494	54,043	60,451	87,046	43,014	44,032	52,219	27,782	24,437	390,562	201,842	188,720
56,987	26,003	30,984	101,933	49,700	52,233	83,320	40,029	43,291	54,029	27,233	26,796	185,319	95,843	89,476
852,988	410,466	442,522	96,587	48,784	47,803	83,461	40,052	43,409	54,029	27,233	26,796	251,866	130,100	121,766
67,485	32,566	34,919	104,860	52,255	52,605	83,371	40,052	43,409	54,029	27,233	26,796	251,866	130,100	121,766
222,703	112,490	110,213	162,338	74,195	88,143	112,182	55,222	56,960	85,228	42,842	42,386	227,942	115,703	112,239
1,315,158	648,604	666,494	1,218,342	597,261	621,081	678,030	334,746	343,284	408,873	200,010	208,863	5,378,795	2,774,749	2,604,046
896,462	448,231	448,231	523,009	249,696	273,313	196,372	96,300	100,072	121,697	58,743	62,954	1,970,783	1,007,613	963,170
849,073	424,536	424,537	449,079	228,008	221,071	357,400	181,294	176,106	225,273	113,046	112,227	2,833,505	1,482,910	1,350,595
514,853	244,870	269,983	475,098	228,302	246,796	271,894	129,834	142,060	183,112	89,014	94,098	8,210,848	4,155,291	4,055,557
247,060	120,034	127,026	223,286	108,661	114,625	86,268	42,196	44,072	76,884	38,053	38,831	3,043,308	1,556,348	1,486,960
76,508	38,383	38,125	48,540	23,609	24,931	15,298	7,412	7,886	9,209	4,435	4,774	99,018	51,340	47,678
131,674	62,640	69,034	140,021	68,260	71,761	83,534	15,592	17,942	34,838	17,422	17,416	1,514,117	761,983	752,134
38,878	19,011	19,867	84,725	40,792	43,933	37,436	19,192	18,244	14,426	7,192	7,234	833,335	437,055	396,280
267,793	124,836	142,957	251,812	119,641	132,171	185,626	87,638	97,988	106,228	50,961	55,267	5,167,540	2,598,943	2,568,597
55,807	25,592	30,215	96,537	45,270	51,267	55,482	26,374	29,108	34,771	16,573	18,198	1,707,020	850,460	856,560
183,557	88,527	95,030	60,212	27,682	32,530	64,918	30,232	34,695	37,995	17,965	19,789	1,869,949	941,795	928,154
28,429	13,717	14,712	50,700	25,371	25,329	8,256	3,973	4,312	9,687	4,930	5,757	421,511	222,498	199,013
1,383,767	699,009	684,758	1,957,022	975,095	982,927	1,287,707	638,136	649,571	805,714	402,651	403,063	16,184,077	8,499,834	7,684,243
935,320	468,608	466,712	1,522,255	753,343	768,912	848,796	420,592	428,204	492,202	245,085	247,117	8,733,198	4,581,310	4,201,888
241,866	121,507	120,359	892,922	446,114	446,808	264,679	130,194	134,485	182,581	85,784	86,797	2,190,445	1,110,945	1,049,500
176,794	86,960	89,834	261,876	131,108	130,768	182,578	80,677	81,906	92,282	46,631	45,621	1,658,773	856,473	792,300
216,570	109,225	107,345	356,795	175,454	181,341	185,208	93,454	94,749	139,915	69,558	70,357	2,221,492	1,161,583	1,059,909
182,718	88,906	93,812	278,912	140,844	138,068	153,222	76,874	76,348	117,767	58,278	59,489	1,468,659	776,751	691,908
117,372	59,910	57,462	281,750	115,323	116,427	80,119	39,893	40,226	75,657	36,854	38,803	1,278,829	675,546	603,283
448,447	224,401	224,046	435,367	216,752	218,615	438,911	217,544	221,367	313,512	157,566	155,946	7,400,879	3,918,524	3,482,355
52,909	29,884	23,025	51,294	26,003	25,291	72,205	36,445	35,760	55,849	26,526	29,323	1,158,294	622,308	580,986
218,259	109,323	108,936	156,466	77,405	79,061	81,754	40,158	41,596	115,907	56,896	59,071	1,659,467	878,127	786,340
26,023	13,773	12,250	87,571	43,737	43,834	128,451	62,591	65,860	44,090	21,876	22,214	1,978,561	1,025,626	951,935
66,170	36,587	29,583	10,266	4,907	5,359	7,852	3,800	4,052	6,172	3,429	3,743	295,733	165,805	189,928
85,026	42,824	42,202	120,181	59,394	60,787	77,404	38,724	38,680	48,292	23,656	24,637	1,139,592	604,119	535,473
591,870	288,860	303,010	371,806	182,211	189,595	339,324	165,280	174,044	291,598	142,901	148,697	11,891,794	6,114,787	5,777,007
348,494	167,252	181,242	152,132	72,784	79,348	166,402	80,145	86,257	156,977	76,052	80,925	6,416,701	3,261,618	3,155,083
97,608	46,426	51,182	60,620	30,042	30,578	60,687	29,207	31,480	44,022	21,533	22,489	1,679,506	863,488	816,018
143,656	69,269	74,387	23,942	11,477	12,465	15,968	7,802	8,166	40,753	19,547	21,206	1,693,977	860,845	833,132
107,280	51,557	55,723	20,476	12,358	14,118	48,742	28,674	25,068	34,266	16,756	17,510	1,611,983	812,419	799,564
243,876	121,608	121,768	219,174	109,427	109,747	172,922	85,135	87,787	134,621	66,849	67,772	5,475,093	2,858,169	2,621,924
38,307	19,271	19,036	38,056	19,046	19,010	38,890	19,033	19,857	19,012	9,145	9,867	1,015,337	519,872	495,465
205,089	102,387	102,702	138,793	69,035	69,758	111,064	54,493	56,571	65,805	35,681	38,124	826,163	483,714	342,449
454,059	255,086	198,973	243,848	123,765	114,083	192,241	101,680	90,561	191,684	103,208	88,476	2,420,397	1,406,016	1,024,381
58,627	33,521	25,106	101,134	56,065	45,069	47,054	25,380	21,674	65,805	35,681	38,124	826,163	483,714	342,449
30,470	18,171	12,299	35,153	20,353	14,800	4,366	2,398	1,968	14,565	8,264	6,301	158,775	100,656	58,119
28,157	15,850	12,307	43,687	23,290	20,397	16,481	8,594	7,887	38,467	20,441	18,026	279,049	161,065	117,984
53,531	25,849	27,682	16,313	8,190	8,123	29,211	14,936	14,215	33,062	18,022	15,040	309,898	172,028	137,870
53,531	25,849	27,682	16,313	8,190	8,123	29,211	14,936	14,215	33,062	18,022	15,040	309,898	172,028	137,870
841,901	195,716	146,185	126,401	65,510	60,891	115,976	61,304	54,672	92,817	49,505	43,312	1,294,336	750,274	544,062
155,233	83,920	71,313	10,049	6,359	3,690	23,468	13,246	10,222	22,727	12,856	9,871	306,626	177,797	128,829
90,426	53,128	37,298	8,881	5,327	3,554	15,327	8,391	6,936	19,046	9,868	9,178	280,356	156,271	124,085
96,242	48,668	47,574	107,971	53,824	54,147	77,181	39,667	37,514	51,044	26,781	24,263	707,354	416,206	291,148



## SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXX.—CLASSIFICATION, BY SEX, OF THE POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION: 1890.								
		Total.	Male.	Female.	In cities having—					
					At least 2,500 inhabitants.			At least 100,000 inhabitants.		
					Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	Continental United States .....	62,947,714	32,237,101	30,710,613	22,559,867	11,283,148	11,276,719	9,697,960	4,850,653	4,847,307
2	North Atlantic division .....	17,406,969	8,680,657	8,726,312	10,718,903	5,262,988	5,455,915	5,027,528	2,475,551	2,551,977
3	New England .....	4,700,749	2,313,759	2,386,990	3,367,886	1,636,495	1,731,391	580,623	281,323	299,300
4	Maine .....	661,086	332,590	328,496	274,383	133,871	140,515	.....	.....	.....
5	New Hampshire .....	376,590	186,566	189,964	189,721	91,206	98,515	.....	.....	.....
6	Vermont .....	332,422	169,327	163,095	72,170	35,809	36,361	.....	.....	.....
7	Massachusetts .....	2,233,947	1,087,713	1,151,234	2,003,854	970,587	1,033,267	448,477	217,754	230,723
8	Rhode Island .....	345,566	168,025	177,481	328,010	158,965	169,045	182,146	63,609	68,577
9	Connecticut .....	746,258	369,533	376,720	499,745	246,257	253,488	.....	.....	.....
10	Southern North Atlantic .....	12,706,220	6,366,898	6,339,322	7,851,017	3,626,493	3,724,524	4,446,905	2,194,228	2,252,677
11	New York .....	6,003,174	2,979,690	3,023,484	3,911,247	1,915,281	1,995,966	2,711,204	1,385,089	1,376,165
12	New Jersey .....	1,444,333	720,819	724,114	882,373	435,782	446,591	344,833	171,026	173,807
13	Pennsylvania .....	6,255,113	2,666,389	2,591,724	2,557,397	1,275,430	1,281,967	1,390,868	688,163	702,705
14	South Atlantic division .....	8,857,922	4,418,771	4,439,151	1,780,800	830,572	900,028	664,831	315,698	349,133
15	Northern South Atlantic .....	3,860,049	1,925,411	1,934,638	1,161,189	557,916	603,273	664,831	315,698	349,133
16	Delaware .....	168,493	85,573	82,920	68,502	34,337	34,165	.....	.....	.....
17	Maryland .....	1,042,390	515,691	526,699	498,209	237,889	260,320	434,439	206,114	228,325
18	District of Columbia .....	230,392	109,584	120,808	230,392	109,584	120,808	230,392	109,584	120,808
19	Virginia .....	1,655,980	824,278	831,702	282,721	136,241	146,480	.....	.....	.....
20	West Virginia .....	762,794	390,285	372,509	81,365	40,365	41,000	.....	.....	.....
21	Southern South Atlantic .....	4,997,873	2,493,360	2,504,513	569,411	272,656	296,755	.....	.....	.....
22	North Carolina .....	1,617,949	799,151	818,798	115,759	55,348	60,411	.....	.....	.....
23	South Carolina .....	1,151,149	572,337	578,812	118,822	56,004	62,818	.....	.....	.....
24	Georgia .....	1,837,353	919,925	917,428	257,472	122,293	135,179	.....	.....	.....
25	Florida .....	391,422	201,947	189,475	77,358	39,011	38,347	.....	.....	.....
26	North Central division .....	22,410,417	11,618,590	10,791,827	7,413,216	3,765,151	3,648,065	3,196,723	1,636,781	1,559,942
27	Eastern North Central .....	13,478,305	6,916,423	6,561,882	5,100,678	2,568,841	2,531,837	2,173,891	1,100,804	1,073,587
28	Ohio .....	3,672,329	1,855,748	1,816,581	1,503,097	747,455	755,642	558,261	277,628	280,788
29	Indiana .....	2,192,404	1,118,347	1,074,057	590,089	294,135	295,904	105,436	52,303	53,133
30	Illinois .....	3,826,352	1,972,309	1,854,043	1,708,790	870,953	837,837	1,099,850	568,402	531,448
31	Michigan .....	2,093,890	1,091,781	1,002,109	730,294	370,160	360,134	101,298	101,298	104,578
32	Wisconsin .....	1,693,330	878,238	815,092	568,458	286,138	282,320	204,468	100,773	103,695
33	Western North Central .....	8,932,112	4,702,167	4,229,945	2,312,588	1,196,310	1,116,278	1,022,832	536,477	486,355
34	Minnesota .....	1,310,283	699,355	610,928	443,049	235,577	207,472	297,894	157,204	140,690
35	Iowa .....	1,312,297	694,667	617,630	405,764	204,271	201,493	.....	.....	.....
36	Missouri .....	2,679,185	1,385,239	1,293,946	880,685	488,577	422,108	584,486	299,105	285,321
37	North Dakota .....	190,185	85,344	85,344	10,643	5,617	5,026	.....	.....	.....
38	South Dakota .....	348,600	189,918	158,687	28,555	15,178	13,377	.....	.....	.....
39	Nebraska .....	1,062,656	574,707	487,949	291,641	159,865	131,776	140,452	80,108	60,344
40	Kansas .....	1,423,108	752,647	675,461	272,201	137,225	134,976	.....	.....	.....
41	South Central division .....	11,170,137	5,699,424	5,470,713	1,539,286	761,003	778,283	403,168	192,079	211,089
42	Eastern South Central .....	6,429,154	3,241,635	3,187,519	819,885	401,265	418,620	161,129	78,612	82,517
43	Kentucky .....	1,858,685	942,758	915,877	356,713	174,119	182,594	161,129	78,612	82,517
44	Tennessee .....	1,707,518	891,585	875,933	240,971	119,918	121,053	.....	.....	.....
45	Alabama .....	1,513,401	757,605	755,796	152,235	74,494	77,741	.....	.....	.....
46	Mississippi .....	1,289,600	649,687	639,913	69,966	32,734	37,232	.....	.....	.....
47	Western South Central .....	4,740,983	2,457,789	2,283,194	719,401	359,738	359,663	242,039	113,467	128,572
48	Louisiana .....	1,118,588	559,351	559,237	287,177	135,629	151,548	242,039	113,467	128,572
49	Arkansas .....	1,123,211	585,787	542,424	78,159	37,248	40,911	.....	.....	.....
50	Indian Territory .....	180,182	96,586	88,596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Oklahoma .....	78,476	43,509	34,966	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	Texas .....	2,235,527	1,172,556	1,062,971	352,126	182,613	2,096	.....	.....	.....
53	Western division .....	3,102,269	1,619,659	1,282,610	1,157,862	663,434	493,928	405,710	230,544	175,166
54	Rocky Mountain .....	867,558	518,882	348,676	256,146	151,111	105,035	106,713	60,744	45,969
55	Montana .....	142,924	93,117	49,807	38,787	24,982	13,805	.....	.....	.....
56	Idaho .....	88,548	53,346	35,202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Wyoming .....	62,655	40,253	22,802	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Colorado .....	413,249	245,765	167,484	21,464	13,041	8,448	.....	.....	.....
59	New Mexico .....	160,282	86,401	73,881	185,905	107,815	78,090	106,713	60,744	45,969
60	Basin and Plateau .....	346,377	192,749	153,628	99,481	54,785	44,696	.....	.....	.....
61	Arizona .....	88,243	50,743	37,500	8,302	4,772	3,530	.....	.....	.....
62	Utah .....	210,779	111,975	98,804	75,155	40,413	34,742	.....	.....	.....
63	Nevada .....	47,355	20,081	17,324	16,024	9,600	6,424	.....	.....	.....
64	Pacific .....	1,888,334	1,108,023	780,806	801,735	457,538	344,197	298,997	169,800	129,197
65	Washington .....	357,282	221,566	135,666	127,178	81,276	45,902	.....	.....	.....
66	Oregon .....	317,704	188,683	134,021	58,093	32,427	25,666	.....	.....	.....
67	California .....	1,213,398	702,779	510,619	589,464	324,727	264,737	298,997	169,800	129,197



WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1890.

POPULATION: 1890—continued.

In cities having—															In country districts.			
25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.			8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.			4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants.			2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants.									
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
4,291,608	2,145,961	2,145,647	4,255,057	2,134,615	2,120,442	2,449,299	1,218,733	1,230,566	1,865,443	933,186	932,257	40,388,347	20,953,953	19,434,394				1
2,111,122	1,027,636	1,083,486	1,836,526	902,016	934,510	1,044,731	513,647	531,084	698,996	344,138	354,858	6,688,066	3,417,669	3,270,397				2
1,026,947	494,408	532,544	834,766	404,816	429,950	566,042	278,245	287,797	359,508	177,708	181,800	1,332,863	677,264	655,599				3
86,425	10,994	19,431	93,921	45,180	48,741	95,922	47,552	48,370	48,118	24,145	23,973	386,700	198,719	187,981				4
44,126	19,864	24,262	58,932	28,657	30,275	38,368	18,480	19,888	48,236	24,205	24,030	186,809	95,860	91,449				5
706,723	339,437	367,286	22,829	11,023	11,806	8,876	8,508	8,367	31,957	15,904	16,053	260,252	133,518	126,734				6
27,633	13,189	14,444	409,731	198,406	211,325	294,369	144,324	150,045	144,554	70,466	74,088	235,093	117,826	117,267				7
212,040	104,919	107,121	112,792	55,064	57,728	37,764	18,380	19,384	17,675	8,763	8,912	17,496	9,660	8,486				8
1,084,175	533,233	550,942	136,561	66,430	70,031	82,235	40,633	41,602	68,909	34,225	34,684	246,513	123,281	123,232				9
442,324	213,910	228,414	1,001,760	497,200	504,560	478,689	235,402	243,287	339,488	166,430	173,058	5,355,203	2,740,405	2,614,798				10
275,530	136,718	138,812	446,349	215,367	230,982	205,600	100,479	105,121	105,770	50,486	55,284	2,061,927	1,064,409	1,027,518				11
366,321	182,905	183,416	160,549	79,227	81,322	56,533	27,277	29,256	44,928	21,534	23,394	562,560	285,037	277,523				12
409,189	195,596	213,593	394,862	202,606	192,256	216,556	107,646	108,910	188,730	94,410	94,320	2,700,716	1,390,959	1,309,757				13
212,212	102,596	109,616	345,944	168,238	177,706	134,226	64,827	68,399	176,410	86,213	90,197	7,127,322	3,588,199	3,539,123				14
61,431	30,814	30,617	155,202	75,365	79,837	56,513	27,747	28,766	72,371	36,510	35,861	2,698,860	1,367,495	1,331,365				15
116,259	54,843	61,416	31,040	14,548	16,492	4,010	2,160	1,850	2,061	1,363	1,098	99,991	51,236	48,755				16
84,522	16,939	17,583	105,708	51,449	54,257	26,739	12,874	13,865	20,934	10,825	10,169	544,181	278,302	265,879				17
196,977	93,000	103,977	18,516	9,368	9,148	13,968	6,811	7,157	34,017	17,075	16,942	1,373,259	688,037	685,222				18
54,955	25,605	29,350	190,682	92,873	97,809	77,713	37,080	40,633	104,039	49,703	54,336	4,428,402	2,220,704	2,207,758				19
142,022	67,395	74,627	62,544	30,461	32,083	34,515	18,010	18,506	18,700	8,877	9,823	1,502,190	742,803	728,387				20
1,053,120	540,004	513,116	23,960	11,567	12,393	5,544	2,738	2,806	34,363	16,094	16,264	1,032,327	516,333	515,994				21
698,122	351,654	346,468	57,147	27,312	29,835	27,380	12,917	14,463	30,923	14,689	16,254	1,879,851	797,632	785,249				22
349,709	176,189	173,520	47,031	23,583	23,448	10,274	5,415	4,859	20,063	9,990	11,064	314,064	162,936	151,128				23
116,366	58,349	58,017	1,544,500	782,472	762,028	950,593	473,546	477,047	668,280	332,348	335,932	14,997,201	7,850,439	7,143,762				24
72,513	36,395	36,123	1,144,491	578,773	565,718	659,338	327,353	331,985	424,836	210,757	214,079	8,377,627	4,347,582	4,030,045				25
134,438	68,176	66,263	251,372	125,205	126,167	228,542	111,787	116,755	115,213	56,746	58,467	2,199,232	1,108,239	1,060,939				26
25,090	12,545	12,545	178,764	89,767	88,997	106,567	52,825	53,742	82,908	40,891	42,015	1,632,305	824,212	778,163				27
354,998	188,350	166,648	313,587	157,230	156,357	119,513	58,423	61,090	103,322	50,556	52,819	2,117,305	1,101,356	1,016,206				28
83,115	48,176	66,263	205,780	106,128	99,654	106,436	55,019	61,417	77,763	39,541	38,222	1,363,596	721,621	641,975				29
145,082	75,030	70,052	100,448	54,543	49,900	38,280	19,299	48,981	45,632	23,076	22,556	1,124,872	592,100	532,772				30
52,324	27,816	25,008	400,009	203,699	196,310	291,255	146,193	145,062	243,444	121,591	121,853	6,619,574	3,505,857	3,113,717				31
55,154	29,395	25,759	38,306	19,602	18,704	35,776	18,098	17,678	37,958	19,698	18,260	867,778	453,778	408,456				32
69,823	35,634	33,689	124,148	62,255	61,893	64,933	32,196	32,737	71,601	34,790	36,811	1,506,533	790,390	716,137				33
422,648	213,349	209,294	60,933	33,755	33,178	107,825	59,969	58,856	49,117	24,372	24,745	1,818,500	946,662	871,838				34
264,388	131,083	133,305	10,177	5,695	4,582	10,643	5,617	5,026	18,878	9,583	8,795	180,840	100,022	80,318				35
87,371	18,042	19,329	63,889	32,757	31,131	14,283	7,303	6,980	17,868	9,005	8,858	720,045	371,607	345,810				36
169,703	84,894	84,809	48,438	24,835	23,603	57,795	29,010	28,785	48,527	24,143	24,384	1,155,907	615,422	540,485				37
57,254	28,147	29,107	161,003	80,543	80,460	192,143	95,004	97,139	200,064	99,568	100,486	9,630,851	4,938,421	4,692,430				38
158,255	82,206	75,989	160,275	80,438	79,837	132,143	65,004	66,139	132,064	66,034	67,169	4,938,421	2,468,421	2,464,009				39
25,874	12,962	12,912	85,224	42,622	42,602	91,283	45,622	45,661	99,332	48,768	50,564	5,609,269	2,840,370	2,768,899				40
132,381	69,304	63,077	85,224	42,622	42,602	91,283	45,622	45,661	99,332	48,768	50,564	5,609,269	2,840,370	2,768,899				41
295,584	169,876	125,758	206,809	120,886	85,923	127,606	71,709	55,897	121,703	70,919	50,784	1,944,907	1,156,225	788,682				42
44,843	24,322	20,521	82,329	50,456	31,873	28,365	15,480	12,585	38,739	24,431	14,308	611,412	367,771	243,641				43
44,843	24,322	20,521	24,557	15,502	9,055	14,230	9,480	4,750	14,230	9,480	4,750	104,137	68,135	36,002				44
250,691	145,054	105,637	11,690	7,146	4,544	6,886	3,596	2,792	3,406	2,299	1,107	41,071	27,212	13,859				45
78,848	49,753	29,090	46,082	27,808	18,274	15,792	8,722	7,070	17,818	10,541	6,777	227,344	137,950	89,394				46
46,885	29,051	17,834	15,792	8,722	7,070	8,162	4,129	3,985	8,162	4,129	3,985	150,312	81,128	69,184				47
125,463	66,250	59,213	23,400	13,174	10,226	14,874	7,575	7,299	16,364	9,714	6,650	246,896	137,964	108,932				48
			14,889	8,234	6,655	5,150	2,801	2,349	3,152	1,971	1,181	79,941	45,971	38,970				49
			8,511	4,940	3,571	9,724	4,774	4,950	5,699	3,083	2,616	185,624	71,562	64,062				50
									7,513	4,060	2,853	81,331	20,431	10,900				51
			101,080	57,256	43,824	84,367	48,654	35,713	66,600	36,774	29,826	1,086,599	650,490	436,109				52
			19,922	13,271	6,651	22,100	14,510	7,590	6,313	3,742	2,571	230,054	140,290	89,764				53
			10,532	5,846	4,686	11,313	7,164	4,129	16,863	9,454	7,409	232,611	132,148	100,463				54
			70,026	38,139	32,487	80,964	26,980	23,994	45,424	23,578	19,846	632,934	378,052	245,882				55
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## SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXXI.—PER CENT MALE AND FEMALE IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AND IN THE POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900.

POPULATION: 1900.																
STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total.		In cities having—												In country districts.	
			At least 2,500 inhabitants.		At least 100,000 inhabitants.		25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.		8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.		4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants.		2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants.			
	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.
Continental United States.....	51.1	48.9	49.7	50.3	49.7	50.3	49.8	50.2	49.3	50.7	49.5	50.5	50.1	49.9	52.0	48.0
North Atlantic division.....	50.0	50.0	49.3	50.7	49.5	50.5	48.9	51.1	48.8	51.2	49.4	50.6	50.0	50.0	51.5	48.5
New England.....	49.4	50.6	48.8	51.2	49.0	51.0	48.5	51.5	48.5	51.5	49.0	51.0	50.6	49.4	51.8	48.7
Maine.....	50.5	49.5	49.1	50.9	.....	.....	47.3	52.7	47.7	52.3	49.4	50.6	53.2	46.8	51.7	48.3
New Hampshire.....	49.9	50.1	48.4	51.6	.....	.....	46.7	53.3	48.8	51.2	48.0	52.0	50.6	49.4	51.7	48.3
Vermont.....	51.0	49.0	49.1	50.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.7	51.3	48.0	52.0	51.7	48.3	51.7	48.3
Massachusetts.....	48.7	51.3	48.6	51.4	49.0	51.0	48.1	51.9	48.2	51.8	49.0	51.0	49.7	50.3	50.5	49.5
Rhode Island.....	49.1	50.9	48.9	51.1	48.4	51.6	48.3	51.7	49.8	50.2	49.3	50.7	50.2	49.8	52.7	47.3
Connecticut.....	50.0	50.0	49.8	50.2	49.8	50.2	50.5	49.5	48.7	51.3	49.2	50.8	50.8	49.7	50.8	49.2
Southern North Atlantic.....	50.2	49.8	49.5	50.5	49.6	50.4	49.3	50.7	49.0	51.0	49.7	50.3	49.5	50.5	51.6	48.4
New York.....	49.7	50.3	49.2	50.8	49.5	50.5	48.4	51.6	47.7	52.3	49.0	51.0	48.3	51.7	51.1	48.9
New Jersey.....	50.0	50.0	49.4	50.6	49.7	50.3	50.1	49.9	48.6	51.4	47.9	52.1	49.6	50.4	51.4	48.6
Pennsylvania.....	50.8	49.2	49.9	50.1	49.7	50.3	49.5	50.5	50.8	49.2	50.7	49.3	50.2	49.8	51.9	48.1
South Atlantic division.....	50.0	50.0	47.8	52.2	47.6	52.4	47.6	52.4	48.1	51.9	47.8	52.2	48.6	51.4	50.6	49.4
Northern South Atlantic.....	50.2	49.8	48.1	51.9	47.6	52.4	48.6	51.4	48.7	51.3	48.9	51.1	49.5	50.5	51.1	48.9
Delaware.....	51.0	49.0	50.0	50.0	.....	.....	50.2	49.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.2	51.8	51.8	48.2
Maryland.....	49.6	50.4	47.9	52.1	47.8	52.2	.....	.....	48.6	51.4	48.5	51.5	48.9	51.1	51.2	48.7
District of Columbia.....	47.4	52.6	47.4	52.6	47.4	52.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	49.9	50.1	48.2	51.8	.....	.....	47.6	52.4	48.7	51.3	48.5	51.5	50.0	50.0	50.3	49.7
West Virginia.....	52.1	47.9	49.6	50.4	.....	.....	48.9	51.1	48.4	51.6	51.3	48.7	49.9	50.1	52.4	47.6
Southern South Atlantic.....	49.9	50.1	47.2	52.8	.....	.....	46.6	53.4	47.5	52.5	47.2	52.8	48.0	52.0	50.3	49.7
North Carolina.....	49.6	50.4	47.2	52.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.9	53.1	47.5	52.5	47.7	52.3	49.8	50.2
South Carolina.....	49.6	50.4	47.1	52.9	.....	.....	45.9	54.1	48.1	51.9	47.5	52.5	47.6	52.4	50.0	50.0
Georgia.....	49.8	50.2	46.6	53.4	.....	.....	46.6	53.4	46.0	54.0	46.6	53.4	47.7	52.3	50.4	49.6
Florida.....	52.1	47.9	49.3	50.7	.....	.....	48.3	51.7	50.0	50.0	48.0	52.0	49.4	50.6	52.8	47.2
North Central division.....	51.6	48.4	50.1	49.9	50.4	49.6	50.5	49.5	49.8	50.2	49.6	50.4	50.0	50.0	52.5	47.5
Eastern North Central.....	51.2	48.8	49.9	50.1	50.1	49.9	49.9	50.1	49.8	50.2	49.6	50.4	49.8	50.2	52.2	47.8
Ohio.....	50.6	49.4	49.7	50.3	49.6	50.4	50.2	49.8	49.8	50.2	49.2	50.8	49.6	50.4	51.4	48.6
Indiana.....	51.1	48.9	49.7	50.3	49.4	50.6	49.2	50.8	50.1	49.9	49.6	50.4	50.6	49.4	51.8	48.2
Illinois.....	51.3	48.7	50.4	49.6	50.8	49.2	50.5	49.5	49.2	50.8	49.7	50.3	49.7	50.3	52.3	47.7
Michigan.....	51.6	48.4	49.6	50.4	48.7	51.3	48.7	51.3	50.5	49.5	50.2	49.8	50.8	49.2	52.9	47.1
Wisconsin.....	51.6	48.4	49.6	50.4	49.3	50.7	51.0	49.0	49.8	50.2	49.2	50.8	48.7	51.3	52.8	47.2
Western North Central.....	52.3	47.7	50.7	49.3	51.1	48.9	51.8	48.2	49.8	50.2	49.6	50.4	50.3	49.7	52.9	47.1
Minnesota.....	53.2	46.8	51.9	48.1	51.3	48.7	56.4	43.6	50.7	49.3	50.5	49.5	54.3	45.7	54.0	46.0
Iowa.....	51.8	48.2	49.6	50.4	50.8	49.2	50.1	49.9	49.5	50.5	49.1	50.9	49.0	51.0	52.6	47.4
Missouri.....	51.4	48.6	50.4	49.6	50.8	49.2	52.9	47.1	49.9	50.1	48.7	51.3	48.5	51.5	51.9	48.1
North Dakota.....	55.6	44.4	52.1	47.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.2	48.8	50.3	49.7	55.6	44.4	55.9	44.1
South Dakota.....	53.8	46.2	52.0	48.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.7	48.3	52.4	47.6	51.8	48.2	54.0	46.0
Nebraska.....	52.9	47.1	52.4	47.6	52.7	47.3	55.3	44.7	.....	.....	49.3	50.7	50.4	49.6	53.1	46.9
Kansas.....	52.8	47.7	49.7	50.3	.....	.....	50.4	49.6	49.4	50.6	50.0	50.0	49.0	51.0	53.0	47.0
South Central division.....	51.0	49.0	48.8	51.2	48.5	51.5	48.8	51.2	49.1	50.9	48.7	51.3	49.0	51.0	51.4	48.6
Eastern South Central.....	50.5	49.5	48.5	51.5	49.4	50.6	48.0	52.0	47.8	52.2	48.2	51.8	48.4	51.6	50.8	49.2
Kentucky.....	50.8	49.2	48.5	51.5	48.6	51.4	47.6	52.4	49.6	50.4	48.1	51.9	48.9	51.1	51.4	48.6
Tennessee.....	50.5	49.5	49.1	50.9	51.1	48.9	48.2	51.8	47.9	52.1	48.9	51.1	48.0	52.0	50.8	49.2
Alabama.....	50.1	49.9	48.1	51.9	.....	.....	48.1	51.9	46.7	53.3	48.6	51.4	48.9	51.1	50.4	49.6
Mississippi.....	50.4	49.6	47.1	52.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.0	54.0	47.5	52.5	48.0	52.0	50.6	49.4
Western South Central.....	51.6	48.4	49.1	50.9	47.4	52.6	50.0	50.0	49.9	50.1	49.2	50.8	49.7	50.3	52.1	47.9
Louisiana.....	50.3	49.7	47.7	52.3	47.4	52.6	.....	.....	49.8	50.2	48.9	51.1	48.1	51.9	51.2	48.8
Arkansas.....	51.5	48.5	49.3	50.7	.....	.....	50.3	49.7	48.5	51.5	49.7	50.3	48.1	51.9	51.7	48.3
Indian Territory.....	53.3	46.7	52.2	47.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.4	48.6	52.9	47.1	53.4	46.6
Oklahoma.....	53.8	46.2	53.5	46.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.7	46.3	.....	.....	53.3	46.7	53.8	46.2
Texas.....	51.8	48.2	49.6	50.4	.....	.....	49.9	50.1	49.7	50.3	49.1	50.9	49.1	50.9	52.2	47.8
Western division.....	56.2	43.8	53.7	46.3	52.1	47.9	56.2	43.8	53.2	46.8	52.9	47.1	53.8	46.2	57.9	42.1
Rocky Mountain.....	56.9	43.1	53.4	46.6	49.7	50.3	57.2	42.8	55.4	44.6	53.9	46.1	54.2	45.8	58.5	41.5
Montana.....	61.6	38.4	58.2	41.8	.....	.....	59.6	40.4	57.9	42.1	54.9	45.1	56.7	43.3	63.4	36.6
Idaho.....	57.7	42.3	53.9	46.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.9	46.1	.....	.....	58.0	42.0
Wyoming.....	62.9	37.1	57.0	43.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.7	44.3	63.8	36.2	.....	.....	65.2	34.8
Colorado.....	54.7	45.3	51.5	48.5	49.7	50.3	54.5	45.5	53.3	46.7	52.1	47.9	53.1	46.9	57.7	42.3
New Mexico.....	53.4	46.6	53.6	46.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.4	47.6	54.6	45.4	.....	.....	53.3	46.7
Basin and Plateau.....	54.1	45.9	50.8	49.2	.....	.....	48.3	51.7	50.2	49.8	51.3	48.7	54.5	45.5	55.5	44.5
Arizona.....	58.4	41.6	58.4	41.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.0	47.0	69.4	30.6	58.4	41.6
Utah.....	51.2	48.8	49.1	50.9	.....	.....	48.3	51.7	50.2	49.8	47.9	52.1	50.8	49.2	52.5	47.5
Nevada.....	60.5	39.5	54.1	45.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.4	44.6	52.0	48.0	61.8	38.2
Pacific.....	56.2	43.8	54.1	45.9	52.9	47.1	57.2	42.8	51.8	48.2	52.9	47.1	53.3	46.7	58.0	42.0
Washington.....	58.7	41.3	59.8	40.2	.....	.....	60.5	39.5	63.3	36.7	56.4	43.6	56.6	43.4	58.0	42.0
Oregon.....	56.3	43.7	57.6	42.4	.....	.....	58.8	41.2	63.6	36.4	54.7	45.3	51.8	48.2	55.7	44.3
California.....	55.3	44.7	52.0	48.0	52.9	47.1	50.6	49.4	49.9	50.1	51.4	48.6	52.5	47.5	58.8	41.2

WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1890.

POPULATION: 1890—continued.

In cities having—

In country districts.

25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.			8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.			4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants.			2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants.			Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.						
4,291,608	2,145,961	2,145,647	4,255,057	2,134,615	2,120,442	2,449,299	1,218,733	1,230,566	1,865,443	933,186	932,257	40,388,347	20,953,953	19,434,394			1
2,111,122	1,027,636	1,083,486	1,836,526	902,016	934,510	1,044,731	513,647	531,084	698,996	344,138	354,858	6,688,066	3,417,069	3,270,997			2
1,026,947	494,403	532,544	834,766	404,816	429,950	566,042	278,245	287,797	359,508	177,708	181,800	1,332,863	677,264	655,599			3
36,425	16,994	19,431	93,921	45,180	48,741	95,922	47,562	48,370	48,118	24,145	23,973	386,700	198,719	187,981			4
44,126	19,861	24,262	58,932	28,657	30,275	38,368	18,489	19,888	48,296	24,205	24,090	186,809	95,360	91,449			5
706,723	339,437	367,286	22,829	11,029	11,800	17,384	8,876	8,508	31,957	15,904	16,053	260,252	133,518	126,734			6
27,633	13,189	14,444	409,731	198,406	211,325	294,369	144,324	150,045	144,554	70,466	74,088	235,098	117,326	117,767			7
212,040	104,919	107,121	112,792	55,064	57,728	37,764	18,380	19,384	17,675	8,768	8,912	127,496	6,000	8,436			8
1,084,175	533,233	550,942	1,001,760	497,200	504,560	478,689	235,402	243,287	339,488	166,430	173,058	5,355,203	2,740,405	2,614,798			9
442,324	213,910	228,414	446,349	215,367	230,982	205,600	100,479	105,121	105,770	50,486	55,284	2,091,927	1,064,409	1,027,518			10
275,530	136,718	138,812	160,549	79,227	81,322	56,533	27,277	29,256	44,925	21,534	23,394	562,560	285,037	277,523			11
366,821	182,605	184,216	894,862	202,606	192,256	216,556	107,646	108,910	188,790	94,410	94,380	2,700,716	1,390,959	1,309,757			12
409,189	195,596	213,593	345,944	168,238	177,706	134,226	64,827	69,399	176,410	86,213	90,197	7,127,322	3,588,199	3,539,123			13
212,212	102,596	109,616	155,262	75,365	79,897	56,513	27,747	28,766	72,371	36,510	35,861	2,698,860	1,367,495	1,331,365			14
61,431	30,814	30,617	31,040	14,548	16,492	4,010	2,160	1,850	3,061	1,363	1,698	99,991	51,236	48,755			15
116,259	54,843	61,418	105,706	51,449	54,257	26,739	12,874	13,865	20,934	10,825	10,109	544,181	278,302	265,879			16
34,622	16,939	17,583	18,516	9,368	9,148	13,968	6,811	7,157	34,017	17,075	16,942	1,373,259	688,037	685,222			17
196,977	98,000	108,977	190,682	92,873	97,809	77,713	37,080	40,633	104,039	49,703	54,336	4,428,462	2,220,704	2,207,758			18
54,955	25,605	29,350	62,544	30,461	32,083	34,515	16,010	18,508	18,700	8,877	9,823	1,502,190	743,808	758,387			19
142,022	67,395	74,627	23,960	11,567	12,393	5,544	2,738	2,806	34,363	16,094	18,269	1,032,327	516,333	515,994			20
1,053,120	540,004	513,116	47,031	27,312	29,835	27,380	12,917	14,463	30,923	14,669	16,254	1,579,881	797,632	782,249			21
698,122	351,054	346,468	23,583	12,533	12,498	10,274	6,415	4,859	20,063	10,063	9,990	814,004	402,936	411,068			22
349,709	176,189	173,520	782,472	382,028	390,444	950,593	473,546	477,047	668,280	332,348	335,932	14,997,201	7,853,439	7,143,762			23
116,366	58,349	58,017	1,144,491	578,773	565,718	659,338	327,353	331,985	424,836	210,757	214,079	8,377,627	4,347,582	4,030,045			24
72,518	36,395	36,123	251,372	125,205	126,167	228,542	111,787	116,755	115,213	56,746	58,467	2,169,232	1,108,293	1,060,939			25
194,439	68,176	66,263	178,764	89,767	88,997	106,567	52,825	53,742	82,906	40,891	42,015	1,602,365	824,212	778,153			26
26,090	12,545	12,545	313,587	157,230	156,357	119,513	58,423	61,090	108,322	50,503	52,819	2,117,562	1,101,356	1,016,206			27
354,998	188,350	166,648	205,780	106,126	99,654	106,436	55,019	51,417	77,763	39,541	38,222	1,863,562	921,621	941,941			28
33,115	20,975	12,140	194,988	100,445	94,543	98,290	49,299	48,981	45,632	23,076	22,556	1,124,872	592,100	532,772			29
145,082	75,030	70,052	400,009	203,699	196,310	291,255	146,193	145,062	243,444	121,591	121,858	6,619,574	3,505,857	3,113,717			30
52,824	27,316	25,008	38,306	19,602	18,704	35,776	18,098	17,678	37,558	19,098	18,260	867,234	463,778	403,456			31
55,154	29,395	25,769	124,148	62,255	61,893	64,933	32,196	32,737	71,601	34,790	36,811	1,506,533	790,996	716,137			32
422,643	213,349	209,294	66,933	33,755	33,178	107,825	59,969	53,556	49,117	24,372	24,745	1,818,500	946,662	871,838			33
264,888	131,083	133,805	10,177	5,585	4,582	10,643	5,617	5,026	18,378	9,583	8,795	180,340	100,022	80,318			34
37,371	18,042	19,329	33,889	14,283	14,283	14,283	7,303	6,980	17,863	9,005	8,858	771,015	414,842	356,173			35
169,763	84,894	84,869	33,089	16,438	16,438	57,735	29,010	28,785	48,527	24,143	24,384	1,155,907	615,422	540,485			36
57,254	28,147	29,107	321,278	161,003	160,275	192,143	95,004	97,139	200,054	99,568	100,486	9,630,851	4,938,421	4,692,430			37
158,255	82,206	75,989	176,507	85,224	91,283	118,529	57,578	60,951	99,332	48,768	50,564	5,609,269	2,840,370	2,768,899			38
25,874	12,962	12,912	85,224	42,612	42,612	57,578	28,789	28,789	60,951	30,484	30,464	2,840,370	1,420,185	1,420,185			39
132,381	69,304	63,077	77,954	37,880	40,074	49,155	23,966	25,169	81,104	15,599	15,505	1,501,922	768,639	733,283			40
295,534	109,376	126,158	32,574	16,243	16,331	17,455	8,564	8,891	21,179	10,217	10,962	1,526,547	771,667	754,880			41
264,888	131,083	133,805	15,155	7,578	7,578	34,782	16,873	17,909	28,818	14,319	13,999	1,311,166	683,111	628,055			42
37,371	18,042	19,329	15,946	7,973	7,973	17,137	8,155	8,982	18,781	8,633	10,098	1,219,614	616,953	602,661			43
169,763	84,894	84,869	144,771	75,779	68,992	73,614	37,426	36,138	100,722	50,800	49,922	4,021,582	2,098,051	1,923,531			44
57,254	28,147	29,107	22,457	11,126	11,331	11,331	5,189	5,189	22,681	11,038	11,645	831,411	423,722	407,689			45
158,255	82,206	75,989	29,349	15,429	13,920	13,920	5,189	5,189	12,747	6,302	6,445	1,065,062	548,589	506,513			46
264,888	131,083	133,805	92,965	49,224	43,741	43,741	4,151	4,151	2,458	1,698	1,698	180,182	96,586	83,596			47
37,371	18,042	19,329	49,224	24,612	24,612	24,612	12,306	12,306	2,788	1,394	1,394	71,536	39,286	32,250			48
169,763	84,894	84,869	127,606	63,803	63,803	63,803	31,901	31,901	62,606	31,303	31,303	1,883,401	989,988	893,413			49
57,254	28,147	29,107	127,606	63,803	63,803	63,803	31,901	31,901	62,606	31,303	31,303	1,883,401	989,988	893,413			50
158,255	82,206	75,989	82,329	41,164	41,164	41,164	20,582	20,582	41,164	20,582	20,582	1,944,907	1,156,225	788,682			51
264,888	131,083	133,805	50,456	25,228	25,228	25,228	12,614	12,614	25,228	12,614	12,614	611,412	305,711	305,701			52
37,371	18,042	19,329	24,557	12,278	12,278	12,278	6,139	6,139	12,278	6,139	6,139	104,187	52,093	52,094			53
169,763	84,894	84,869	11,690	5,845	5,845	5,845	2,922	2,922	5,845	2,922	2,922	88,548	44,274	44,274			54
57,254	28,147	29,107	46,082	23,041	23,041	23,041	11,520	11,520	23,041	11,520	11,520	47,071	23,535	23,536			55
158,255	82,206	75,989	11,690	5,845	5,845	5,845	2,922	2,922	5,845	2,922	2,922	227,344	137,906	89,438			56
264,888	131,083	133,805	46,082	23,041	23,041	23,041	11,520	11,520	23,041	11,520	11,520	150,312	75,156	75,156			57
37,371	18,042	19,329	23,400	11,700	11,700	11,700	5,850	5,850	11,700	5,850	5,850	246,896	137,964	108,932			58
169,763	84,894	84,869	13,174	6,587	6,587	6,587	3,293	3,293	6,587	3,293	3,293	246,896	137,964	108,932			59
57,254	28,147	29,107	14,889	7,444	7,444	7,444	3,722	3,722	7,444	3,722	3,722	79,941	45,971	33,970			60
158,255	82,206	75,989	8,511	4,255	4,255	4,255	2,127	2,127	4,255	2,127	2,127	135,624	71,562	64,062			61
264,888	131,083	133,805	23,400	11,700													

## SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXXI.—PER CENT MALE AND FEMALE IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AND IN THE POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION: 1900.															
	Total.		In cities having—												In country districts.	
			At least 2,500 inhabitants.		At least 100,000 inhabitants.		25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.		8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.		4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants.		2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants.			
			Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.		
Continental United States.....	51.1	48.9	49.7	50.3	49.7	50.3	49.8	50.2	49.3	50.7	49.5	50.5	50.1	49.9	52.0	48.0
North Atlantic division .....	50.0	50.0	49.3	50.7	49.5	50.5	48.9	51.1	48.8	51.2	49.4	50.6	50.0	50.0	51.5	48.5
New England .....	49.4	50.6	48.8	51.2	49.0	51.0	48.5	51.5	48.5	51.5	49.0	51.0	50.6	49.4	51.3	48.7
Maine .....	50.5	49.5	49.1	50.9	.....	.....	47.3	52.7	47.7	52.3	49.4	50.6	53.2	46.8	51.7	48.3
New Hampshire.....	49.9	50.1	48.4	51.6	.....	.....	46.7	53.3	48.8	51.2	48.0	52.0	50.6	49.4	51.7	48.3
Vermont .....	51.0	49.0	49.1	50.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.7	51.3	48.0	52.0	51.7	48.3	51.7	48.3
Massachusetts.....	48.7	51.3	48.6	51.4	49.0	51.0	48.1	51.9	48.2	51.8	49.0	51.0	49.7	50.3	50.5	49.5
Rhode Island.....	49.1	50.9	48.9	51.1	48.4	51.6	48.3	51.7	49.8	50.2	49.3	50.7	50.2	49.8	52.7	47.3
Connecticut.....	50.0	50.0	49.8	50.2	49.8	50.2	50.5	49.5	48.7	51.3	49.2	50.8	50.3	49.7	50.8	49.2
Southern North Atlantic .....	50.2	49.8	49.5	50.5	49.6	50.4	49.3	50.7	49.0	51.0	49.7	50.3	49.5	50.5	51.6	48.4
New York .....	49.7	50.3	49.2	50.8	49.5	50.5	48.4	51.6	47.7	52.3	49.0	51.0	48.3	51.7	51.1	48.9
New Jersey.....	50.0	50.0	49.4	50.6	49.7	50.3	50.1	49.9	48.6	51.4	47.9	52.1	49.6	50.4	51.4	48.6
Pennsylvania.....	50.8	49.2	49.9	50.1	49.7	50.3	49.5	50.5	50.8	49.2	50.7	49.3	50.2	49.8	51.9	48.1
South Atlantic division .....	50.0	50.0	47.8	52.2	47.6	52.4	47.6	52.4	48.1	51.9	47.8	52.2	48.6	51.4	50.6	49.4
Northern South Atlantic .....	50.2	49.8	48.1	51.9	47.6	52.4	48.6	51.4	48.7	51.3	48.9	51.1	49.5	50.5	51.1	48.9
Delaware.....	51.0	49.0	50.0	50.0	.....	.....	50.2	49.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.2	51.8	51.8	48.2
Maryland.....	49.6	50.4	47.9	52.1	47.8	52.2	.....	.....	48.6	51.4	48.5	51.5	48.9	51.1	51.8	48.2
District of Columbia.....	47.4	52.6	47.4	52.6	47.4	52.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	49.9	50.1	48.2	51.8	.....	.....	47.6	52.4	48.7	51.3	46.5	53.5	50.0	50.0	50.3	49.7
West Virginia.....	52.1	47.9	49.6	50.4	.....	.....	48.9	51.1	48.4	51.6	51.3	48.7	49.9	50.1	52.4	47.6
Southern South Atlantic .....	49.9	50.1	47.2	52.8	.....	.....	46.6	53.4	47.5	52.5	47.2	52.8	48.0	52.0	50.3	49.7
North Carolina.....	49.6	50.4	47.2	52.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.9	53.1	47.5	52.5	47.7	52.3	49.8	50.2
South Carolina.....	49.6	50.4	47.1	52.9	.....	.....	45.9	54.1	48.1	51.9	47.5	52.5	47.6	52.4	50.0	50.0
Georgia.....	49.8	50.2	46.6	53.4	.....	.....	46.6	53.4	46.0	54.0	46.6	53.4	47.7	52.3	50.4	49.6
Florida.....	52.1	47.9	49.3	50.7	.....	.....	48.3	51.7	50.0	50.0	48.0	52.0	49.4	50.6	52.8	47.2
North Central division .....	51.6	48.4	50.1	49.9	50.4	49.6	50.5	49.5	49.8	50.2	49.6	50.4	50.0	50.0	52.5	47.5
Eastern North Central.....	51.2	48.8	49.9	50.1	50.1	49.9	49.9	50.1	49.8	50.2	49.6	50.4	49.8	50.2	52.2	47.8
Ohio.....	50.6	49.4	49.7	50.3	49.6	50.4	50.2	49.8	49.8	50.2	49.2	50.8	49.6	50.4	51.4	48.6
Indiana.....	51.1	48.9	49.7	50.3	49.4	50.6	49.2	50.8	50.1	49.9	49.6	50.4	50.6	49.4	51.8	48.2
Illinois.....	51.3	48.7	50.4	49.6	50.8	49.2	50.5	49.5	49.2	50.8	49.7	50.3	49.7	50.3	52.3	47.7
Michigan.....	51.6	48.4	49.6	50.4	48.7	51.3	48.7	51.3	50.5	49.5	50.2	49.8	50.8	49.2	52.9	47.1
Wisconsin.....	51.6	48.4	49.6	50.4	49.3	50.7	51.0	49.0	49.8	50.2	49.2	50.8	48.7	51.3	52.8	47.2
Western North Central.....	52.3	47.7	50.7	49.3	51.1	48.9	51.8	48.2	49.8	50.2	49.6	50.4	50.3	49.7	52.9	47.1
Minnesota.....	53.2	46.8	51.9	48.1	51.3	48.7	56.4	43.6	50.7	49.3	50.5	49.5	54.3	45.7	54.0	46.0
Iowa.....	51.8	48.2	49.6	50.4	.....	.....	50.1	49.9	49.5	50.5	49.1	50.9	49.0	51.0	52.6	47.4
Missouri.....	51.4	48.6	50.4	49.6	50.8	49.2	52.9	47.1	49.9	50.1	48.7	51.3	48.5	51.5	51.9	48.1
North Dakota.....	55.6	44.4	52.1	47.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.2	48.8	50.3	49.7	55.6	44.4	55.9	44.1
South Dakota.....	53.8	46.2	52.0	48.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.7	48.3	52.4	47.6	51.8	48.2	54.0	46.0
Nebraska.....	52.9	47.1	52.4	47.6	52.7	47.3	55.3	44.7	.....	.....	49.3	50.7	50.4	49.6	53.1	46.9
Kansas.....	52.3	47.7	49.7	50.3	.....	.....	50.4	49.6	49.4	50.6	50.0	50.0	49.0	51.0	53.0	47.0
South Central division .....	51.0	49.0	48.8	51.2	48.5	51.5	48.8	51.2	49.1	50.9	48.7	51.3	49.0	51.0	51.4	48.6
Eastern South Central.....	50.5	49.5	48.5	51.5	49.4	50.6	48.0	52.0	47.8	52.2	48.2	51.8	48.4	51.6	50.8	49.2
Kentucky.....	50.8	49.2	48.5	51.5	48.6	51.4	47.6	52.4	49.6	50.4	48.1	51.9	48.9	51.1	51.4	48.6
Tennessee.....	50.6	49.5	49.1	50.9	51.1	48.9	48.2	51.8	47.9	52.1	48.9	51.1	48.0	52.0	50.8	49.2
Alabama.....	50.1	49.9	48.1	51.9	.....	.....	48.1	51.9	46.7	53.3	48.6	51.4	48.9	51.1	50.4	49.6
Mississippi.....	50.4	49.6	47.1	52.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.0	54.0	47.5	52.5	48.0	52.0	50.6	49.4
Western South Central .....	51.6	48.4	49.1	50.9	47.4	52.6	50.0	50.0	49.9	50.1	49.2	50.8	49.7	50.3	52.1	47.9
Louisiana.....	50.3	49.7	47.7	52.3	47.4	52.6	.....	.....	49.8	50.2	48.9	51.1	48.1	51.9	51.2	48.8
Arkansas.....	51.5	48.5	49.3	50.7	.....	.....	50.3	49.7	48.5	51.5	49.7	50.3	48.1	51.9	51.7	48.3
Indian Territory.....	53.3	46.7	52.2	47.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.4	48.6	52.9	47.1	53.4	46.6
Oklahoma.....	53.8	46.2	53.5	46.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.7	46.3	.....	53.3	46.7	53.8	46.2	46.2
Texas.....	51.8	48.2	49.6	50.4	.....	.....	49.9	50.1	49.7	50.3	49.1	50.9	49.1	50.9	52.2	47.8
Western division .....	56.2	43.8	53.7	46.3	52.1	47.9	56.2	43.8	53.2	46.8	52.9	47.1	53.8	46.2	57.9	42.1
Rocky Mountain .....	56.9	43.1	53.4	46.6	49.7	50.3	57.2	42.8	55.4	44.6	53.9	46.1	54.2	45.8	58.5	41.5
Montana.....	61.6	38.4	58.2	41.8	.....	.....	59.6	40.4	57.9	42.1	54.9	45.1	56.7	43.3	63.4	36.6
Idaho.....	57.7	42.3	53.9	46.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.9	46.1	.....	.....	58.0	42.0
Wyoming.....	62.9	37.1	57.0	43.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.7	44.3	63.8	36.2	.....	.....	65.2	34.8
Colorado.....	54.7	45.3	51.5	48.5	49.7	50.3	54.5	45.5	53.3	46.7	52.1	47.9	53.1	46.9	57.7	42.3
New Mexico.....	53.4	46.6	53.6	46.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.4	47.6	54.6	45.4	.....	.....	53.3	46.7
Basin and Plateau.....	54.1	45.9	50.8	49.2	.....	.....	48.3	51.7	50.2	49.8	51.3	48.7	54.5	45.5	55.5	44.5
Arizona.....	58.4	41.6	58.4	41.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.0	47.0	69.4	30.6	.....	.....	58.4	41.6
Utah.....	51.2	48.8	49.1	50.9	.....	.....	48.3	51.7	50.2	49.8	47.9	52.1	50.8	49.2	52.5	47.5
Nevada.....	60.5	39.5	54.1	45.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.4	44.6	52.0	48.0	.....	.....	61.8	38.2
Pacific.....	56.2	43.8	54.1	45.9	52.9	47.1	57.2	42.8	51.8	48.2	52.9	47.1	53.3	46.7	58.0	42.0
Washington.....	58.7	41.3	59.8	40.2	.....	.....	60.5	39.5	63.3	36.7	56.4	43.6	56.6	43.4	58.0	42.0
Oregon.....	56.3	43.7	57.6	42.4	.....	.....	58.8	41.2	63.6	36.4	54.7	45.3	51.8	48.2	55.7	44.3
California.....	55.3	44.7	52.0	48.0	52.9	47.1	50.6	49.4	49.9	50.1	51.4	48.6	52.5	47.5	58.8	41.2

TABLE XXXII.—PER CENT MALE AND FEMALE IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AND IN THE POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION: 1890.															
	Total.		In cities having—												In country districts.	
			At least 2,500 inhabitants.		At least 100,000 inhabitants.		25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.		8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.		4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants.		2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants.			
			Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.		
Continental United States.....	51.2	48.8	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.2	49.8	49.8	50.2	50.0	50.0	51.9	48.1
North Atlantic division.....	49.9	50.1	49.1	50.9	49.2	50.8	48.7	51.3	49.1	50.9	49.2	50.8	49.2	50.8	51.1	48.9
New England.....	49.2	50.8	48.6	51.4	48.5	51.5	48.1	51.9	48.5	51.5	49.2	50.8	49.4	50.6	50.8	49.2
Maine.....	50.3	49.7	48.8	51.2	.....	.....	46.7	53.3	48.1	51.9	49.6	50.4	50.2	49.8	51.4	48.6
New Hampshire.....	49.5	50.5	48.1	51.9	.....	.....	45.0	55.0	48.6	51.4	48.2	51.8	50.1	49.0	51.0	49.0
Vermont.....	50.9	49.1	49.6	50.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.3	51.7	51.1	48.9	49.8	50.2	51.3	48.7
Massachusetts.....	48.6	51.4	48.4	51.6	48.6	51.4	48.0	52.0	48.4	51.6	49.0	51.0	48.7	51.3	49.9	50.1
Rhode Island.....	48.6	51.4	48.5	51.5	48.1	51.9	47.7	52.3	48.8	51.2	48.7	51.3	49.6	50.4	51.8	48.2
Connecticut.....	49.5	50.5	49.3	50.7	.....	.....	49.5	50.5	48.7	51.3	49.4	50.6	49.7	50.3	50.0	50.0
Southern North Atlantic.....	50.1	49.9	49.3	50.7	49.3	50.7	49.2	50.8	49.6	50.4	49.2	50.8	49.0	51.0	51.2	48.8
New York.....	49.6	50.4	49.0	51.0	49.2	50.8	48.4	51.6	48.3	51.7	48.9	51.1	47.7	52.3	50.9	49.1
New Jersey.....	49.9	50.1	49.4	50.6	49.6	50.4	49.6	50.4	49.3	50.7	48.2	51.8	47.9	52.1	50.7	49.3
Pennsylvania.....	50.7	49.3	49.9	50.1	49.5	50.5	49.8	50.2	51.3	48.7	49.7	50.3	50.0	50.0	51.5	48.5
South Atlantic division.....	49.9	50.1	48.0	52.0	47.5	52.5	47.8	52.2	48.6	51.4	48.3	51.7	48.9	51.1	50.3	49.7
Northern South Atlantic.....	49.9	50.1	48.0	52.0	47.5	52.5	48.3	51.7	48.5	51.5	49.1	50.9	50.4	49.6	50.7	49.3
Delaware.....	50.8	49.2	50.1	49.9	.....	.....	50.2	49.8	.....	.....	53.9	46.1	44.5	55.5	51.2	48.8
Maryland.....	49.5	50.5	47.6	52.4	47.4	52.6	.....	.....	46.9	53.1	50.0	50.0	51.7	48.3	51.1	48.9
District of Columbia.....	47.6	52.4	47.6	52.4	47.6	52.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	49.8	50.2	48.2	51.8	.....	.....	47.2	52.8	48.7	51.3	48.1	51.9	50.2	49.8	50.1	49.9
West Virginia.....	51.2	48.8	49.6	50.4	.....	.....	49.1	50.9	50.6	49.4	48.8	51.2	50.5	49.5	51.4	48.6
Southern South Atlantic.....	49.9	50.1	47.9	52.1	.....	.....	47.2	52.8	48.7	51.3	47.7	52.3	47.8	52.2	50.1	49.9
North Carolina.....	49.4	50.6	47.8	52.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.7	51.3	46.4	53.6	47.5	52.5	49.5	50.5
South Carolina.....	49.7	50.3	47.1	52.9	.....	.....	46.6	53.4	48.3	51.7	49.4	50.6	46.8	53.2	50.0	50.0
Georgia.....	50.1	49.9	47.5	52.5	.....	.....	47.5	52.5	47.8	52.2	47.2	52.8	47.4	52.6	50.5	49.5
Florida.....	51.6	48.4	50.4	49.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.0	50.0	52.7	47.3	50.2	49.8	51.9	48.1
North Central division.....	51.8	48.2	50.8	49.2	51.2	48.8	51.3	48.7	50.7	49.3	49.8	50.2	49.7	50.3	52.4	47.6
Eastern North Central.....	51.3	48.7	50.4	49.6	50.6	49.4	50.4	49.6	50.6	49.4	49.6	50.4	49.6	50.4	51.9	48.1
Ohio.....	50.5	49.5	49.7	50.3	49.7	50.3	50.4	49.6	49.8	50.2	48.9	51.1	49.3	50.7	51.1	48.9
Indiana.....	51.0	49.0	49.9	50.1	49.6	50.4	50.1	49.9	50.2	49.8	49.6	50.4	49.3	50.7	51.4	48.6
Illinois.....	51.5	48.5	51.0	49.0	51.7	48.3	50.2	49.8	50.1	49.9	48.9	51.1	48.9	51.1	52.0	48.0
Michigan.....	52.1	47.9	50.7	49.3	49.2	50.8	50.7	49.3	51.6	48.4	51.7	48.3	50.8	49.2	52.9	47.1
Wisconsin.....	51.9	48.1	50.3	49.7	49.3	50.7	50.0	50.0	51.5	48.5	50.2	49.8	50.6	49.4	52.6	47.4
Western North Central.....	52.7	47.3	51.7	48.3	52.5	47.5	53.1	46.9	50.9	49.1	50.2	49.8	49.9	50.1	53.0	47.0
Minnesota.....	53.4	46.6	53.2	46.8	52.8	47.2	63.3	36.7	51.2	48.8	50.6	49.4	51.9	48.1	53.5	46.5
Iowa.....	52.0	48.0	50.3	49.7	.....	.....	51.7	48.3	50.1	49.9	49.6	50.4	48.6	51.4	52.5	47.5
Missouri.....	51.7	48.3	51.0	49.0	51.2	48.8	52.2	47.8	50.4	49.6	50.1	49.9	49.6	50.4	52.1	47.9
North Dakota.....	55.3	44.7	52.8	47.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.8	47.2	.....	.....	55.5	44.5
South Dakota.....	54.5	45.5	53.2	46.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.0	45.0	51.1	48.9	52.1	47.9	54.6	45.4
Nebraska.....	54.1	45.9	54.8	45.2	57.0	43.0	53.3	46.7	53.8	46.2	51.1	48.9	50.4	49.6	53.8	46.2
Kansas.....	52.7	47.3	50.4	49.6	.....	.....	51.4	48.6	50.2	49.8	50.2	49.8	49.8	50.2	53.2	46.8
South Central division.....	51.0	49.0	49.4	50.6	47.6	52.4	50.5	49.5	50.1	49.9	49.4	50.6	49.8	50.2	51.3	48.7
Eastern South Central.....	50.4	49.6	48.9	51.1	48.8	51.2	49.6	50.4	48.3	51.7	48.6	51.4	49.1	50.9	50.6	49.4
Kentucky.....	50.7	49.3	48.8	51.2	48.8	51.2	48.3	51.7	48.6	51.4	48.8	51.2	50.2	49.8	51.2	48.8
Tennessee.....	50.4	49.6	49.8	50.2	.....	.....	50.0	50.0	49.9	50.1	49.1	50.2	48.2	51.8	50.5	49.5
Alabama.....	50.1	49.9	48.9	51.1	.....	.....	49.2	50.8	47.5	52.5	48.5	51.5	50.6	49.4	50.2	49.8
Mississippi.....	50.4	49.6	46.8	53.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.8	53.2	47.6	52.4	46.1	53.9	50.6	49.4
Western South Central.....	51.8	48.2	50.0	50.0	46.9	53.1	52.0	48.0	52.3	47.7	50.8	49.2	50.4	49.6	52.2	47.8
Louisiana.....	50.0	50.0	47.2	52.8	46.9	53.1	.....	.....	49.5	50.5	.....	.....	48.7	51.3	51.0	49.0
Arkansas.....	51.9	48.1	50.9	49.1	.....	.....	50.1	49.9	52.6	47.4	49.2	50.8	49.4	50.6	52.0	48.0
Indian Territory.....	53.6	46.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.6	46.4
Oklahoma.....	55.4	44.6	61.1	38.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59.1	40.9	64.2	35.8	54.9	45.1
Texas.....	52.5	47.5	51.9	48.1	.....	.....	52.4	47.6	52.9	47.1	50.4	49.6	50.7	49.3	52.6	47.4
Western division.....	58.7	41.3	57.3	42.7	56.8	43.2	57.3	42.7	58.5	41.5	56.2	43.8	58.3	41.7	59.4	40.6
Rocky Mountain.....	59.8	40.2	59.0	41.0	56.9	43.1	.....	.....	61.3	38.7	54.6	45.4	63.1	36.9	60.2	39.8
Montana.....	65.2	34.8	64.4	35.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.1	36.9	.....	.....	66.6	33.4	65.4	34.6
Idaho.....	60.2	39.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61.1	38.9	56.3	43.7	67.5	32.5	66.3	33.7
Wyoming.....	64.3	35.7	60.7	39.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.3	39.7	56.2	43.8	60.9	39.1	60.7	39.3
Colorado.....	59.5	40.5	58.0	42.0	56.9	43.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.1	48.9	55.8	44.2	54.0	46.0
New Mexico.....	53.9	46.1	52.9	47.1	.....	.....	54.2	45.8	50.3	49.7	50.9	49.1	50.4	49.6	55.9	44.1
Basin and Plateau.....	50.3	49.7	55.1	44.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54.4	45.6	62.5	37.5	57.5	42.5
Arizona.....	57.5	42.5	57.5	42.5	.....	.....	54.2	45.8	55.3	44.7	54.4	45.6	54.1	45.9	52.8	47.2
Utah.....	53.1	46.9	53.8	46.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	58.0	42.0	49.1	50.9	62.0	38.0	65.2	34.8
Nevada.....	63.4	36.6	59.9	40.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific.....	58.7	41.3	57.1	42.9	56.8	43.2	57.9	42.1	56.6	43.4	57.7	42.3	55.2	44.8	59.9	40.1
Washington.....	62.0	38.0	63.9	36.1	.....	.....	63.1	36.9	66.6	33.4	65.7	34.3	59.3	40.7	61.0	39.0
Oregon.....	57.8	42.2	60.6	39.4	.....	.....	62.6	37.4	55.5	44.5	63.5	36.5	56.1	43.9	56.8	43.2
California.....	57.9	42.1	55.1	44.9	56.8	43.2	52.8	47.2	54.0	46.0	52.9	47.1	54.3	45.7	60.6	39.4

## SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXXIII.—CLASSIFICATION, BY SEX, OF THE POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES WHICH HAD AT

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION: 1900.								
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Living in cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants in 1900 and 1890.			Living in cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants in 1890 and in 1900 having—		
				Total.	Male.	Female.	At least 100,000 inhabitants.		
							Total.	Male.	Female.
1 Continental United States .....	76,994,576	38,816,448	37,178,127	28,911,820	14,344,059	14,567,761	14,208,347	7,068,570	7,139,777
2 North Atlantic division .....	21,046,695	10,524,877	10,521,818	18,806,019	8,803,758	7,002,261	7,533,280	3,728,829	3,804,451
3 New England .....	5,592,017	2,763,796	2,828,221	4,163,547	2,036,438	2,127,109	1,067,800	523,178	544,622
4 Maine .....	694,466	350,995	343,471	282,879	136,674	146,205	.....	.....	.....
5 New Hampshire .....	411,588	205,379	206,209	217,894	105,116	112,778	.....	.....	.....
6 Vermont .....	343,641	175,138	168,503	88,429	43,101	45,328	.....	.....	.....
7 Massachusetts .....	2,805,346	1,367,474	1,437,872	2,552,181	1,245,985	1,306,196	784,176	384,264	399,912
8 Rhode Island .....	428,556	210,516	218,040	188,808	97,249	91,559	175,597	85,072	90,525
9 Connecticut .....	908,420	454,294	454,126	636,107	316,754	319,353	108,027	53,842	54,185
10 Southern North Atlantic .....	15,454,678	7,761,081	7,693,597	9,642,472	4,767,320	4,875,152	6,465,480	3,205,651	3,259,829
11 New York .....	7,268,894	3,614,780	3,654,114	5,228,444	2,572,545	2,655,899	4,060,571	2,010,694	2,049,877
12 New Jersey .....	1,883,669	941,760	941,909	1,171,889	580,628	591,261	557,674	276,943	280,731
13 Pennsylvania .....	6,302,115	3,204,541	3,097,574	3,242,139	1,614,147	1,627,992	1,847,285	918,014	929,271
14 South Atlantic division .....	10,443,480	5,222,595	5,220,885	2,094,127	999,489	1,094,638	787,675	375,284	412,391
15 Northern South Atlantic .....	4,464,481	2,240,576	2,223,905	1,379,685	663,203	716,482	787,675	375,284	412,391
16 Delaware .....	184,735	94,158	90,577	83,217	41,641	41,576	.....	.....	.....
17 Maryland .....	1,188,044	589,275	598,769	585,499	280,452	305,047	508,957	243,280	265,677
18 District of Columbia .....	278,718	132,004	146,714	278,718	132,004	146,714	278,718	132,004	146,714
19 Virginia .....	1,854,184	925,897	928,287	827,748	417,456	410,292	.....	.....	.....
20 West Virginia .....	958,800	490,242	468,558	104,503	51,650	52,853	.....	.....	.....
21 Southern South Atlantic .....	5,978,999	2,982,019	2,996,980	714,442	336,286	378,156	.....	.....	.....
22 North Carolina .....	1,893,810	938,677	955,133	149,790	70,312	79,478	.....	.....	.....
23 South Carolina .....	1,340,316	664,895	675,421	142,858	67,036	75,822	.....	.....	.....
24 Georgia .....	2,216,331	1,108,201	1,118,130	318,776	148,191	170,585	.....	.....	.....
25 Florida .....	528,542	275,246	253,296	108,018	50,747	57,271	.....	.....	.....
26 North Central division .....	26,333,004	13,589,322	12,743,682	9,565,507	4,790,425	4,775,082	4,714,117	2,374,597	2,339,520
27 Eastern North Central .....	15,985,581	8,177,808	7,808,273	6,834,506	3,408,293	3,426,213	3,403,810	1,705,370	1,698,440
28 Ohio .....	4,157,545	2,102,655	2,054,890	1,919,784	952,778	967,011	905,052	478,661	426,391
29 Indiana .....	2,516,402	1,285,404	1,231,058	785,630	397,102	388,528	169,104	83,523	85,581
30 Illinois .....	4,821,550	2,472,782	2,348,768	2,472,685	1,247,081	1,225,604	1,098,575	568,408	530,167
31 Michigan .....	2,420,382	1,248,905	1,172,077	908,968	449,193	459,775	285,704	139,242	146,462
32 Wisconsin .....	2,069,042	1,007,682	1,001,480	747,439	370,718	376,721	285,315	140,536	144,779
33 Western North Central .....	10,347,423	5,412,014	4,935,409	2,731,001	1,382,132	1,348,869	1,310,807	669,227	641,080
34 Minnesota .....	1,751,394	832,490	818,904	550,339	283,876	266,463	365,783	187,527	178,256
35 Iowa .....	2,231,853	1,156,849	1,075,004	497,833	245,782	252,051	.....	.....	.....
36 Missouri .....	3,106,665	1,595,710	1,510,955	1,098,914	554,706	544,208	841,969	427,007	414,362
37 North Dakota .....	319,146	177,493	141,653	17,241	8,759	8,482	.....	.....	.....
38 South Dakota .....	401,570	216,164	185,406	30,833	16,214	14,619	.....	.....	.....
39 Nebraska .....	1,066,300	564,592	501,708	238,885	125,408	113,477	102,555	54,093	48,462
40 Kansas .....	1,470,495	768,716	701,779	297,456	147,387	150,069	.....	.....	.....
41 South Central division .....	14,080,047	7,181,922	6,898,125	1,945,307	945,928	999,379	594,155	287,883	306,272
42 Eastern South Central .....	7,547,757	3,809,666	3,738,091	1,016,745	491,674	525,071	807,051	151,815	155,236
43 Kentucky .....	2,147,174	1,090,227	1,056,947	442,788	214,290	228,498	204,781	99,581	105,200
44 Tennessee .....	2,020,616	1,021,224	999,392	299,795	147,283	152,512	102,820	52,284	50,536
45 Alabama .....	1,828,097	916,764	911,933	187,001	89,891	97,110	.....	.....	.....
46 Mississippi .....	1,551,270	781,451	769,819	87,166	40,210	46,956	.....	.....	.....
47 Western South Central .....	6,532,290	3,372,256	3,160,034	928,562	454,254	474,308	287,104	136,068	151,036
48 Louisiana .....	1,381,625	694,738	686,892	346,652	165,192	181,460	287,104	136,068	151,036
49 Arkansas .....	1,311,664	678,312	636,252	92,300	45,362	46,938	.....	.....	.....
50 Indian Territory .....	392,060	208,952	183,108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51 Oklahoma .....	398,331	214,356	183,972	20,043	10,771	9,272	.....	.....	.....
52 Texas .....	3,048,710	1,578,900	1,469,810	469,567	232,929	236,638	.....	.....	.....
53 Western division .....	4,091,349	2,297,782	1,793,617	1,500,860	804,459	696,401	579,120	301,977	277,148
54 Rocky Mountain .....	1,232,642	700,958	531,689	332,433	176,845	155,588	133,859	66,592	67,267
55 Montana .....	243,329	149,842	93,487	72,767	42,570	30,197	.....	.....	.....
56 Idaho .....	161,772	95,367	66,405	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57 Wyoming .....	62,581	34,847	27,734	26,657	15,206	11,451	.....	.....	.....
58 Colorado .....	539,700	295,332	244,368	221,168	112,859	108,309	133,859	66,592	67,267
59 New Mexico .....	195,310	104,228	91,082	11,841	6,210	5,631	.....	.....	.....
60 Basin and Plateau .....	442,015	239,085	202,930	108,931	54,130	54,801	.....	.....	.....
61 Arizona .....	122,931	71,795	51,136	13,075	6,929	6,146	.....	.....	.....
62 Utah .....	276,749	141,657	135,062	88,661	43,305	45,356	.....	.....	.....
63 Nevada .....	42,335	25,608	16,722	7,195	3,896	3,299	.....	.....	.....
64 Pacific .....	2,416,692	1,257,694	1,158,998	1,059,496	573,484	486,012	445,261	235,385	209,876
65 Washington .....	518,103	304,178	213,925	186,776	112,061	74,715	.....	.....	.....
66 Oregon .....	413,536	232,985	180,551	123,052	71,696	51,356	.....	.....	.....
67 California .....	1,485,053	820,531	664,522	749,668	389,727	359,941	445,261	235,385	209,876



LEAST 2,500 INHABITANTS IN 1890 AND WERE WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE IN 1900: 1900.

POPULATION: 1900—continued.														
Living in cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants in 1890 and in 1900 having—												Living outside of cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants in 1900 and 1890.		
25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.			8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.			4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants.			2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants.					
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
5,509,965	2,742,328	2,767,637	5,126,990	2,534,271	2,592,719	2,986,131	1,468,586	1,517,545	1,080,387	530,304	550,083	47,082,755	24,472,389	22,610,366
2,565,416	1,254,503	1,310,913	2,131,627	1,045,434	1,086,193	1,139,736	560,992	578,744	435,960	214,000	221,960	7,240,676	3,721,119	3,519,557
1,250,258	605,839	644,419	1,001,447	491,225	510,222	598,902	298,595	305,307	245,140	122,601	122,539	1,428,470	727,358	701,112
50,145	23,714	26,431	114,494	54,643	59,851	82,667	40,650	42,017	25,573	17,667	17,906	411,587	214,321	197,266
50,987	26,003	30,384	101,933	49,700	52,233	33,320	16,000	17,320	25,654	12,813	12,841	193,694	100,263	93,431
882,988	410,466	442,522	38,687	18,764	19,923	33,461	16,052	17,409	16,381	8,265	8,116	255,212	132,037	123,175
67,485	32,566	34,869	507,402	250,599	256,803	305,371	149,611	155,760	102,244	51,045	51,199	233,185	121,489	111,696
222,703	112,490	110,213	86,693	43,304	43,389	44,617	21,980	22,637	11,715	5,886	5,829	42,499	21,708	20,791
1,315,158	648,664	666,494	152,338	74,195	78,143	99,466	49,302	50,164	53,573	26,925	26,648	272,313	137,540	134,773
896,462	431,734	464,728	1,130,180	554,209	575,971	540,834	267,397	273,437	190,820	91,399	99,421	5,812,206	2,998,761	2,813,445
349,073	174,759	174,314	523,009	249,696	273,313	185,778	91,149	94,629	62,624	29,272	33,352	2,040,450	1,042,235	998,215
569,623	282,171	287,452	167,128	81,858	85,270	70,786	33,905	36,831	27,228	13,163	14,065	711,780	361,132	350,648
514,853	244,870	269,983	440,043	222,665	217,378	284,270	142,343	141,927	100,968	48,964	52,004	3,059,976	1,590,394	1,469,582
247,060	120,034	127,026	475,098	228,302	246,796	230,450	109,373	121,077	86,051	41,660	44,391	8,349,353	4,223,106	4,126,247
76,508	38,383	38,125	228,286	108,661	114,625	75,969	36,956	39,013	45,695	22,268	23,427	3,084,796	1,577,378	1,507,423
131,674	62,640	69,034	48,540	23,609	24,931	15,298	7,412	7,886	6,709	3,258	3,451	101,518	52,517	49,001
38,878	19,011	19,867	140,021	68,260	71,761	33,534	15,592	17,942	12,704	6,151	6,553	602,545	308,823	293,722
267,793	124,836	142,957	34,725	16,782	17,943	27,137	13,952	13,185	3,763	1,965	1,868	854,297	447,592	406,705
55,807	25,592	30,215	251,812	119,641	132,171	154,481	72,417	82,064	40,356	19,392	20,964	5,264,557	2,645,733	2,618,824
183,537	85,527	98,080	96,537	45,270	51,267	42,003	20,087	22,518	10,650	4,955	5,635	1,744,020	868,365	875,655
28,429	13,717	14,712	44,363	21,318	23,045	23,488	20,126	22,562	10,089	4,750	5,339	1,197,458	597,859	599,599
1,383,767	699,009	684,758	60,212	27,682	32,530	64,918	30,232	34,686	10,089	4,750	5,339	1,697,555	855,010	842,545
935,320	466,608	468,712	50,700	25,371	25,329	4,272	1,972	2,300	19,617	9,687	9,930	425,524	224,499	201,025
241,866	121,507	120,359	954,159	461,099	493,060	1,171,472	576,823	594,649	380,898	185,837	195,066	16,767,497	8,798,897	7,968,600
176,794	86,960	89,834	742,832	361,099	381,733	762,597	375,251	387,346	242,733	118,232	124,501	9,151,075	4,769,015	4,382,060
150,570	75,265	75,305	892,922	430,614	462,308	892,922	430,614	462,308	242,733	118,232	124,501	2,237,761	1,149,882	1,087,879
182,718	88,906	93,812	248,926	124,295	124,631	149,440	75,604	75,836	41,306	20,146	21,160	1,780,832	896,876	883,956
117,372	59,910	57,462	837,536	400,766	436,770	837,536	400,766	436,770	50,913	24,495	26,418	2,348,865	1,225,701	1,123,164
448,447	222,401	226,046	278,912	140,844	138,068	180,777	64,871	65,908	30,857	15,330	15,527	1,512,014	789,712	722,302
82,969	41,484	41,485	231,750	115,323	116,427	75,626	37,156	38,470	37,876	17,793	19,083	1,321,048	696,844	624,204
218,259	109,323	108,936	425,212	211,327	213,885	408,875	201,572	207,303	138,160	67,605	70,555	7,616,422	4,029,882	3,586,540
26,023	13,773	12,250	51,294	26,003	25,291	60,431	33,458	32,975	13,662	7,006	6,856	1,201,055	648,614	552,441
66,170	36,597	29,573	156,466	77,405	79,061	76,612	39,977	39,635	45,996	22,077	23,919	1,784,620	911,667	872,953
581,870	288,860	303,010	87,571	43,787	43,884	124,180	60,820	63,360	19,221	9,269	9,952	2,007,751	1,041,004	966,747
848,494	417,252	431,242	9,589	4,907	4,682	3,852	3,800	3,800	301,905	138,734	163,171	370,787	199,950	170,837
97,008	46,426	50,582	10,286	5,306	4,980	14,422	7,727	6,695	6,145	3,181	2,964	370,787	199,950	170,837
143,656	69,269	74,387	53,969	26,968	26,998	52,968	26,098	26,870	17,192	8,620	8,572	827,415	439,184	388,231
107,230	51,657	55,573	110,026	53,969	56,057	66,660	33,142	33,518	35,744	17,452	18,292	1,173,039	621,329	551,710
243,376	121,608	121,768	182,211	89,095	93,116	293,401	142,620	151,881	94,575	44,954	49,621	12,134,740	6,235,994	5,898,746
38,807	19,271	19,536	182,211	89,095	93,116	293,401	142,620	151,881	94,575	44,954	49,621	12,134,740	6,235,994	5,898,746
205,069	102,387	102,782	152,132	72,784	79,348	152,694	73,296	79,398	56,374	26,527	29,847	6,581,012	3,317,992	3,263,020
454,059	225,086	228,973	72,784	36,348	36,436	152,694	73,296	79,398	56,374	26,527	29,847	6,581,012	3,317,992	3,263,020
58,627	29,312	29,315	80,620	40,042	40,578	80,620	40,042	40,578	19,137	9,084	10,053	1,704,391	875,937	828,454
30,470	15,171	15,299	13,942	6,971	7,000	13,942	6,971	7,000	13,939	6,451	7,488	1,730,821	878,941	851,880
28,157	14,080	14,077	25,476	12,858	12,618	25,476	12,858	12,618	9,609	4,705	4,904	1,641,696	826,878	814,818
53,531	26,849	26,682	41,094	20,547	20,547	41,094	20,547	20,547	13,719	6,287	7,432	1,464,104	741,241	722,863
53,531	26,849	26,682	219,174	109,427	109,747	140,707	68,724	71,983	38,201	18,427	19,774	5,608,728	2,918,002	2,690,726
53,531	26,849	26,682	27,282	13,575	13,707	28,676	13,812	14,864	3,590	1,737	1,853	1,084,973	529,541	505,432
341,901	165,716	176,185	33,056	16,046	17,010	14,525	7,188	7,337	6,412	2,857	3,555	1,219,264	629,950	589,314
155,233	78,920	76,313	20,043	10,771	9,272	9,272	4,636	4,636	2,857	1,428	1,428	208,030	104,015	94,015
90,426	45,213	45,213	138,793	69,396	69,396	97,506	47,724	49,782	28,109	13,533	14,576	278,588	139,294	139,294
96,242	48,068	48,174	233,701	124,165	109,536	151,072	79,378	71,694	82,908	43,853	39,055	2,590,439	1,438,273	1,097,165
58,627	29,312	29,315	90,987	45,485	45,502	82,065	41,032	41,032	16,895	8,447	8,447	900,209	450,104	450,104
30,470	15,171	15,299	85,153	42,576	42,577	82,065	41,032	41,032	16,895	8,447	8,447	900,209	450,104	450,104
28,157	14,080	14,077	22,294	11,147	11,147	22,294	11,147	11,147	2,778	1,389	1,389	170,562	85,281	85,281
53,531	26,849	26,682	33,540	16,770	16,770	33,540	16,770	16,770	14,117	7,058	7,058	161,772	80,886	80,886
53,531	26,849	26,682	16,313	8,156	8,156	16,313	8,156	8,156	9,876	4,938	4,938	188,682	94,341	94,341
53,531	26,849	26,682	16,313	8,156	8,156	16,313	8,156	8,156	9,876	4,938	4,938	188,682	94,341	94,341
341,901	165,716	176,185	126,401	63,200	63,200	126,401	63,200	63,200	56,187	28,093	28,093	1,357,196	678,598	678,598
155,233	78,920	76,313	10,049	5,024	5,024	10,049	5,024	5,024	10,482	5,241	5,241	831,927	415,963	415,963
90,426	45,213	45,213	8,381	4,190	4,190	8,381	4,190	4,190	13,176	6,588	6,588	151,289	75,644	75,644
96,242	48,068	48,174	107,971	53,984	53,984	107,971	53,984	53,984	32,829	16,414	16,414	480,804	240,402	240,402



## SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXXIV.—CLASSIFICATION, BY SEX, OF THE POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES WHICH HAD AT

STATE OR TERRITORY.		POPULATION: 1890.								
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Living in cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants in 1900 and 1890.			Living in cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants in 1890 and in 1900 having—		
					Total.	Male.	Female.	At least 100,000 inhabitants.		
								Total.	Male.	Female.
1	Continental United States.....	62,947,714	32,237,101	30,710,613	22,364,212	11,182,584	11,181,628	10,702,584	5,356,048	5,346,536
2	North Atlantic division.....	17,406,969	8,680,657	8,726,312	10,637,043	5,249,294	5,437,749	5,695,354	2,809,012	2,886,342
3	New England.....	4,700,749	2,313,759	2,386,990	3,299,103	1,602,518	1,696,585	820,974	399,769	421,205
4	Maine.....	661,086	332,590	328,496	254,431	123,948	130,483			
5	New Hampshire.....	376,530	186,566	189,964	174,563	83,713	91,150			
6	Vermont.....	332,422	169,327	163,095	72,170	35,809	36,361			
7	Massachusetts.....	2,238,947	1,087,713	1,151,234	1,980,784	959,173	1,021,611	607,530	295,763	311,767
8	Rhode Island.....	345,506	168,025	177,481	322,337	156,175	166,162	132,146	63,569	68,577
9	Connecticut.....	745,258	369,538	375,720	494,518	243,700	250,818	81,298	40,487	40,861
10	Southern North Atlantic.....	12,706,220	6,366,898	6,339,322	7,387,940	3,646,776	3,741,164	4,874,380	2,409,243	2,465,137
11	New York.....	6,003,174	2,979,090	3,023,484	3,980,302	1,952,092	2,028,210	2,985,117	1,473,363	1,511,754
12	New Jersey.....	1,444,933	720,819	724,114	879,619	434,509	445,110	428,180	209,301	213,879
13	Pennsylvania.....	5,258,118	2,666,389	2,591,724	2,528,019	1,260,175	1,267,844	1,466,083	726,579	739,504
14	South Atlantic division.....	8,857,922	4,418,771	4,439,151	1,709,462	819,705	889,757	664,831	315,698	349,133
15	Northern South Atlantic.....	3,860,049	1,925,411	1,934,638	1,151,986	552,754	599,232	664,831	315,698	349,133
16	Delaware.....	168,498	85,573	82,920	68,502	34,337	34,165			
17	Maryland.....	1,042,390	515,691	526,699	495,702	235,458	260,244	434,439	206,114	228,325
18	District of Columbia.....	230,392	109,584	120,808	230,392	109,584	120,808	230,392	109,584	120,808
19	Virginia.....	1,655,980	824,278	831,702	276,025	133,010	143,015			
20	West Virginia.....	702,794	390,285	372,509	81,365	40,365	41,000			
21	Southern South Atlantic.....	4,997,873	2,493,360	2,504,513	557,476	266,951	290,525			
22	North Carolina.....	1,617,949	799,151	818,798	112,852	58,929	53,923			
23	South Carolina.....	1,151,149	572,837	578,312	112,650	53,190	59,460			
24	Georgia.....	1,837,353	919,925	917,428	257,472	122,298	135,174			
25	Florida.....	391,422	201,947	189,475	74,502	37,539	36,963			
26	North Central division.....	22,410,417	11,618,590	10,791,827	7,323,945	3,719,435	3,604,510	3,418,631	1,750,003	1,668,628
27	Eastern North Central.....	13,478,805	6,916,423	6,561,882	5,042,747	2,539,219	2,503,528	2,343,475	1,186,210	1,157,265
28	Ohio.....	3,672,829	1,855,748	1,816,581	1,487,140	739,590	747,550	727,845	363,434	364,411
29	Indiana.....	2,192,404	1,118,847	1,074,057	683,991	290,918	293,073	105,436	52,303	53,133
30	Illinois.....	3,826,352	1,972,309	1,854,043	1,697,247	865,533	831,714	1,099,582	568,402	531,180
31	Michigan.....	2,093,890	1,091,781	1,002,109	716,837	362,870	353,967	205,876	101,298	104,578
32	Wisconsin.....	1,693,330	878,238	815,092	557,532	280,308	277,224	204,468	100,793	103,695
33	Western North Central.....	8,932,112	4,702,167	4,229,945	2,281,198	1,180,216	1,100,982	1,075,156	563,793	511,363
34	Minnesota.....	1,810,283	699,355	610,928	439,681	233,489	206,192	297,894	157,204	140,690
35	Iowa.....	1,912,297	994,667	917,630	499,965	201,452	198,513			
36	Missouri.....	2,679,185	1,385,239	1,293,946	846,862	431,701	415,161	636,810	326,481	310,329
37	North Dakota.....	190,939	105,639	85,344	10,643	5,617	5,026			
38	South Dakota.....	348,600	189,913	158,687	25,320	13,400	11,920			
39	Nebraska.....	1,062,656	574,707	487,949	201,641	159,865	131,776	140,452	80,108	60,344
40	Kansas.....	1,428,108	752,647	675,461	287,086	134,692	152,394			
41	South Central division.....	11,170,137	5,699,424	5,470,713	1,522,488	751,992	770,496	467,663	224,567	243,096
42	Eastern South Central.....	6,429,154	3,241,635	3,187,519	811,891	396,962	414,929	225,624	111,100	114,524
43	Kentucky.....	1,858,635	942,758	915,877	350,713	174,119	182,594	161,129	78,612	82,517
44	Tennessee.....	1,767,518	891,585	875,933	285,676	117,177	118,498	64,495	32,488	32,007
45	Alabama.....	1,518,401	757,605	755,796	149,537	72,982	76,555			
46	Mississippi.....	1,289,600	649,637	639,913	59,966	32,784	27,182			
47	Western South Central.....	4,740,983	2,457,789	2,283,194	710,597	355,080	355,517	242,039	113,467	128,572
48	Louisiana.....	1,118,588	559,351	559,237	233,845	133,979	149,866	242,039	113,467	128,572
49	Arkansas.....	1,128,211	585,787	542,424	73,159	37,248	35,911			
50	Indian Territory.....	180,182	96,586	83,596						
51	Oklahoma.....	78,475	43,509	34,966	6,939	4,243	2,696			
52	Texas.....	2,235,627	1,172,556	1,062,971	346,654	179,560	167,094			
53	Western division.....	3,102,269	1,819,659	1,282,610	1,121,274	642,158	479,116	456,105	256,768	199,337
54	Rocky Mountain.....	867,558	513,882	343,676	245,134	144,866	100,268	106,713	60,744	45,969
55	Montana.....	142,924	93,117	49,807	38,787	24,982	13,805			
56	Idaho.....	88,548	58,346	30,202						
57	Wyoming.....	62,555	40,258	22,302						
58	Colorado.....	413,249	245,765	167,484	174,893	101,070	73,823	106,713	60,744	45,969
59	New Mexico.....	160,282	86,401	73,881	9,970	5,278	4,692			
60	Basin and Plateau.....	346,377	192,749	153,628	95,531	52,188	43,343			
61	Arizona.....	88,243	50,743	37,500	8,302	4,772	3,530			
62	Utah.....	210,779	111,975	98,804	75,155	40,413	34,742			
63	Nevada.....	47,355	30,081	17,274	12,074	6,998	5,076			
64	Pacific.....	1,883,334	1,108,028	780,306	780,609	445,609	335,000	349,392	196,024	153,368
65	Washington.....	357,232	221,566	135,666	124,410	79,620	44,790			
66	Oregon.....	317,704	183,688	134,021	69,432	42,759	26,673			
67	California.....	1,213,398	702,779	510,619	586,767	323,280	263,587	349,392	196,024	153,368

LEAST 2,500 INHABITANTS IN 1890 AND WERE WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE IN 1900: 1890.

POPULATION: 1890—continued.														
Living in cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants in 1890 and in 1900 having—												Living outside of cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants in 1900 and 1890.		
25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.			8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.			4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants.			2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants.					
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
4,177,671	2,101,540	2,076,131	4,025,149	2,007,671	2,017,478	2,452,975	1,216,758	1,236,217	1,005,833	500,567	505,266	40,583,502	21,054,517	19,528,985
1,904,671	927,744	976,927	1,696,271	828,784	867,487	978,522	481,711	496,811	412,225	202,043	210,182	6,719,926	3,431,363	3,288,563
918,043	440,740	477,303	797,283	385,887	411,396	528,572	259,774	268,798	234,231	116,348	117,883	1,401,646	711,241	690,405
36,425	16,994	19,431	101,028	48,646	52,382	78,841	39,346	39,495	38,137	18,962	19,175	406,655	208,642	198,013
44,126	19,864	24,262	80,888	39,529	41,359	27,269	13,054	14,215	22,580	11,266	11,314	201,667	102,853	98,814
			26,975	13,435	13,540	27,775	13,618	14,257	17,420	8,856	8,564	260,252	133,518	126,734
641,768	308,147	333,621	375,665	180,338	195,327	261,259	128,334	132,925	94,562	46,591	47,971	258,163	128,540	129,623
48,463	22,937	25,526	82,184	40,469	41,715	47,542	23,227	24,315	12,002	5,973	6,029	23,169	11,850	11,319
147,261	72,798	74,463	130,643	63,470	67,073	85,886	42,296	43,591	49,530	24,700	24,830	251,740	125,838	125,902
986,628	487,004	499,624	898,988	442,897	456,091	449,950	221,937	228,013	177,994	85,695	92,299	5,318,280	2,720,122	2,598,158
343,577	165,568	178,009	425,180	203,616	221,564	162,857	79,574	83,283	63,571	29,971	33,600	2,022,872	1,027,598	995,274
242,299	121,332	120,967	128,608	62,937	65,731	61,001	28,972	32,029	24,471	11,967	12,504	565,314	286,310	279,004
400,752	200,104	200,648	345,140	176,344	168,796	226,092	113,391	112,701	89,962	43,757	46,195	2,730,094	1,406,214	1,323,880
426,890	203,999	222,891	369,774	180,886	188,888	170,859	80,757	90,102	77,608	38,365	39,243	7,148,460	3,599,066	3,549,394
212,212	102,596	109,616	174,057	85,431	88,626	50,007	27,975	31,032	41,879	21,054	20,825	2,708,063	1,372,637	1,335,426
61,431	30,814	30,617	38,644	18,455	20,189	10,901	5,266	5,635	7,071	3,523	3,548	99,391	51,236	48,155
									11,718	5,623	6,095	546,683	280,233	266,450
116,259	54,843	61,416	110,155	54,291	55,864	29,091	13,368	15,723	20,520	10,508	10,012	1,379,955	691,288	688,667
34,522	16,939	17,583	25,258	12,685	12,573	19,015	9,341	9,674	2,570	1,400	1,170	681,429	349,920	331,509
214,178	101,403	112,775	195,717	95,455	100,262	111,852	52,782	59,070	35,729	17,311	18,418	4,440,397	2,226,409	2,213,988
54,955	25,605	29,350	73,704	35,617	38,087	29,277	13,677	15,600	9,871	4,635	5,236	1,505,097	745,222	759,875
142,022	67,395	74,627	29,504	14,305	15,199	28,191	13,280	14,911	8,661	4,085	4,576	1,085,499	519,147	566,352
17,201	8,403	8,798	57,147	27,312	29,835	49,642	23,501	26,141	8,661	4,085	4,576	1,579,581	797,632	781,949
			85,862	41,221	44,641	4,742	2,324	2,418	17,197	8,591	8,606	316,520	164,408	152,112
1,074,141	552,757	521,384	1,508,187	761,069	747,118	977,335	485,222	492,113	345,651	170,384	175,267	15,086,472	7,899,155	7,187,317
713,938	361,520	352,418	1,149,963	580,357	569,606	614,896	308,088	311,808	220,445	108,044	112,401	8,435,558	4,377,204	4,058,354
180,125	90,283	89,842	805,613	152,038	153,580	198,969	97,046	101,923	74,583	36,789	37,794	2,185,189	1,116,158	1,069,031
138,185	69,401	68,784	185,681	93,504	92,177	117,063	57,198	59,865	37,626	18,512	19,114	1,608,418	827,429	780,989
159,498	81,198	78,300	261,835	129,713	132,122	128,157	62,998	65,159	47,907	23,222	24,685	2,129,105	1,136,776	1,022,329
165,237	78,598	76,639	222,412	116,191	106,221	107,069	53,622	53,447	26,243	13,161	13,082	1,377,063	728,911	648,152
80,928	42,040	38,883	174,417	88,911	85,506	63,638	32,224	31,414	34,086	16,360	17,726	1,135,798	597,930	537,868
800,178	191,237	108,936	358,224	180,712	177,512	362,489	182,134	180,395	125,206	62,340	62,866	6,650,914	3,621,951	3,028,963
83,115	20,975	12,140	45,992	23,632	22,360	49,534	24,678	24,856	13,146	7,000	6,146	870,602	465,866	404,736
184,576	95,201	89,375	117,178	58,328	58,850	59,203	28,847	30,356	19,008	19,076	19,932	1,512,332	793,215	719,117
9,943	5,340	4,603	76,756	39,126	37,630	105,266	51,925	53,941	18,067	8,829	9,258	1,832,323	953,538	878,785
			5,664	2,866	2,798	4,979	2,701	2,228				180,340	100,022	80,318
			10,177	5,595	4,582	9,433	4,953	4,480	5,710	2,852	2,858	323,280	176,518	146,767
63,216	34,087	29,129				78,515	36,810	35,205	14,458	7,860	7,098	771,015	414,842	356,173
69,323	35,634	33,689	102,457	51,165	51,292	60,509	30,670	29,839	34,797	17,223	17,574	1,161,022	617,955	543,067
472,127	237,691	234,436	283,136	142,065	141,071	214,911	106,887	108,024	84,651	40,732	43,869	9,647,649	4,947,432	4,700,217
290,796	142,195	148,601	124,840	60,295	64,545	119,564	59,111	60,458	51,067	24,261	26,806	5,617,263	2,844,673	2,772,590
83,856	40,431	43,425	47,164	23,184	23,980	46,569	23,211	23,358	17,995	8,681	9,314	1,501,922	768,639	733,283
127,803	63,804	63,999	17,963	8,645	9,318	12,855	6,436	6,419	12,559	5,804	6,755	1,531,843	774,408	757,435
79,137	37,960	41,177	25,615	12,520	13,095	36,483	18,241	18,242	8,302	4,211	4,091	1,363,864	684,673	679,191
			34,098	16,946	18,152	23,657	11,223	12,434	12,211	5,565	6,646	1,219,634	616,953	602,681
181,331	95,496	85,835	158,296	81,770	76,526	95,347	47,776	47,571	33,584	16,521	17,063	4,030,386	2,102,759	1,927,627
25,874	12,962	12,912	22,457	11,126	11,331	16,127	7,798	8,329	3,222	1,588	1,634	834,743	425,372	409,371
			29,349	15,429	13,920	11,659	5,802	5,857	6,277	3,055	3,222	1,055,062	543,589	506,513
			6,939	4,243	2,696							180,182	96,586	83,596
155,457	82,534	72,923	99,551	50,972	48,579	67,561	34,176	33,385	24,085	11,878	12,207	1,688,873	992,996	895,877
300,342	179,349	120,993	167,781	94,867	72,914	111,348	62,181	49,167	85,098	48,993	36,705	1,980,995	1,177,501	803,494
85,281	22,926	12,355	61,390	36,593	24,797	25,655	14,457	11,198	16,095	9,646	6,449	622,424	374,516	247,908
10,723	7,169	3,554	21,788	13,800	7,988	3,426	2,214	1,212	2,850	1,799	1,051	104,137	68,135	36,002
24,558	15,757	8,801	18,078	10,742	7,336	3,406	2,299	1,107	18,245	7,847	5,398	88,548	53,246	35,302
			21,624	12,051	9,473	8,853	4,671	4,182	12,211			27,212	13,856	13,356
44,843	24,322	20,521	14,889	8,234	6,655	21,589	11,604	9,985	14,210	8,023	6,187	250,846	140,566	110,280
44,843	24,322	20,521	14,889	8,234	6,655	8,302	4,772	3,530				79,941	45,971	33,970
						9,724	4,950	4,772				135,624	71,662	64,062
						3,563	2,058	1,505				35,281	23,083	12,248
220,218	132,101	88,117	91,502	50,040	41,462	64,104	36,120	27,984	55,393	31,324	24,069	1,107,725	662,419	445,306
98,765	53,024	45,741	4,709	2,574	2,135	8,135	5,879	2,256	12,801	8,143	4,658	282,822	141,946	90,876
46,385	29,051	17,334	6,184	4,254	1,930	5,110	2,955	2,155	11,753	6,499	5,254	248,272	140,924	107,348
76,068	40,026	35,042	80,609	43,212	37,397	50,859	27,286	23,573	30,839	16,682	14,157	626,631	379,549	247,082

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.						POPULATION AT LEAST 5 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.					
	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.			In smaller cities or country districts.			In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.			In smaller cities or country districts.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Continental United States.....	2,064,790	1,033,836	1,020,954	7,116,838	3,599,776	3,516,062	17,668,622	8,777,062	8,886,460	49,160,425	25,405,774	23,754,651
North Atlantic division.....	1,100,319	552,820	547,499	1,144,002	576,186	567,816	8,998,377	4,430,512	4,567,865	9,803,997	4,965,359	4,838,638
New England.....	241,133	120,940	120,193	313,121	157,160	155,961	2,076,925	1,008,077	1,068,848	2,960,838	1,477,619	1,483,219
Maine.....	4,292	2,105	2,187	61,398	30,842	30,556	45,858	21,609	24,244	582,923	296,439	286,484
New Hampshire.....	6,120	2,981	3,139	32,111	16,097	16,014	50,867	23,622	27,245	322,490	162,679	159,811
Vermont.....	170,907	85,817	85,090	82,862	41,536	41,326	1,466,257	708,913	757,344	1,016,852	516,002	500,850
Massachusetts.....	24,596	12,307	12,289	111,830	55,956	55,874	218,436	105,331	113,105	166,668	83,411	83,257
Rhode Island.....	85,218	42,609	42,609	56,574	28,282	28,292	295,512	148,602	146,910	521,116	259,700	261,416
Connecticut.....	859,186	431,880	427,306	880,881	419,026	411,855	6,921,452	3,422,435	3,499,017	6,848,159	3,487,740	3,355,419
Southern North Atlantic.....	498,451	250,670	247,781	255,039	128,454	126,585	3,958,682	1,951,758	2,006,924	2,556,822	1,283,898	1,272,924
New York.....	104,960	52,822	52,138	101,486	51,144	50,342	801,787	398,880	402,907	875,430	438,914	436,522
New Jersey.....	255,775	128,388	127,387	474,356	239,428	234,928	2,161,083	1,071,797	1,089,286	2,403,901	1,204,928	1,198,973
Pennsylvania.....	122,974	61,524	61,450	1,324,605	667,507	657,098	1,179,554	558,630	620,924	7,816,347	3,934,934	3,881,413
South Atlantic division.....	97,540	48,797	48,743	464,510	234,898	229,612	937,195	446,521	490,674	2,965,236	1,510,360	1,454,876
Northern South Atlantic.....	7,644	3,762	3,882	12,152	6,127	6,025	68,864	34,621	34,243	96,075	49,648	46,427
Delaware.....	50,517	25,157	25,360	84,067	42,396	41,671	458,440	218,123	240,317	585,020	303,599	281,421
Maryland.....	23,150	11,683	11,467	288,727	118,968	117,759	255,568	120,321	135,247	1,485,783	744,289	741,494
District of Columbia.....	12,328	6,179	6,149	181,564	97,407	84,157	119,846	56,461	63,385	412,824	212,875	200,949
Virginia.....	3,901	2,016	1,885	860,095	432,609	427,486	34,977	16,995	17,982	788,358	412,874	375,484
West Virginia.....	25,484	12,727	12,707	283,712	143,488	140,224	242,350	112,109	130,250	4,851,111	2,424,574	2,426,537
Southern South Atlantic.....	5,286	2,644	2,642	188,365	93,380	94,985	50,521	22,948	27,573	1,610,098	795,189	814,909
North Carolina.....	17,408	8,686	8,722	308,065	154,813	153,252	166,149	76,841	89,308	1,086,144	539,923	546,221
Georgia.....	2,740	1,397	1,343	69,958	35,428	34,530	25,689	12,320	13,369	1,724,709	863,361	861,348
Florida.....	683,807</											

TABLE XXXV.—POPULATION UNDER AND AT LEAST 5 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY SEX, IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS AND IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.				POPULATION AT LEAST 5 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.			
	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.		In smaller cities or country districts.		In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.		In smaller cities or country districts.	
	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.
Continental United States.....	50.3	49.7	50.6	49.4	49.7	50.3	51.7	48.3
North Atlantic division.....	50.2	49.8	50.4	49.6	49.2	50.8	50.6	49.4
New England.....	50.2	49.8	50.2	49.8	48.5	51.5	49.9	50.1
Maine.....	49.0	51.0	50.2	49.8	47.1	52.9	50.9	49.1
New Hampshire.....	48.7	51.3	50.1	49.9	46.4	53.6	50.4	49.6
Vermont.....	50.2	49.8	50.3	49.7	48.3	51.7	48.9	51.1
Massachusetts.....	50.0	50.0	50.2	49.8	48.2	51.8	50.0	50.0
Rhode Island.....	50.3	49.7	50.0	50.0	50.3	49.7	49.8	50.2
Connecticut.....	50.3	49.7	50.4	49.6	49.4	50.6	51.0	49.0
Southern North Atlantic.....	50.3	49.7	50.4	49.6	49.3	50.7	50.2	49.8
New York.....	50.3	49.7	50.4	49.6	49.7	50.3	50.1	49.9
New Jersey.....	50.2	49.8	50.5	49.5	49.6	50.4	51.7	48.3
Pennsylvania.....	50.0	50.0	50.4	49.6	47.4	52.6	50.3	49.7
South Atlantic division.....	50.0	50.0	50.4	49.6	47.6	52.4	50.9	49.1
Northern South Atlantic.....	50.0	50.0	50.6	49.4	47.6	52.4	50.9	49.1
Delaware.....	49.2	50.8	50.4	49.6	50.3	49.7	51.7	48.3
Maryland.....	49.8	50.2	50.4	49.6	47.6	52.4	51.0	49.0
District of Columbia.....	50.5	49.5	50.3	49.7	47.1	52.9	50.1	49.9
Virginia.....	50.1	49.9	50.3	49.7	47.3	52.7	50.1	49.9
West Virginia.....	51.7	48.3	51.2	48.8	48.6	51.4	52.4	47.6
Southern South Atlantic.....	50.0	50.0	50.3	49.7	46.3	53.7	50.0	50.0
North Carolina.....	50.0	50.0	50.1	49.9	45.4	54.6	49.4	50.6
South Carolina.....	49.9	50.1	50.1	49.9	46.2	53.8	50.1	49.9
Georgia.....	51.0	49.0	50.6	49.4	48.0	52.0	52.6	47.4
Florida.....	50.4	49.6	50.7	49.3	50.4	49.6	52.1	47.9
North Central division.....	50.4	49.6	50.6	49.4	50.0	50.0	51.7	48.3
Eastern North Central.....	50.4	49.6	50.6	49.4	50.0	50.0	51.7	48.3
Ohio.....	50.3	49.7	50.7	49.3	49.7	50.3	50.9	49.1
Indiana.....	50.6	49.4	50.8	49.2	49.1	50.9	51.4	48.6
Illinois.....	50.2	49.8	50.5	49.5	50.9	49.1	51.8	48.2
Michigan.....	50.6	49.4	50.6	49.4	48.5	51.5	52.5	47.5
Wisconsin.....	50.7	49.3	50.6	49.4	49.6	50.4	52.2	47.8
Western North Central.....	50.6	49.4	50.8	49.2	51.3	48.7	52.8	47.2
Minnesota.....	50.6	49.4	50.9	49.1	52.1	47.9	54.1	45.9
Iowa.....	50.5	49.5	50.7	49.3	50.0	50.0	52.2	47.8
Western North Central—Continued.								
Missouri.....	50.8	49.2	50.7	49.3	50.9	49.1	51.7	48.3
North Dakota.....	50.8	49.2	50.8	49.2	50.8	49.2	54.3	45.7
South Dakota.....	50.5	49.5	50.7	49.3	54.1	45.9	53.1	46.9
Nebraska.....	50.2	49.8	50.7	49.3	50.4	49.6	52.6	47.4
Kansas.....	50.3	49.7	50.7	49.3	48.4	51.6	51.3	48.7
South Central division.....	50.3	49.7	50.7	49.3	48.5	51.5	50.6	49.4
Eastern South Central.....	50.4	49.6	50.7	49.3	48.5	51.5	50.6	49.4
Kentucky.....	50.2	49.8	50.8	49.2	48.1	51.9	51.2	48.8
Tennessee.....	50.3	49.7	50.9	49.1	49.3	50.7	50.7	49.3
Alabama.....	50.1	49.9	50.6	49.4	47.9	52.1	50.2	49.8
Mississippi.....	50.2	49.8	50.5	49.5	50.4	49.6	50.4	49.6
Western South Central.....	50.2	49.8	50.7	49.3	48.4	51.6	52.1	47.9
Louisiana.....	50.2	49.8	50.5	49.5	47.1	52.9	51.1	48.9
Arkansas.....	50.9	49.1	50.5	49.5	50.2	49.8	51.7	48.3
Indian Territory.....	50.4	49.6	50.4	49.6	53.8	46.2	54.4	45.6
Oklahoma.....	50.1	49.9	50.8	49.2	49.9	50.1	52.1	47.9
Texas.....	50.8	49.2	50.8	49.2	54.2	45.8	57.7	42.3
Western division.....	50.8	49.2	50.8	49.2	54.2	45.8	57.7	42.3
Rocky Mountain.....	51.0	49.0	50.7	49.3	52.1	47.9	58.7	41.3
Montana.....	49.5	50.5	50.7	49.3	60.7	39.3	63.3	36.7
Idaho.....	51.2	48.8	51.2	48.8	58.7	41.3	64.4	35.6
Wyoming.....	50.9	49.1	50.9	49.1	57.3	42.7	63.8	36.2
Colorado.....	51.3	48.7	50.5	49.5	50.5	49.5	57.3	42.7
New Mexico.....	50.6	49.4	50.6	49.4	53.8	46.2	57.3	42.7
Basin and Plateau.....	51.0	49.0	51.2	48.8	47.9	52.1	55.5	44.5
Arizona.....	51.5	48.5	51.5	48.5	59.3	40.7	64.4	35.6
Utah.....	51.1	48.9	51.1	48.9	52.1	47.9	58.7	41.3
Nevada.....	51.4	48.6	51.4	48.6	61.4	38.6	64.4	35.6
Pacific.....	50.7	49.3	50.7	49.3	55.1	44.9	57.5	42.5
Washington.....	50.5	49.5	51.0	49.0	61.3	38.7	68.8	31.2
Oregon.....	51.2	48.8	50.6	49.4	59.3	40.7	66.3	33.7
California.....	50.6	49.4	50.6	49.4	52.6	47.4	57.5	42.5

## SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXXVI.—MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION, BY PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND FOR MAIN AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

DIVISION.	POPULATION.							
	1900		1890				1880	
			Total. <sup>1</sup>		General enumeration. <sup>2</sup>			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Continental United States.....	38,816,448	37,178,127	32,237,101	30,710,613	32,067,880	30,554,370	25,518,820	24,636,968
New England hills.....	5,081,974	5,178,179	4,108,084	4,220,585	4,107,405	4,219,927	3,406,574	3,554,599
Coast lowlands.....	938,699	927,253	727,549	729,187	727,400	728,952	625,286	642,640
Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river).....	3,217,201	3,210,434	2,719,706	2,717,699	2,719,705	2,717,699	2,318,394	2,348,278
Piedmont region.....	3,369,547	3,439,566	2,885,267	2,951,906	2,885,265	2,951,906	2,462,842	2,564,926
Appalachian valley.....	2,260,992	2,238,080	1,884,989	1,858,515	1,884,989	1,858,515	1,517,410	1,538,049
Allegheny plateau.....	3,120,137	2,960,109	2,623,608	2,515,671	2,622,424	2,514,709	2,163,429	2,131,242
Lake region.....	4,918,303	4,652,912	3,893,502	3,616,772	3,886,270	3,609,534	2,744,947	2,554,910
Interior timbered region.....	4,119,189	4,010,571	3,687,074	3,604,449	3,687,062	3,604,448	3,340,029	3,267,005
Mississippi alluvial region.....	681,749	595,345	511,666	478,392	511,666	478,392	405,334	381,212
Prairie region.....	6,915,549	6,385,421	5,839,680	5,331,113	5,785,514	5,281,783	4,484,286	4,058,978
Ozark hills.....	621,772	582,108	493,371	461,284	493,371	461,284	403,942	388,202
Coastal plain (west of the Mississippi river).....	1,016,554	958,123	784,995	734,079	784,960	734,078	599,032	563,062
Great plains.....	577,115	476,604	467,709	355,167	462,472	349,106	151,148	95,877
Rocky mountains.....	346,476	246,496	251,846	162,130	247,449	157,749	168,038	89,261
Columbian mesas.....	208,786	152,972	139,610	97,493	137,085	94,747	52,897	31,309
Great basin.....	199,040	176,305	170,449	136,620	168,002	134,196	138,898	102,181
Plateau region.....	117,356	84,313	82,728	58,374	64,273	39,821	32,703	15,082
Pacific valley.....	579,839	415,524	481,341	314,357	479,910	313,017	293,732	181,933
Coast ranges.....	581,170	498,822	484,027	366,870	480,429	363,380	309,899	228,217
North Atlantic division.....	10,524,877	10,521,818	8,680,657	8,726,312	8,677,798	8,723,747	7,160,622	7,346,785
New England hills.....	5,081,974	5,178,179	4,108,084	4,220,585	4,107,405	4,219,927	3,406,574	3,554,599
Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river).....	218,104	217,815	185,489	185,170	185,489	185,170	151,757	153,201
Piedmont region.....	1,094,472	1,118,092	917,572	939,470	917,572	939,470	754,473	794,681
Appalachian valley.....	1,433,906	1,413,189	1,161,737	1,142,280	1,161,737	1,142,280	924,205	932,843
Allegheny plateau.....	2,129,616	2,021,607	1,828,482	1,758,504	1,827,398	1,757,542	1,534,562	1,515,680
Lake region.....	566,805	572,936	479,293	480,303	478,197	479,358	389,051	395,781
New England.....	2,763,796	2,828,221	2,313,759	2,386,990	2,313,755	2,386,990	1,958,723	2,051,806
New England hills.....	2,763,796	2,828,221	2,313,759	2,386,990	2,313,755	2,386,990	1,958,723	2,051,806
Southern North Atlantic.....	7,761,081	7,693,597	6,366,898	6,339,322	6,364,043	6,336,757	5,201,899	5,294,979
New England hills.....	2,318,178	2,349,958	1,794,325	1,833,595	1,793,650	1,832,937	1,447,851	1,502,793
Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river).....	218,104	217,815	185,489	185,170	185,489	185,170	151,757	153,201
Piedmont region.....	1,094,472	1,118,092	917,572	939,470	917,572	939,470	754,473	794,681
Appalachian valley.....	1,433,906	1,413,189	1,161,737	1,142,280	1,161,737	1,142,280	924,205	932,843
Allegheny plateau.....	2,129,616	2,021,607	1,828,482	1,758,504	1,827,398	1,757,542	1,534,562	1,515,680
Lake region.....	566,805	572,936	479,293	480,303	478,197	479,358	389,051	395,781
South Atlantic division.....	5,222,595	5,220,885	4,418,771	4,439,151	4,418,769	4,439,151	3,757,698	3,839,499
Coast lowlands.....	550,504	534,884	424,590	416,948	424,590	416,948	361,412	371,869
Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river).....	1,654,805	1,654,683	1,406,552	1,405,303	1,406,552	1,405,303	1,162,153	1,180,444
Piedmont region.....	1,947,754	2,004,820	1,704,010	1,756,622	1,704,008	1,756,622	1,510,094	1,566,640
Appalachian valley.....	574,062	573,522	505,837	503,329	505,837	503,329	425,014	432,831
Allegheny plateau.....	495,470	452,976	377,782	356,949	377,782	356,949	299,025	288,215
Northern South Atlantic.....	2,240,576	2,223,905	1,925,411	1,934,638	1,925,411	1,934,638	1,679,957	1,710,240
Coast lowlands.....	162,367	151,459	120,071	112,900	120,071	112,900	96,916	96,606
Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river).....	508,275	511,953	454,694	458,578	454,694	458,578	403,108	410,357
Piedmont region.....	737,763	770,566	674,234	709,170	674,234	709,170	625,119	654,708
Appalachian valley.....	336,701	336,951	298,630	297,041	298,630	297,041	255,789	260,354
Allegheny plateau.....	495,470	452,976	377,782	356,949	377,782	356,949	299,025	288,215
Southern South Atlantic.....	2,982,019	2,996,980	2,493,360	2,504,513	2,493,358	2,504,513	2,077,741	2,129,259
Coast lowlands.....	388,187	383,425	304,519	304,048	304,519	304,048	264,496	274,763
Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river).....	1,146,530	1,142,730	951,858	946,725	951,858	946,725	759,045	770,087
Piedmont region.....	1,209,991	1,284,254	1,029,776	1,047,452	1,029,774	1,047,452	884,975	911,932
Appalachian valley.....	237,361	236,571	207,207	206,288	207,207	206,288	169,225	172,477
North Central division.....	13,589,322	12,743,682	11,618,590	10,791,827	11,594,910	10,767,369	9,015,920	8,348,191
Lake region.....	4,351,498	4,079,976	3,414,209	3,136,469	3,408,073	3,130,176	2,855,896	2,159,129
Interior timbered region.....	2,907,942	2,823,745	2,608,284	2,542,396	2,608,272	2,542,395	2,355,184	2,201,896
Mississippi alluvial region.....	50,924	43,775	37,009	32,057	37,009	32,057	28,291	24,594
Prairie region.....	5,788,187	5,356,888	5,126,111	4,697,203	5,119,586	4,690,511	4,062,448	3,689,741
Ozark hills.....	241,572	231,078	212,078	201,279	212,078	201,279	147,229	147,194
Coastal plain (west of the Mississippi river).....	27,586	24,434	18,459	16,803	18,459	16,803	11,917	10,785
Great plains.....	221,663	183,786	202,440	165,620	191,483	164,148	54,955	80,902
Eastern North Central.....	8,177,308	7,808,273	6,916,423	6,561,882	6,913,122	6,558,718	5,753,244	5,453,424
Lake region.....	3,725,213	3,530,052	2,935,546	2,723,001	2,932,258	2,719,838	2,094,890	1,936,288
Interior timbered region.....	2,857,371	2,775,832	2,564,874	2,500,890	2,564,862	2,500,889	2,315,500	2,254,469
Prairie region.....	1,594,724	1,502,389	1,416,003	1,337,991	1,416,002	1,337,991	1,343,354	1,262,717

<sup>1</sup> Figures include population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.<sup>2</sup> Figures exclude population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.



TABLE XXXVI.—MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION, BY PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND FOR MAIN AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1900, 1890, AND 1880—Continued.

DIVISION.	POPULATION.							
	1900		1890				1880	
			Total <sup>1</sup>		General enumeration <sup>2</sup>			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
North Central division—Continued.								
Western North Central.....	5,412,014	4,935,409	4,702,167	4,229,945	4,681,788	4,208,651	3,262,676	2,894,767
Lake region.....	626,285	549,924	478,663	413,468	475,815	410,338	261,506	222,891
Interior timbered region.....	50,571	47,913	43,410	41,506	43,410	41,506	39,684	37,427
Mississippi alluvial region.....	50,924	43,775	37,009	32,057	37,009	32,057	28,291	24,594
Prairie region.....	4,193,463	3,854,499	3,710,108	3,359,212	3,703,534	3,352,520	2,719,094	2,427,024
Ozark hills.....	241,572	231,078	212,078	201,279	212,078	201,279	147,229	141,194
Coastal plain (west of the Mississippi river).....	27,536	24,494	18,459	16,863	18,459	16,863	11,917	10,735
Great plains.....	221,663	183,786	202,440	165,620	191,483	154,148	64,955	30,902
South Central division.....	7,181,922	6,898,125	5,099,424	5,470,713	5,593,877	5,379,016	4,514,546	4,404,825
Coast lowlands.....	388,195	392,369	302,959	312,239	302,810	312,004	263,874	271,271
Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river).....	1,344,292	1,337,596	1,127,665	1,127,226	1,127,664	1,127,226	1,004,484	1,014,633
Piedmont region.....	327,321	316,644	263,685	255,814	263,685	255,814	198,275	203,605
Appalachian valley.....	253,024	251,369	217,415	212,906	217,415	212,906	168,191	172,375
Allegheny plateau.....	495,051	475,526	417,244	400,218	417,244	400,218	329,842	327,347
Interior timbered region.....	1,211,247	1,186,826	1,078,790	1,062,053	1,078,790	1,062,053	984,845	975,109
Mississippi alluvial region.....	580,825	551,570	474,657	446,335	474,657	446,335	377,043	356,618
Prairie region.....	1,127,362	1,028,533	713,569	633,910	665,978	591,272	421,898	369,237
Ozark hills.....	380,200	351,030	281,293	259,955	223,522	211,132	156,713	147,008
Coastal plain (west of the Mississippi river).....	989,018	933,689	766,536	717,276	766,501	717,275	587,115	552,327
Great plains.....	65,708	56,040	42,720	33,296	42,720	33,296	17,547	11,549
Rocky mountains.....	19,679	16,593	12,891	9,485	12,891	9,485	4,779	3,746
Eastern South Central.....	3,809,666	3,738,091	3,241,635	3,187,519	3,241,486	3,187,284	2,791,073	2,798,478
Coast lowlands.....	62,609	62,726	45,582	47,380	45,433	47,145	38,615	40,582
Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river).....	1,275,676	1,270,988	1,071,119	1,072,153	1,071,119	1,072,153	958,233	968,492
Piedmont region.....	327,321	316,644	263,685	255,814	263,685	255,814	198,275	203,605
Appalachian valley.....	253,024	251,369	217,415	212,906	217,415	212,906	168,191	172,375
Allegheny plateau.....	495,051	475,526	417,244	400,218	417,244	400,218	329,842	327,347
Interior timbered region.....	1,211,247	1,186,826	1,078,790	1,062,053	1,078,790	1,062,053	984,845	975,109
Mississippi alluvial region.....	184,738	174,012	147,800	136,995	147,800	136,995	118,672	105,908
Western South Central.....	3,872,256	3,160,034	2,457,789	2,283,194	2,392,391	2,191,732	1,722,873	1,611,347
Coast lowlands.....	325,586	329,643	257,377	264,859	257,377	264,859	225,259	220,689
Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river).....	85,616	86,948	56,546	55,073	56,545	55,073	46,251	46,141
Mississippi alluvial region.....	396,087	377,558	326,857	309,340	326,857	309,340	263,371	250,650
Prairie region.....	1,127,362	1,028,533	713,569	633,910	665,978	591,272	421,898	369,237
Ozark hills.....	380,200	351,030	281,293	259,955	223,522	211,132	156,713	147,008
Coastal plain (west of the Mississippi river).....	989,018	933,689	766,536	717,276	766,501	717,275	587,115	552,327
Great plains.....	65,708	56,040	42,720	33,296	42,720	33,296	17,547	11,549
Rocky mountains.....	19,679	16,593	12,891	9,485	12,891	9,485	4,779	3,746
Western division.....	2,297,732	1,793,617	1,819,659	1,282,610	1,782,526	1,245,087	1,070,034	697,008
Great plains.....	289,744	235,778	222,549	156,251	218,269	151,662	78,646	58,426
Rocky mountains.....	326,797	229,903	228,965	152,645	234,558	148,258	168,259	85,515
Columbian mesas.....	208,786	152,972	139,610	97,493	137,085	94,747	62,897	31,809
Great basin.....	199,040	176,305	170,449	136,620	168,002	134,196	138,898	102,181
Plateau region.....	117,856	84,313	82,728	58,374	84,278	59,821	82,703	15,082
Pacific valley.....	579,839	415,524	481,341	314,357	479,910	313,017	298,782	181,933
Coast ranges.....	581,170	498,822	484,027	366,870	480,429	363,380	309,899	228,217
Rocky Mountain.....	700,953	531,689	518,882	348,676	506,817	336,223	257,774	148,676
Great plains.....	289,744	235,778	222,549	156,251	218,269	151,662	78,646	58,426
Rocky mountains.....	312,133	220,842	239,689	149,305	230,756	146,258	162,287	85,242
Columbian mesas.....	52,424	40,706	31,249	22,138	30,394	21,237	9,129	4,820
Great basin.....	14,961	12,725	7,579	6,639	6,802	6,074	5,704	4,495
Plateau region.....	31,691	21,638	23,816	14,143	20,596	10,922	2,008	693
Basin and Plateau.....	239,065	202,930	192,749	153,628	176,248	137,038	144,730	101,939
Great basin.....	153,420	140,255	133,837	109,397	132,671	108,209	114,035	87,550
Plateau region.....	85,645	62,675	58,912	44,231	43,577	28,829	30,695	14,389
Pacific.....	1,357,694	1,058,998	1,108,028	780,306	1,099,461	771,826	667,580	447,048
Rocky mountains.....	14,664	9,061	5,266	3,340	3,802	2,006	972	273
Columbian mesas.....	151,362	112,266	108,361	75,355	106,691	73,510	43,768	25,489
Great basin.....	30,659	23,325	29,033	20,384	23,629	19,913	19,159	10,136
Pacific valley.....	579,839	415,524	481,341	314,357	479,910	313,017	298,782	181,933
Coast ranges.....	581,170	498,822	484,027	366,870	480,429	363,380	309,899	228,217

<sup>1</sup> Figures include population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.<sup>2</sup> Figures exclude population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

## SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXXVII.—PER CENT MALE AND FEMALE IN THE POPULATION, BY PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND FOR MAIN AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

DIVISION.	POPULATION.							
	1900		1890				1880	
	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Total. <sup>1</sup>		General enumeration. <sup>2</sup>		Per cent male.	Per cent female.
			Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.		
Continental United States.....	51.1	48.9	51.2	48.8	51.2	48.8	50.9	49.1
New England hills.....	49.5	50.5	49.3	50.7	49.3	50.7	48.9	51.1
Coast lowlands.....	50.3	49.7	49.9	50.1	49.9	50.1	49.8	50.2
Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river).....	50.1	49.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	49.7	50.3
Piedmont region.....	49.6	50.4	49.4	50.6	49.4	50.6	49.0	51.0
Appalachian valley.....	50.3	49.7	50.4	49.6	50.4	49.6	49.7	50.3
Allegheny plateau.....	51.4	48.6	51.0	49.0	51.0	49.0	50.4	49.6
Lake region.....	51.4	48.6	51.8	48.2	51.8	48.2	51.8	48.2
Interior timbered region.....	50.7	49.3	50.6	49.4	50.6	49.4	50.6	49.4
Mississippi alluvial region.....	51.5	48.5	51.7	48.3	51.7	48.3	51.5	48.5
Prairie region.....	52.0	48.0	52.3	47.7	52.3	47.7	52.5	47.5
Ozark hills.....	51.6	48.4	51.7	48.3	51.4	48.6	51.3	48.7
Coastal plain (west of the Mississippi river).....	51.5	48.5	51.7	48.3	51.7	48.3	51.5	48.5
Great plains.....	54.8	45.2	51.7	48.3	51.7	48.3	51.5	48.5
Rocky mountains.....	58.4	41.6	56.8	43.2	57.2	42.8	61.2	38.8
Columbian mesas.....	57.1	42.9	58.8	41.2	59.1	40.9	65.3	34.7
Great basin.....	58.0	42.0	55.5	44.5	55.6	44.4	57.6	42.4
Plateau region.....	58.2	41.8	58.6	41.4	61.7	38.3	58.4	41.6
Pacific valley.....	58.3	41.7	60.5	39.5	60.5	39.5	61.8	38.2
Coast ranges.....	53.8	46.2	56.9	43.1	56.9	43.1	57.6	42.4
North Atlantic division.....	50.0	50.0	49.9	50.1	49.9	50.1	49.4	50.6
New England hills.....	49.5	50.5	49.3	50.7	49.3	50.7	48.9	51.1
Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river).....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	49.8	50.2
Piedmont region.....	49.5	50.5	49.4	50.6	49.4	50.6	48.7	51.3
Appalachian valley.....	50.4	49.6	50.4	49.6	50.4	49.6	49.8	50.2
Allegheny plateau.....	51.3	48.7	51.0	49.0	51.0	49.0	50.3	49.7
Lake region.....	49.7	50.3	49.9	50.1	49.9	50.1	49.6	50.4
New England.....	49.4	50.6	49.2	50.8	49.2	50.8	48.8	51.2
New England hills.....	49.4	50.6	49.2	50.8	49.2	50.8	48.8	51.2
Southern North Atlantic.....	50.2	49.8	50.1	49.9	50.1	49.9	49.6	50.4
New England hills.....	49.7	50.3	49.5	50.5	49.5	50.5	49.1	50.9
Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river).....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	49.8	50.2
Piedmont region.....	49.5	50.5	49.4	50.6	49.4	50.6	48.7	51.3
Appalachian valley.....	50.4	49.6	50.4	49.6	50.4	49.6	49.8	50.2
Allegheny plateau.....	51.3	48.7	51.0	49.0	51.0	49.0	50.3	49.7
Lake region.....	49.7	50.3	49.9	50.1	49.9	50.1	49.6	50.4
South Atlantic division.....	50.0	50.0	49.9	50.1	49.9	50.1	49.5	50.5
Coast lowlands.....	50.7	49.3	50.5	49.5	50.5	49.5	49.3	50.7
Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river).....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	49.6	50.4
Piedmont region.....	49.8	50.2	49.2	50.8	49.2	50.8	49.1	50.9
Appalachian valley.....	50.0	50.0	50.1	49.9	50.1	49.9	49.5	50.5
Allegheny plateau.....	52.2	47.8	51.4	48.6	51.4	48.6	50.9	49.1
Northern South Atlantic.....	50.2	49.8	49.9	50.1	49.9	50.1	49.6	50.4
Coast lowlands.....	51.7	48.3	51.5	48.5	51.5	48.5	50.1	49.9
Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river).....	49.8	50.2	49.8	50.2	49.8	50.2	49.6	50.4
Piedmont region.....	48.9	51.1	48.7	51.3	48.7	51.3	48.8	51.2
Appalachian valley.....	50.0	50.0	50.1	49.9	50.1	49.9	49.6	50.4
Allegheny plateau.....	52.2	47.8	51.4	48.6	51.4	48.6	50.9	49.1
Southern South Atlantic.....	49.9	50.1	49.9	50.1	49.9	50.1	49.4	50.6
Coast lowlands.....	50.3	49.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	49.0	51.0
Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river).....	50.1	49.9	50.1	49.9	50.1	49.9	49.6	50.4
Piedmont region.....	49.5	50.5	49.6	50.4	49.6	50.4	49.2	50.8
Appalachian valley.....	50.1	49.9	50.1	49.9	50.1	49.9	49.5	50.5
North Central division.....	51.6	48.4	51.8	48.2	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1
Lake region.....	51.6	48.4	52.1	47.9	52.1	47.9	52.2	47.8
Interior timbered region.....	50.7	49.3	50.6	49.4	50.6	49.4	50.7	49.3
Mississippi alluvial region.....	53.8	46.2	53.6	46.4	53.6	46.4	53.5	46.5
Prairie region.....	51.9	48.1	52.2	47.8	52.2	47.8	52.4	47.6
Ozark hills.....	51.1	48.9	51.3	48.7	51.3	48.7	51.0	49.0
Coastal plain (west of the Mississippi river).....	53.0	47.0	52.3	47.7	52.3	47.7	52.6	47.4
Great plains.....	54.7	45.3	55.0	45.0	55.4	44.6	64.0	36.0
Eastern North Central.....	51.2	48.8	51.3	48.7	51.3	48.7	51.3	48.7
Lake region.....	51.3	48.7	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	52.0	48.0
Interior timbered region.....	50.7	49.3	50.6	49.4	50.6	49.4	50.7	49.3
Prairie region.....	51.5	48.5	51.4	48.6	51.4	48.6	51.5	48.5

<sup>1</sup> Figures include population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.<sup>2</sup> Figures exclude population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.



TABLE XXXVII.—PER CENT MALE AND FEMALE IN THE POPULATION, BY PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND FOR MAIN AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1900, 1890, AND 1880—Continued.

DIVISION.	POPULATION.							
	1900		1890				1880	
	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Total <sup>1</sup>		General enumeration <sup>2</sup>		Per cent male.	Per cent female.
			Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.		
North Central division—Continued.	52.3	47.7	52.6	47.4	52.7	47.3	53.0	47.0
Western North Central.....								
Lake region.....	53.2	46.8	53.7	46.3	53.7	46.3	54.0	46.0
Interior timbered region.....	51.4	48.6	51.1	48.9	51.1	48.9	51.5	48.5
Mississippi alluvial region.....	53.8	46.2	52.6	46.4	53.6	46.4	53.5	46.5
Prairie region.....	52.1	47.9	52.5	47.5	52.5	47.5	52.8	47.2
Ozark hills.....	51.1	48.9	51.3	48.7	51.3	48.7	51.0	49.0
Coastal plain (west of the Mississippi river).....	53.0	47.0	52.3	47.7	52.3	47.7	52.6	47.4
Great plains.....	54.7	45.3	55.0	45.0	55.4	44.6	54.0	46.0
South Central division.....	51.0	49.0	51.0	49.0	51.0	49.0	50.6	49.4
Coast lowlands.....	49.7	50.3	49.2	50.8	49.3	50.7	49.3	50.7
Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river).....	50.1	49.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	49.7	50.3
Piedmont region.....	50.8	49.2	50.8	49.2	50.8	49.2	49.3	50.7
Appalachian valley.....	50.2	49.8	50.5	49.5	50.5	49.5	49.4	50.6
Allegheny plateau.....	51.0	49.0	51.0	49.0	51.0	49.0	50.2	49.8
Interior timbered region.....	50.5	49.5	50.4	49.6	50.4	49.6	50.2	49.8
Mississippi alluvial region.....	51.3	48.7	51.5	48.5	51.5	48.5	51.4	48.6
Prairie region.....	52.3	47.7	52.0	48.0	52.0	48.0	51.6	48.4
Ozark hills.....	52.0	48.0	52.0	48.0	51.7	48.3	51.5	48.5
Coastal plain (west of the Mississippi river).....	51.4	48.6	51.7	48.3	51.7	48.3	50.3	49.7
Great plains.....	54.0	46.0	56.2	43.8	56.2	43.8	56.1	43.9
Rocky mountains.....	54.3	45.7	57.6	42.4	57.6	42.4		
Eastern South Central.....	50.5	49.5	50.4	49.6	50.4	49.6	50.0	50.0
Coast lowlands.....	50.0	50.0	49.0	51.0	49.1	50.9	48.8	51.2
Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river).....	50.1	49.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	49.7	50.3
Piedmont region.....	50.8	49.2	50.8	49.2	50.8	49.2	49.3	50.7
Appalachian valley.....	50.2	49.8	50.5	49.5	50.5	49.5	49.4	50.6
Allegheny plateau.....	51.0	49.0	51.0	49.0	51.0	49.0	50.2	49.8
Interior timbered region.....	50.5	49.5	50.4	49.6	50.4	49.6	50.2	49.8
Mississippi alluvial region.....	51.5	48.5	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.8	48.2
Western South Central.....	51.6	48.4	51.8	48.2	51.8	48.2	51.7	48.3
Coast lowlands.....	49.7	50.3	49.3	50.7	49.3	50.7	49.4	50.6
Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river).....	50.6	49.4	50.7	49.3	50.7	49.3	50.1	49.9
Mississippi alluvial region.....	51.2	48.8	51.4	48.6	51.4	48.6	51.2	48.8
Prairie region.....	52.3	47.7	53.0	47.0	53.0	47.0	53.3	46.7
Ozark hills.....	52.0	48.0	52.0	48.0	51.4	48.6	51.6	48.4
Coastal plain (west of the Mississippi river).....	51.4	48.6	51.7	48.3	51.7	48.3	51.5	48.5
Great plains.....	54.0	46.0	56.2	43.8	56.2	43.8	60.3	39.7
Rocky mountains.....	54.3	45.7	57.6	42.4	57.6	42.4	56.1	43.9
Western division.....	56.2	43.8	58.7	41.3	58.9	41.1	60.5	39.5
Great plains.....	55.1	44.9	58.8	41.2	59.0	41.0	59.5	40.5
Rocky mountains.....	58.7	41.3	61.0	39.0	61.3	38.7	65.6	34.4
Columbian mesas.....	57.1	42.9	58.9	41.1	59.1	40.9	62.8	37.2
Great basin.....	58.0	42.0	55.5	44.5	55.6	44.4	57.6	42.4
Plateau region.....	58.2	41.8	58.8	41.2	61.7	38.3	68.4	31.6
Pacific valley.....	58.3	41.7	60.5	39.5	60.5	39.5	61.8	38.2
Coast ranges.....	58.8	41.2	56.9	43.1	56.9	43.1	57.6	42.4
Rocky Mountain.....	56.9	43.1	59.8	40.2	60.1	39.9	63.4	36.6
Great plains.....	55.1	44.9	58.8	41.2	59.0	41.0	59.5	40.5
Rocky mountains.....	58.6	41.4	61.0	39.0	61.2	38.8	65.6	34.4
Columbian mesas.....	56.3	43.7	58.5	41.5	58.9	41.1	65.4	34.6
Great basin.....	54.0	46.0	52.6	47.4	52.8	47.2	55.9	44.1
Plateau region.....	59.4	40.6	62.7	37.3	65.2	34.8	74.3	25.7
Basin and Plateau.....	54.1	45.9	55.6	44.4	56.3	43.7	58.7	41.3
Great basin.....	52.2	47.8	55.0	45.0	55.1	44.9	56.6	43.4
Plateau region.....	57.7	42.3	57.1	42.9	60.2	39.8	68.1	31.9
Pacific.....	56.2	43.8	58.7	41.3	58.8	41.2	59.9	40.1
Rocky mountains.....	61.8	38.2	61.2	38.8	65.5	34.5	78.1	21.9
Columbian mesas.....	57.4	42.6	59.0	41.0	59.2	40.8	62.3	37.7
Great basin.....	56.8	43.2	58.8	41.2	59.0	41.0	65.4	34.6
Pacific valley.....	58.3	41.7	60.5	39.5	60.5	39.5	61.8	38.2
Coast ranges.....	58.8	41.2	56.9	43.1	56.9	43.1	57.6	42.4

<sup>1</sup> Figures include population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.<sup>2</sup> Figures exclude population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

## SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXXVIII.—POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL DURING THE CENSUS YEAR, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY SEX: 1900 AND 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL DURING THE CENSUS YEAR.									
	1900			1890			Per cent male.		Per cent female.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States .....	2,605,426	1,276,810	1,328,616	2,333,146	1,230,853	1,102,293	49.0	52.8	51.0	47.2
North Atlantic division .....	529,074	254,376	274,698	487,833	249,539	238,294	48.1	51.2	51.9	48.8
New England .....	158,113	76,910	81,203	142,599	72,224	70,375	48.6	50.6	51.4	49.4
Maine .....	25,568	12,571	12,997	29,216	15,446	13,770	49.2	52.9	50.8	47.1
New Hampshire .....	10,881	5,370	5,511	12,050	6,231	5,819	49.4	51.7	50.6	48.3
Vermont .....	11,463	5,743	5,720	12,731	6,656	6,075	50.1	52.3	49.9	47.7
Massachusetts .....	79,742	37,695	42,047	61,634	29,791	31,743	47.3	48.4	52.7	51.6
Rhode Island .....	8,518	4,125	4,393	7,580	3,866	3,714	48.4	51.0	51.6	49.0
Connecticut .....	21,941	11,406	10,535	19,488	10,234	9,254	52.0	52.5	48.0	47.5
Southern North Atlantic .....	370,961	177,466	193,495	345,234	177,315	167,919	47.8	51.4	52.2	48.6
New York .....	164,009	77,100	86,909	151,956	77,285	74,671	47.0	50.9	53.0	49.1
New Jersey .....	37,801	18,201	19,600	32,766	16,770	15,996	48.1	51.2	51.9	48.8
Pennsylvania .....	169,151	82,165	86,986	160,612	83,260	77,252	48.6	51.9	51.4	48.1
South Atlantic division .....	367,205	175,365	191,840	308,291	155,814	152,477	47.8	50.5	52.2	49.5
Northern South Atlantic .....	157,523	76,104	81,419	142,640	72,308	70,332	48.3	50.7	51.7	49.3
Delaware .....	4,888	2,450	2,538	4,618	2,541	2,077	49.1	55.0	50.9	45.0
Maryland .....	28,921	14,619	14,302	26,913	14,607	12,306	50.5	54.3	49.5	45.7
District of Columbia .....	9,216	4,052	5,164	7,680	3,247	4,433	44.0	42.3	56.0	57.7
Virginia .....	69,048	32,105	37,943	64,388	30,752	33,636	45.9	47.8	54.1	52.2
West Virginia .....	44,450	22,878	21,572	39,041	21,161	17,880	51.5	54.2	48.5	45.8
Southern South Atlantic .....	209,682	99,261	110,421	165,651	83,506	82,145	47.3	50.4	52.7	49.6
North Carolina .....	88,726	43,918	44,808	64,380	33,165	31,215	49.5	51.5	50.5	48.5
South Carolina .....	42,881	19,447	22,934	32,986	16,073	16,913	45.9	48.7	54.1	51.3
Georgia .....	59,448	26,962	32,486	51,788	25,822	25,966	45.4	49.9	54.6	50.1
Florida .....	19,127	8,984	10,193	16,497	8,446	8,051	46.7	51.2	53.3	48.8
North Central division .....	1,012,186	505,774	506,412	991,764	540,144	451,620	50.0	54.5	50.0	45.5
Eastern North Central .....	556,881	277,957	278,924	551,321	298,349	252,972	49.9	54.1	50.1	45.9
Ohio .....	153,576	78,801	74,775	160,085	87,316	72,769	51.8	54.5	48.7	45.5
Indiana .....	100,625	50,472	50,153	105,681	58,278	47,403	50.2	55.1	49.8	44.9
Illinois .....	156,725	77,574	79,151	149,221	79,390	69,831	49.5	53.2	50.5	46.8
Michigan .....	81,154	38,821	42,333	77,165	40,763	36,402	47.8	52.3	52.2	47.2
Wisconsin .....	64,801	32,289	32,512	59,169	32,602	26,567	49.8	55.1	50.2	44.9
Western North Central .....	455,805	227,817	227,988	440,443	241,795	198,648	50.0	54.9	50.0	45.1
Minnesota .....	61,265	31,043	30,222	50,107	28,346	21,761	50.7	56.6	49.3	48.4
Iowa .....	100,008	48,976	51,032	102,696	56,617	45,979	49.0	55.2	51.0	44.8
Missouri .....	127,286	63,043	64,243	128,080	68,823	59,257	49.5	53.7	50.5	46.3
North Dakota .....	10,563	5,476	5,087	5,701	3,241	2,460	51.8	56.8	48.2	43.2
South Dakota .....	20,003	10,420	9,583	16,486	9,499	6,987	52.1	57.7	47.9	42.3
Nebraska .....	54,448	28,032	26,411	49,874	27,363	22,511	51.5	55.4	48.5	44.6
Kansas .....	81,742	40,827	40,915	88,119	47,906	40,213	49.9	54.4	50.1	45.6
South Central division .....	535,012	263,867	271,145	440,352	230,791	209,561	49.3	52.4	50.7	47.6
Eastern South Central .....	298,166	146,930	151,236	274,261	143,072	131,189	49.3	52.2	50.7	47.8
Kentucky .....	87,185	43,477	43,708	81,914	43,143	38,771	49.9	52.7	50.1	47.3
Tennessee .....	86,256	43,082	43,174	82,182	43,860	38,322	49.9	53.4	50.1	46.6
Alabama .....	63,131	31,403	31,728	51,640	26,512	25,128	49.7	51.3	50.3	48.7
Mississippi .....	61,594	28,968	32,626	58,525	29,567	28,958	47.0	50.5	53.0	49.5
Western South Central .....	236,846	116,937	119,909	166,091	87,719	78,372	49.4	52.8	50.6	47.2
Louisiana .....	26,753	12,444	14,309	19,605	9,641	9,964	46.5	49.2	53.5	50.8
Arkansas .....	59,512	29,981	29,531	55,456	31,284	25,172	50.4	55.4	49.6	44.6
Indian Territory .....	10,321	5,316	5,005	1,848	663	680	51.5	52.9	48.5	45.5
Oklahoma .....	19,866	10,565	9,401	1,848	663	680	52.9	49.4	47.1	50.6
Texas .....	120,294	58,681	61,613	88,687	46,131	42,556	48.7	52.0	51.8	48.0
Western division .....	161,949	77,428	84,521	104,906	54,565	50,341	47.8	52.0	52.2	48.0
Rocky Mountain .....	44,870	21,908	22,962	25,111	13,697	11,414	48.8	54.5	51.2	45.5
Montana .....	7,351	3,513	3,838	2,980	1,552	1,428	47.8	51.1	52.2	47.9
Idaho .....	7,426	3,682	3,744	3,127	1,747	1,380	49.6	55.9	50.4	44.1
Wyoming .....	2,966	1,469	1,497	1,502	802	700	49.5	53.4	50.5	46.6
Colorado .....	21,394	10,142	11,252	12,683	6,628	6,055	47.4	52.3	52.6	47.7
New Mexico .....	5,733	3,102	2,631	4,819	2,968	1,851	54.1	61.6	45.9	38.4
Basin and Plateau .....	20,440	9,909	10,531	12,029	6,285	5,744	48.5	52.2	51.5	47.8
Arizona .....	3,802	1,910	1,892	1,385	686	699	50.2	49.5	49.8	50.5
Utah .....	14,808	7,118	7,690	8,995	4,834	4,161	48.1	53.7	51.9	46.3
Nevada .....	1,830	881	949	1,649	765	884	48.1	46.4	51.9	53.6
Pacific .....	96,639	45,611	51,028	67,766	34,583	33,183	47.2	51.0	52.8	49.0
Washington .....	21,314	10,243	11,071	10,345	5,602	4,743	48.1	54.2	51.9	45.8
Oregon .....	19,697	9,760	9,937	14,719	7,897	6,822	49.6	53.7	50.4	46.3
California .....	55,628	25,608	30,020	42,702	21,084	21,618	46.0	49.4	54.0	50.6

TABLE XXXIX.—PER CENT OF THE POPULATION 5 TO 24 YEARS OF AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL DURING THE CENSUS YEAR, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND RACE, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1900 AND 1890.

SEX OR RACE AND CENSUS.	POPULATION.				POPULATION ATTENDING SCHOOL DURING THE CENSUS YEAR.				PER CENT ATTENDING SCHOOL OF TOTAL POPULATION IN SPECIFIED AGE PERIOD.			
	5 to 24 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 24 years.	5 years and over.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 years and over.	5 to 24 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 24 years.
<b>1900</b>												
Total .....	31,845,462	8,874,123	8,080,234	14,891,105	13,323,122	4,266,302	6,451,394	2,605,426	41.8	48.1	79.8	17.5
Male .....	15,937,468	4,479,396	4,083,041	7,376,031	6,646,702	2,154,307	3,216,685	1,276,810	41.7	48.1	78.8	17.3
Female .....	15,907,994	4,394,727	3,997,193	7,516,074	6,676,420	2,111,995	3,235,809	1,328,616	42.0	48.1	81.0	17.7
White .....	27,475,797	7,638,326	6,959,238	12,878,233	12,189,687	3,971,175	5,846,411	2,372,101	44.4	52.0	84.0	18.4
Male .....	13,785,223	3,862,349	3,519,303	6,403,571	6,117,170	2,009,800	2,928,743	1,178,627	44.4	51.9	84.8	18.4
Female .....	13,690,574	3,776,977	3,439,935	6,474,662	6,072,517	1,961,375	2,917,668	1,193,474	44.4	51.9	84.0	11.6
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian ..	4,369,665	1,236,797	1,120,996	2,012,872	1,133,435	295,127	604,883	233,325	24.6	23.4	50.9	10.1
Male .....	2,152,245	617,047	563,738	971,460	529,532	144,507	286,842	98,183	27.2	24.3	57.1	13.0
Female .....	2,217,420	618,750	557,258	1,041,412	603,903	150,620	318,141	135,142				
<b>1890</b>												
Total .....	27,361,746	7,573,998	7,033,509	12,754,239	11,666,548	3,726,044	5,607,358	2,333,146	42.6	49.2	79.7	18.3
Male .....	13,758,748	3,830,352	3,574,787	6,353,604	5,949,897	1,888,039	2,831,005	1,230,853	43.2	49.5	79.2	18.4
Female .....	13,603,008	3,743,646	3,458,722	6,400,635	5,716,651	1,838,005	2,776,353	1,102,293	42.0	49.1	80.8	17.2
White .....	23,588,954	6,473,168	5,991,972	11,123,814	10,659,253	3,459,680	5,068,809	2,130,764	46.2	53.4	84.6	19.2
Male .....	11,880,819	3,276,983	3,044,058	5,559,778	5,460,362	1,756,349	2,566,411	1,137,602	46.0	53.6	84.8	20.5
Female .....	11,708,135	3,196,185	2,947,914	5,564,036	5,198,891	1,703,331	2,502,398	993,162	44.4	53.8	84.9	17.8
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian ..	3,772,792	1,100,830	1,041,537	1,630,425	1,007,295	266,364	538,549	202,382	26.7	24.2	51.7	12.4
Male .....	1,877,924	553,369	530,729	793,826	489,535	131,690	264,594	98,251	26.1	23.8	49.9	11.7
Female .....	1,894,868	547,461	510,808	836,599	517,760	134,674	273,955	109,131	27.3	24.6	53.6	13.0